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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).

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

SEC. 1312. ESTABLISHMENT, MISSION, LEADERSHIP, AND STAFF.

(a) Establishment.—There is established in the executive branch of the Federal Government a Department of Peacebuilding.

(b) Secretary of Peacebuilding.—There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Peacebuilding, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary shall be compensated at the rate provided for level I of the Executive Schedule under [section 5312 of title 5](#), United States Code.

(c) Mission.—The Department shall—

(1) cultivate peace, peacebuilding, and a culture of peace as strategic national policy objectives;

(2) prevent, reduce, and repair violence domestically and internationally through evidence-based peacebuilding, peacemaking, mediation, and nonviolent conflict resolution;

(3) strengthen nonmilitary means of preventing, de-escalating, and resolving conflict;

(4) analyze and address the relationships between peacebuilding and access to justice, public health, education, economic security, democratic self-government, environmental sustainability, civil rights, and civil liberties;

(5) identify, support, evaluate, replicate, and expand effective community-based and nongovernmental initiatives to prevent and reduce violence; and

(6) serve as an institutional center for peacebuilding expertise, research, policy development, interagency coordination, and measurement of progress toward peace.

(d) Under Secretary of Peacebuilding.—

(1) In general.—The President shall appoint an Under Secretary of Peacebuilding in the Department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. During the absence or disability of the Secretary, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Secretary, the Under Secretary shall act as Secretary.

(2) Compensation.—The Under Secretary shall be compensated at the rate provided for level III of the Executive Schedule under [section 5314 of title 5](#), United States Code.

(e) Order of succession.—The Secretary shall designate the order in which other officials of the Department shall act and perform the functions of the Secretary during the absence or disability of both the Secretary and the Under Secretary or in the event of vacancies in both offices.

(f) Assistant Secretaries and General Counsel.—

(1) In general.—The President shall appoint in the Department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—

- (A) an Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research;
- (B) an Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peacebuilding and Community Safety;
- (C) an Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security;
- (D) an Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience;
- (E) an Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament;
- (F) an Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security; and
- (G) a General Counsel.

(2) Compensation.—Each Assistant Secretary and the General Counsel shall be compensated at the rate provided for level IV of the Executive Schedule under [section 5315 of title 5](#), United States Code.

(g) Inspector General.—[Chapter 4 of title 5](#), United States Code, commonly referred to as the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) in section 401—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "Peacebuilding," after "Homeland Security,"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting "Peacebuilding," after "Homeland Security,"; and

(2) in section 409(a), by inserting before the period at the end " , but does not include the Department of Peacebuilding".

(h) Additional officers.—The Secretary may appoint, in accordance with applicable law, such additional officers as are necessary to carry out congressional relations, public affairs, management and budget, and planning, evaluation, and policy development functions.

(i) Authority of Secretary.—Except as otherwise provided by law, each officer appointed under subsection (d), (f), or (h) shall report directly to the Secretary and shall, in addition to any functions vested in or required to be delegated to such officer, perform such additional functions as the Secretary may prescribe.

(j) Staff.—The Secretary may appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary and the Department. Except as otherwise provided by law, such employees shall be appointed in accordance with applicable laws and the compensation of such employees fixed in accordance with title 5, United States Code.

(k) Conforming amendments.—

(1) Executive department.—[Section 101 of title 5](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"The Department of Peacebuilding."

(2) Executive Schedule level I.—[Section 5312 of title 5](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Secretary of Peacebuilding."

(3) Executive Schedule level III.—[Section 5314 of title 5](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Under Secretary of Peacebuilding."

(4) Executive Schedule level IV.—[Section 5315 of title 5](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Assistant Secretaries of Peacebuilding (6).

"General Counsel, Department of Peacebuilding."

(5) Presidential succession.—[Section 19\(d\)\(1\) of title 3](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting ", Secretary of Peacebuilding" after "Secretary of Homeland Security".

SEC. 1313. RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS.

(a) In general.—The Secretary shall—

(1) advise the President, coordinate with Federal agencies, and consult with Congress on policies relating to peacebuilding and conditions of peace;

(2) consult with public, private, academic, and nongovernmental experts and with communities affected by the policies and programs of the Department;

(3) research and analyze the causes and conditions of conflict, violence, and peace, including the effects of economic insecurity, deprivation, exploitation, predatory debt, wage suppression, concentrated economic power, and coercive extraction of income or wealth;

(4) identify, evaluate, and disseminate effective violence prevention, peacebuilding, peacemaking, and conflict resolution practices; and

(5) develop metrics for measuring progress toward peace in the United States and submit annually to the President and Congress, and make publicly available on the website of the Department, a report on such progress.

(b) Domestic responsibilities.—The Secretary shall collaborate with governmental and nongovernmental organizations and individuals to promote personal and community safety and peace by—

(1) developing and supporting evidence-based policies and programs to prevent and reduce personal, family, school, workplace, police, and community violence, including suicide, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, hate crimes, gang violence, human trafficking, and substance-related harm;

(2) analyzing policies and developing nonviolent approaches concerning firearms and other instruments of violence;

(3) addressing economic conditions that contribute to violence, including poverty, homelessness, predatory debt, wage theft, unemployment, and lack of access to health care, child care, transportation, and other basic needs;

(4) making policy recommendations to the Attorney General and other appropriate officials regarding civil rights, labor law, community safety, and police-community relations;

(5) supporting community-based violence prevention, violence interruption, peer mediation, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, crisis mitigation, restorative practices, and other nonmilitary public safety strategies;

(6) supporting counseling, advocacy, and trauma-informed services for people harmed by violence;

(7) supporting public education that promotes human dignity, nonviolence, mutual respect, civil rights, and civil liberties; and

(8) supporting community-led initiatives that address historical and structural sources of conflict and use local experience to inform national policy.

(c) International responsibilities.—The Secretary shall—

(1) advise the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other appropriate officials regarding conflict prevention and de-escalation, civilian protection, civil rights, civil liberties, and nonmilitary alternatives to armed conflict;

(2) support the development of peacebuilding and conflict prevention training for United States personnel engaged in diplomacy, humanitarian response, demobilization, post-conflict reconstruction, or related civilian activities;

(3) sponsor and coordinate conflict prevention, mediation, reconciliation, dispute resolution, and peace summit initiatives and special task forces, drawing on affected communities and local, regional, and national expertise;

(4) support counseling, advocacy, trauma recovery, and civilian protection for victims and survivors of armed conflict, human trafficking, sexual violence, and other severe abuses;

(5) support international exchanges, sister-city programs, and other civic, cultural, educational, and faith-based initiatives that advance peace;

(6) support the training and deployment of unarmed civilian peacekeepers and the development of multinational civilian peacekeeping capacity;

(7) in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, support civilian monitoring and investigation of international arms embargoes and analyze the effects of United States arms transfers on peace and security;

(8) recommend reductions in and elimination of weapons of mass destruction and other appropriate arms-control and disarmament measures;

(9) through the BREAD program and in consultation with the Secretary of State, support nonviolent strategies addressing poverty, debt distress, labor exploitation, resource extraction, food insecurity, and other economic conditions that contribute to conflict, displacement, or violence;

(10) in consultation with the Secretary of State, advise the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations on peacebuilding matters and support nonpartisan international election monitoring, democratic-transition assistance, and civilian protection; and

(11) encourage the creation of infrastructures for peace and the implementation of international strategies centered on peacebuilding, reconciliation, diplomacy, development, and nonviolent civilian protection.

(d) Membership of the Secretary of Peacebuilding on the National Security Council.—Section 101(c) of the National Security Act of 1947 ([50 U.S.C. 3021\(c\)](#)) is amended by inserting ", the Secretary of Peacebuilding" after "Treasury".

(e) Human security responsibilities.—The Secretary shall identify and offer nonviolent conflict resolution strategies and appropriate civilian peacebuilding resources to parties affected by conflict or crisis.

(f) Educational responsibilities.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the United States Institute of Peace, the Department of Education, educators, and other appropriate individuals and organizations—

(1) support the development and dissemination of voluntary peace education curricula at the early-childhood, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels that address—

(A) civil rights and civil liberties movements in the United States and throughout the world, with particular attention to the role of nonviolence;

(B) the causes of violence and conditions of peace;

(C) nonviolent conflict resolution, mediation, restorative practices, and de-escalation;

(D) peace agreements and circumstances in which peaceful intervention has helped prevent or end conflict; and

(E) the relationships among economic conditions, democratic participation, civil rights, civil liberties, environmental sustainability, and peace;

(2) provide grants, training, and technical assistance to State educational agencies, school districts, schools, and institutions of higher education to develop and implement peace education, anti-bullying, restorative practice, and nonviolent conflict resolution programs;

(3) support educators and students in developing critical-thinking, civic education, democratic participation, reflection, mediation, and peaceful conflict resolution skills;

(4) support schools and communities in creating safe, nonviolent educational environments free from bullying and harassment;

(5) maintain a public website to disseminate peace education resources and solicit ideas from students, educators, and the public; and

(6) provide grants for peace studies and related programs in institutions of higher education.

(g) Peace Academy.—

(1) Establishment.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of State, the United States Institute of Peace, institutions of higher education, and other appropriate Federal agencies and educational institutions, shall establish a Peace Academy.

(2) Purpose and course of instruction.—The Peace Academy shall provide a 4-year course of instruction to prepare individuals for public service in domestic and international peacebuilding, nonviolent conflict resolution, mediation, civilian protection, violence prevention, humanitarian response, democratic resilience, and post-conflict reconstruction, including instruction in—

(A) nonviolent conflict resolution, mediation, restorative practices, and de-escalation;

(B) diplomacy, international relations, civil rights, civil liberties, rule of law, and public administration;

(C) public health, humanitarian response, foreign languages, and cross-cultural communication; and

(D) the economic, environmental, technological, and social causes of conflict and violence.

(3) Degree authority.—The Peace Academy may confer a baccalaureate degree on a graduate who completes the course of instruction required under paragraph (2), subject to such accreditation requirements as the Secretary of Education determines appropriate.

(4) Tuition and support.—The Secretary may provide tuition-free instruction, room, board, books, supplies, and other support to students enrolled in the Peace Academy, subject to an agreement to satisfy the public service obligation under paragraph (5).

(5) Public service obligation.—A graduate of the Peace Academy who received tuition-free instruction or other support under paragraph (4) shall serve for 5 years in public service in an approved position dedicated to domestic or international peacebuilding, nonviolent conflict resolution, violence prevention, civilian protection, humanitarian response, democratic resilience, post-conflict reconstruction, or related work.

(6) Approved placements.—The Secretary may approve public-service placements for purposes of paragraph (5) with Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, international organizations, nonprofit organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and other entities that carry out work consistent with the purposes of the Peace Academy.

(7) Service agreements.—Before receiving support under paragraph (4), a student shall enter into a written agreement to complete the course of instruction and satisfy the public-service obligation under paragraph (5) or repay an appropriate portion of the value of the support received. The Secretary may waive repayment, in whole or in part, because of death, disability, extreme hardship, or another circumstance specified by regulation.

(8) Regulations.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, shall prescribe regulations governing

admissions, academic standards, accreditation, service agreements, approved placements, deferments, waivers, repayment, and enforcement of the public-service obligation.

(h) Relationship to BREAD program.—Any civilian international assistance provided by the Department shall be administered through the BREAD program established under section 1316. Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a separate civilian international assistance program outside the BREAD program.

SEC. 1314. FUNCTIONS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

(a) Functions.—Subject to the direction of the Secretary and without limiting section 1313, each Assistant Secretary appointed under section 1312(f) shall have primary responsibility for the functions assigned to that Assistant Secretary under this subsection:

(1) Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research.—The Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) peace education and training at the pre-kindergarten, elementary, secondary, university, and postgraduate levels;

(B) in consultation with the Secretary of Education, the United States Institute of Peace, institutions of higher education, and other appropriate entities, development, support, and dissemination of peace education curricula and materials, including—

(i) historical and contemporary examples of nonviolent peacebuilding; and

(ii) lessons that foster empathy, mutual respect, nonviolent conflict resolution, and reconciliation;

(C) instruction and training in nonviolent conflict resolution, mediation, restorative practices, de-escalation, civic education, democratic participation, civil rights, civil liberties, and the economic, environmental, technological, and social causes of conflict and violence;

(D) school-based restorative practices and programs to prevent the school-to-prison pipeline through training for teachers, staff, students, families, and communities;

(E) coordination of approved placements for graduates of the Peace Academy with the Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peacebuilding and Community Safety and the Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security;

(F) commissioning, compiling, publishing, and disseminating research on war, violence, peacebuilding, nonviolent conflict resolution, public health, economic security, education, democratic participation, rule of law, and other conditions affecting peace;

(G) developing metrics to measure progress toward peace, violence prevention, and nonviolent conflict resolution;

(H) promoting voluntary educational observances and public discussions concerning peacebuilding; and

(I) maintaining public access to reports, studies, data, and compiled research developed or supported by the Department.

(2) Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peacebuilding and Community Safety.—The Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peacebuilding and Community Safety shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) prevention and reduction of domestic violence, community violence, hate crimes, gang violence, substance abuse, animal cruelty, suicide, and other forms of interpersonal violence;

(B) violence interruption, civilian community peacekeeping, crisis mitigation, de-escalation training, restorative justice, restorative practices, trauma healing, reentry, and other nonmilitary public safety strategies;

(C) community-based policing practices that reduce targeting and harassment and strengthen de-escalation, transparency, accountability, and police-community relations;

(D) nonviolent resolution of labor disputes, collective bargaining, workplace democracy, and protection against coercion, retaliation, wage theft, predatory debt, and other economic conditions that contribute to domestic conflict;

(E) mediation of local disputes and support for community programs that reduce conflict, build trust across neighborhoods and communities, and promote nonviolent civic participation; and

(F) approved domestic placements for graduates of the Peace Academy.

(3) Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) conflict prevention, mediation, civilian protection, nonviolent democratic transitions, election monitoring, humanitarian response, post-conflict reconstruction, and cross-border cooperation;

(B) training and deployment of graduates of the Peace Academy and other nonmilitary conflict prevention and peacebuilding personnel in approved international placements, including support for the creation, training, and coordination of multinational nonviolent peace forces and civilian peacekeeping teams;

(C) national and regional conflict prevention, de-escalation, and peaceful dispute resolution initiatives in nations experiencing social, political, environmental, medical, or economic strife;

(D) strategies to reduce poverty, debt distress, labor exploitation, resource extraction, food insecurity, and other economic conditions that contribute to conflict, displacement, or violence;

(E) efforts to prevent genocide, human trafficking, child labor, slave labor, and other severe abuses; and

(F) coordination, in consultation with the Secretary of State, with the United Nations, international organizations, and appropriate interagency bodies relating to atrocity prevention, civilian protection, humanitarian response, and peacebuilding.

(4) Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience.—The Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) the effect of artificial intelligence, mobile technologies, social media, recommendation algorithms, digital advertising systems, drones, data science, and information systems on domestic and international peace;

(B) the role of social media, digital platforms, algorithmic amplification, misinformation, disinformation, fear-inducing content, hate-inducing content, and engagement-based business models in escalating or de-escalating conflict;

(C) policies and best practices to protect civil rights, civil liberties, privacy, free expression, democratic participation, and public safety in the use of technologies affecting peacebuilding; and

(D) research and development of technologies that support peacebuilding, humanitarian response, democratic resilience, conflict prevention, environmental sustainability, and other nonviolent public purposes.

(5) Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament.—The Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) interagency discussions and international negotiations relating to arms control, disarmament, weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, weaponized drones, and other weapons systems;

(B) policy development, interagency coordination, and support for the implementation of agreements and treaties addressing the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the protection of space from militarization;

(C) policy development, interagency coordination, and oversight relating to cleanup and remediation of nuclear contamination at nuclear test sites, nuclear research facilities and laboratories, present and former military installations, Superfund sites, and adjacent lands, waters, and air; and

(D) support for voluntary programs for the safe surrender, purchase, disabling, recycling, destruction, or secure storage of firearms and ammunition, including public education on nonviolent conflict resolution and safe alternatives to firearm possession.

(6) Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security.—The Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security shall carry out functions relating to—

(A) civic dignity, economic security, fair labor conditions, democratic participation, access to justice, and protection against exploitation, coercion, deprivation, and violence;

(B) economic analyses of poverty, scarcity, misdistribution of resources, predatory debt, labor exploitation, wage suppression, concentrated economic power, and coercive extraction of income or wealth as sources of conflict and violence;

(C) nonviolent strategies to prevent, reduce, or repair conflict caused by economic insecurity, human displacement, criminalization, vilification, or mistreatment of people seeking safety or economic opportunity;

(D) strategies regarding international assistance, development, peacebuilding, reconstruction funds, labor standards, and the impact of such policies on peace and stability, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Labor; and

(E) ensuring that the Department's domestic and international policies account for the relationship between economic security, civic dignity, democratic participation, and peace.

(b) Grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.—The Secretary may make grants, enter into contracts, and enter into cooperative agreements with Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments, international organizations, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, nongovernmental organizations, labor organizations, mediation organizations, community violence prevention organizations, and other appropriate entities to carry out sections 1313 and 1314, except that civilian international assistance shall be administered in accordance with section 1316.

(c) Coordination.—The Secretary shall coordinate the functions carried out under this section across the Department, including with the BREAD program, and shall prevent unnecessary duplication, fragmentation, or conflict among such functions.

SEC. 1315. ADVISORY, INTERAGENCY, CONSULTATION, AND COLLABORATION FUNCTIONS.

(a) Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Peace.—

(1) Establishment.—There shall be in the Department an advisory committee known as the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Peace.

(2) Functions.—The Council shall provide assistance and make recommendations to the President and the Secretary concerning intergovernmental policies relating to peace and nonviolent conflict resolution.

(3) Responsibilities.—The Council shall—

(A) provide a forum for representatives of international bodies, the Federal Government, Tribal governments, and State and local governments to discuss practices, traditions, and policies that promote peacebuilding, community safety, and well-being;

(B) promote better intergovernmental relations and offer professional mediation services to prevent or resolve intergovernmental and intragovernmental conflict, including by reducing inflammatory rhetoric and improving communication; and

(C) submit biennially, or more frequently if determined necessary by the Council, a report to the President, the Secretary, and Congress reviewing the impact of Federal peace activities on the Federal Government and on State and local governments.

(4) Membership.—The Council shall be composed of members appointed by the Secretary, including representatives of Federal agencies, State governments, Tribal governments, local governments, and, as appropriate, international bodies, regional organizations, peacebuilding organizations, mediation organizations, labor organizations, community violence prevention organizations, and institutions of higher education.

(b) Federal Interagency Committee on Peace.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established a Federal Interagency Committee on Peace.

(2) Functions.—The Committee shall—

(A) assist the Secretary in ensuring that the procedures and actions of the Department and other Federal agencies are coordinated; and

(B) study and recommend improvements in the coordination of Federal programs, policies, and administrative practices affecting peacebuilding, violence prevention, conflict resolution, public safety, and well-being.

(3) Membership.—The Committee shall be composed of representatives designated by the heads of Federal agencies whose programs, policies, or administrative practices affect peacebuilding, violence prevention, conflict resolution, public safety, education, labor, housing, health, foreign policy, national security, or economic security, including the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Homeland Security.

(c) Consultation in cases of conflict and violence prevention.—

(1) In general.—In any case in which a conflict between the United States and any other government or entity is foreseeable, imminent, or occurring, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall consult with the Secretary concerning violence prevention, nonviolent means of conflict resolution, and peacebuilding.

(2) Review and assessment.—In any case in which a conflict described in paragraph (1) is ongoing or recently concluded, the Secretary shall independently review diplomatic and other nonviolent initiatives undertaken by the United States and other parties to the conflict, assess the effectiveness of such initiatives, and recommend improvements.

(3) Consultation process.—The Secretary shall establish a formal and timely process of consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council—

(A) before the United States initiates a policy or withdraws resources in a manner that could reasonably be expected to create a substantial risk of armed conflict or other violence involving the United States; and

(B) for any matter involving—

(i) the use of Department of Defense personnel within the United States; or

(ii) the proposed or actual distribution, transfer, sale, or donation of equipment, weapons, vehicles, surveillance tools, or other property of the Department of Defense to Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement entities under any provision of law.

(d) Consultation in drafting treaties and agreements.—The Secretary of State and the head of any other Federal agency participating in the negotiation or drafting of a treaty or peace agreement relating to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, arms control, or post-conflict recovery shall consult with the Secretary regarding peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and implementation matters.

(e) Collaboration.—The Secretary shall collaborate with Federal agencies, relevant experts, nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations, State, Tribal, and local governments, and people and communities materially affected by relevant programs in designing, implementing, and evaluating such programs.

SEC. 1316. BASIC RELIEF, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) In general.—Title 22, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 115—BASIC RELIEF, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT

"SUBCHAPTER I—BASIC RELIEF, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT

"SEC. 10801. Definitions.

"SEC. 10802. Establishment and purpose.

"SEC. 10803. Administration and coordination.

"SEC. 10804. Core civilian international assistance authorities.

"SEC. 10805. Local agency and noncoercion.

"SEC. 10806. Continuity of life-saving assistance.

"SEC. 10807. Oversight, transparency, and congressional notification.

"SEC. 10808. BREAD Fund.

"SEC. 10809. Authorization of appropriations and budget account.

"Subchapter I—Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development

"Sec. 10801. Definitions.

"In this chapter:

"(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

"(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

"(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

"(C) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

"(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

"(E) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

"(F) the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

"(2) BREAD program.—The term 'BREAD program' means the Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development program established under section 10802.

"(3) Civilian international assistance.—The term 'civilian international assistance' means assistance provided to support civilian needs, systems, institutions, or capacities outside the United States, including humanitarian assistance, disaster response, food security, health care, education, water and sanitation, housing, transportation, energy, communications, public administration, anti-corruption systems, labor standards, local productive capacity, reconstruction, development, peacemaking, peacebuilding, nonviolent conflict prevention, civilian protection, or other non-security civilian purposes, and does not include any function excluded under section 10832.

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

"(5) Excluded function.—The term 'excluded function' means a function excluded from transfer to, administration by, or funding through the BREAD program under section 10832.

"(6) Fund.—The term 'Fund' means the BREAD Fund established under section 10808.

"(7) Intelligence community.—The term 'intelligence community' has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 ([50 U.S.C. 3003](#)).

"(8) Local partner.—The term 'local partner' means a nonviolent local or regional entity operating in a country or region receiving assistance under this chapter, including a local or regional government, civic organization, cooperative, labor organization, educational institution, health care institution, public health institution, agricultural association, small business association, humanitarian organization, community-based organization, or nonprofit organization.

"(9) Secretary.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Peacebuilding.

"(10) Transferred civilian assistance function.—The term 'transferred civilian assistance function' means a function transferred to the Department for administration through the BREAD program under section 10831.

"(11) USAID legacy authority.—The term 'USAID legacy authority' means the United States Agency for International Development, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Agency for International Development, AID, USAID, and any component or officer of the Department of State or any other Federal agency that has assumed, administers, or exercises a civilian international assistance function formerly administered by the United States Agency for International Development.

"Sec. 10802. Establishment and purpose.

"(a) Establishment.—There is established in the Department a program to be known as the 'Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development program' or the 'BREAD program'.

"(b) Purpose.—The purpose of the BREAD program is to establish a civilian, non-security framework for international assistance that—

"(1) administers civilian international assistance through the Department;

"(2) serves as the successor framework for transferred civilian assistance functions;

"(3) preserves and rebuilds civilian capacity for humanitarian assistance, disaster response, food security, public health, education, reconstruction, development, and nonviolent conflict prevention;

"(4) supports peacebuilding, peacemaking, and nonviolent alternatives to militarized foreign policy;

"(5) strengthens local productive capacity, fair labor conditions, cooperative development, small business development, agricultural resilience, public benefit systems, and nonextractive economic development;

"(6) reduces conditions that contribute to conflict, including poverty, debt distress, predatory lending, labor exploitation, wage suppression, food insecurity, resource extraction, corruption, concentrated economic power, and coercive extraction of income or wealth;

"(7) preserves local agency, supports locally driven solutions, promotes mutual accountability with local, national, and regional civilian partners, and avoids coercive economic or political conditionality;

"(8) provides civilian assistance capacity to support peace and stability partnerships established under section 1326 of the POPULIST Act, the sovereign debt relief, responsible lending, and peacebuilding conference required under section 1365 of such Act, and peace congresses convened under section 1362 of such Act;

"(9) ensures that civilian international assistance is not administered through military, intelligence, covert action, law enforcement, prison, border security, internal security, or security-force channels; and

"(10) requires defined metrics, monitoring of program outputs and policy outcomes, local partner feedback, affected community feedback, learning, and adaptive management.

"(c) Chapter-wide limitation.—No authority under this chapter, and no funds made available to carry out this chapter, may be used for an excluded function.

"Sec. 10803. Administration and coordination.

"(a) Administration by Secretary.—The Secretary shall administer the BREAD program and shall carry out the authorities of the Department under this chapter.

"(b) Lead officer.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security shall serve as the lead officer of the Department for the BREAD program.

"(c) Departmental consultation.—The Secretary shall consult, as appropriate, with the Assistant Secretaries of the Department on programs relating to economic security, education, training, research, technology, media, democratic resilience, arms control, disarmament, demining, public administration, monitoring, evaluation, and the civilian consequences of conflict.

"(d) Coordination with Secretary of State.—

"(1) In general.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of State in administering the BREAD program.

"(2) Diplomatic coordination.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of State and, where applicable, the chief of mission for the relevant country to ensure that assistance under this chapter is consistent with United States diplomatic relations, treaty obligations, and lawful foreign policy commitments.

"(3) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this chapter may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of State to conduct diplomacy or the authority of a chief of mission under section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

"(e) Coordination with civilian Federal agencies.—The Secretary may coordinate with the heads of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Labor, and other civilian Federal agencies as appropriate to carry out this chapter.

"(f) Federal Interagency Committee on Peace.—The Secretary may use the Federal Interagency Committee on Peace established under section 1315(b) of the POPULIST Act to coordinate civilian agency participation under this chapter.

"(g) Relationship to other peacebuilding authorities.—The Secretary may use the authorities under this chapter to support—

"(1) peace and stability partnerships under section 1326 of the POPULIST Act;

"(2) technical, research, economic-security, and peacebuilding support for the conference required under section 1365 of such Act; and

"(3) technical, mediation, research, translation, facilitation, logistical, planning, and other civilian support for peace congresses convened under section 1362 of such Act.

"(h) No duplication.—The Secretary shall administer this chapter in a manner that avoids unnecessary duplication of programs carried out under sections 1326, 1365, and 1362 of the POPULIST Act.

"Sec. 10804. Core civilian international assistance authorities.

"(a) Assistance authorities.—The Secretary may provide civilian international assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, technical assistance, training, research support, field support, public administration support, mediation support, planning support, emergency assistance, in-kind assistance, local procurement, or other civilian assistance mechanisms.

"(b) Eligible recipients.—Assistance under this chapter may be provided to foreign governments, regional organizations, local governments, international organizations, nonprofit organizations, nongovernmental organizations, humanitarian organizations, mediation organizations, labor organizations, cooperatives, educational institutions, health care institutions, public health institutions, community organizations, small business associations, agricultural associations, and other appropriate nonviolent entities.

"(c) Direct local assistance.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall make assistance available directly to local partners that have demonstrated capacity to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"(d) Core program lanes.—The Secretary may carry out programs and activities relating to—

"(1) humanitarian assistance, disaster response, disaster resilience, emergency civilian relief, food security, water, sanitation, shelter, energy, communications, transportation, and other essential civilian infrastructure;

"(2) health care, public health, disability services, trauma recovery, mental health services, education, vocational training, workforce development, and public administration;

"(3) anti-corruption systems, public accountability, transparent budgeting, procurement integrity, independent auditing, public records, competition policy, anti-monopoly enforcement, and accountable public institutions;

"(4) labor standards, workplace democracy, cooperatives, small business development, agricultural resilience, local ownership, local productive capacity, and nonextractive economic development;

"(5) debt-distress response, public banking, monetary reform, nonextractive finance, household financial stability, public benefit systems, and transparent stewardship of land, water, forests, minerals, ports, infrastructure, and other essential resources;

"(6) post-conflict reconstruction, restoration of public services, repair of civilian infrastructure, humanitarian access, displacement response, safe return or resettlement of displaced people, family reunification, and local economic recovery;

"(7) civilian protection, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, conflict analysis, early warning, early action, mediation, de-escalation, reconciliation, and nonviolent conflict prevention; and

"(8) other civilian, non-security assistance consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

"(e) Field capacity.—The Secretary may establish, maintain, deploy, or support civilian field offices, field teams, technical experts, emergency response personnel, local partner support

systems, conflict analysis capacity, monitoring and evaluation capacity, and adaptive-management capacity as necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(f) No entitlement.—Nothing in this chapter may be construed to create an entitlement to assistance for any foreign government, organization, entity, or person.

"Sec. 10805. Local agency and noncoercion.

"(a) Local agency.—Assistance under this chapter shall be designed and administered, to the greatest extent practicable—

"(1) in consultation with affected communities and local partners;

"(2) in a manner that preserves local agency, supports practical capacity, strengthens civilian systems, and accounts for local conflict dynamics; and

"(3) avoids coercive economic or political conditionality.

"(b) Prohibited conditions.—Assistance under this chapter may not be conditioned on—

"(1) privatization of public assets;

"(2) austerity measures;

"(3) increased charges for basic public services;

"(4) reductions in essential public employment;

"(5) elimination of labor protections;

"(6) preferential treatment for United States corporations; or

"(7) adoption of a constitution, electoral system, central banking structure, public finance system, industrial policy, trade policy, resource-governance system, or development model designed by the United States.

"(c) Needs-based assistance.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit assistance from being targeted on the basis of need, exposure to harm, displacement, disability, age, medical condition, disaster impact, food insecurity, poverty, direct effect of conflict, or other measure of vulnerability or need.

"(d) Technical assistance.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the Department from offering technical assistance, research, model policies, comparative analysis, or administrative support at the request of a participating partner or recipient.

"(e) Local procurement and local capacity.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Secretary shall administer assistance under this chapter in a manner that supports local procurement, local employment, local productive capacity, cooperative development, small business development, public administration, and long-term civilian capacity.

"(f) Nonextraction rule.—Assistance under this chapter shall not be used to facilitate predatory lending, coercive extraction of income or wealth, forced displacement, exploitative resource extraction, or the transfer of public assets to private or foreign control as a condition of assistance.

"Sec. 10806. Continuity of life-saving assistance.

"(a) Continuity required.—The Secretary shall carry out this chapter in a manner that, to the greatest extent practicable, prevents interruption of life-saving humanitarian assistance, disaster response, food assistance, public health assistance, medical assistance, water and sanitation assistance, shelter assistance, and other essential civilian assistance.

"(b) Transition continuity.—During the transfer of functions under section 10831, the Secretary, the Secretary of State, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the head of any Federal agency from which a function is transferred shall take all lawful steps necessary to preserve continuity of assistance described in subsection (a).

"(c) No blanket pause.—No officer or employee of the United States may impose a blanket pause, freeze, suspension, or termination of assistance described in subsection (a) except pursuant to an Act of Congress or a written determination by the Secretary that the pause, freeze, suspension, or termination is necessary to comply with law, prevent imminent misuse of funds, protect human life, or address a specific and substantial risk of fraud, corruption, diversion, violence, or coercion.

"(d) Case-specific action preserved.—Nothing in subsection (c) may be construed to prohibit the Secretary from suspending, redirecting, or terminating a specific award, program, activity, shipment, payment, or partner relationship if the Secretary determines that such action is necessary to comply with law, prevent misuse of funds, protect human life, respond to changed conditions, or carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"(e) Written justification.—A determination under subsection (c) or (d) shall be in writing and shall identify the legal, factual, and programmatic basis for the action, except that the Secretary may withhold from public disclosure information that would endanger a person, compromise humanitarian operations, disclose protected personal information, or reveal law enforcement-sensitive, procurement-sensitive, or security-sensitive information.

"(f) Congressional notice.—Not later than 7 days after making a determination under subsection (c), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a notice describing the determination, the assistance affected, the expected duration of the pause, freeze, suspension, or termination, and the steps being taken to mitigate harm to recipients and affected communities.

"(g) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require the continuation of assistance that is unlawful, impossible to administer, materially diverted, or being used to support violence, repression, corruption, coercion, exploitation, or severe labor abuses.

"Sec. 10807. Oversight, transparency, and congressional notification.

"(a) Oversight system.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain an oversight system for the BREAD program to ensure that assistance under this chapter is used for the purposes for which such assistance is provided.

"(b) Elements.—The oversight system required under subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) transparent accounting of funds obligated and expended under this chapter;

"(2) anti-corruption, conflict-of-interest, ethics, and revolving-door controls and protections for whistleblowers and other persons who report misconduct;

"(3) procurement integrity rules, including competition requirements, written justification and approval for sole-source or other noncompetitive awards, and heightened review of awards that receive fewer than 2 responsive bids;

"(4) beneficial ownership, subcontract, and subaward transparency requirements, including identification, to the greatest extent practicable, of pass-through layers, fees, overhead, indirect costs, and amounts retained by intermediaries, subject to appropriate protections for safety, privacy, and humanitarian operations;

"(5) partner and subaward vetting, sanctions screening, and diversion-risk review procedures, with safeguards to prevent such procedures from blocking lawful life-saving humanitarian assistance;

"(6) independent monitoring and evaluation, where practicable, including evaluation of program outputs, policy outcomes, and unintended effects;

"(7) field monitoring; local partner and affected-community feedback and complaint mechanisms; and conflict sensitivity review procedures to assess whether assistance may reinforce corruption, coercion, exploitation, exclusion, violence, or conflict dynamics;

"(8) procedures to modify, redesign, redirect, suspend, or terminate programs that are not producing measurable progress or are causing material harm, and to suspend, terminate, or recover funds that are stolen, diverted, materially misused, or used in a manner inconsistent with this chapter;

"(9) procedures for preserving records, award files, monitoring reports, partner information, and program data during any reorganization, transition, suspension, or termination of assistance; and

"(10) procedures for emergency action when delay would threaten human life, humanitarian access, or the integrity of funds.

"(c) Inspector General.—The Inspector General of the Department shall conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of programs and activities carried out under this chapter.

"(d) Audit plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this chapter, the Inspector General of the Department shall submit to the Secretary and the appropriate congressional committees an audit and oversight plan for programs and activities carried out under this chapter.

"(e) Public database.—The Secretary shall establish and maintain a public, searchable database of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other awards made under this chapter.

"(f) Contents of database.—The database required under subsection (e) shall include, for each award, to the greatest extent practicable—

"(1) the recipient, amount obligated, amount disbursed, country, region, program area, purpose, and period of performance;

"(2) major subawards, subcontractors, and pass-through layers between the Department and the ultimate implementing partner or local partner;

"(3) whether the award was made through full and open competition, limited competition, sole-source award, emergency award, or another noncompetitive procedure;

"(4) a written justification for any sole-source award, emergency award, or other noncompetitive award;

"(5) beneficial ownership information for major contractors, grantees, and implementing partners, subject to subsection (g);

"(6) fees, overhead, indirect costs, and amounts retained by intermediaries, to the extent practicable;

"(7) whether the award is made directly to a local partner;

"(8) any suspension, termination, or material modification of the award; and

"(9) such additional information as the Secretary determines appropriate to promote transparency and accountability.

"(g) Protection of sensitive information.—The Secretary may withhold from the database required under subsection (e) information that would endanger a person, compromise humanitarian operations, disclose protected personal information, reveal procurement-sensitive information, or materially increase the risk of violence, coercion, retaliation, corruption, or diversion.

"(h) Congressional notification for major organizational actions.—Not later than 30 days before carrying out a major reorganization, mass termination of awards, closure of a field office, transfer of a major function, elimination of a major program lane, or other material restructuring of the BREAD program, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written notice describing the proposed action, the legal basis for the action, the funds and programs affected, the expected effect on life-saving assistance, and the steps planned to preserve continuity of assistance.

"(i) Emergency exception.—If the Secretary determines that an action described in subsection (h) must be carried out before the end of the 30-day period to comply with law, protect human life, prevent imminent misuse of funds, or respond to a specific and substantial risk of fraud, corruption, diversion, violence, or coercion, the Secretary may carry out the action after submitting the notice required under subsection (h).

"(j) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a report on programs and activities carried out under this chapter.

"(k) Contents.—Each report required under subsection (j) shall include—

"(1) a description of programs and activities carried out under this chapter, including the countries and regions served, the amount and form of assistance provided, the categories of recipients receiving assistance, the civilian systems supported, and the Federal agencies involved;

"(2) the metrics used to evaluate program outputs and policy outcomes;

"(3) significant findings from monitoring, evaluation, affected-community feedback, local partner feedback, and conflict sensitivity reviews;

"(4) programmatic course corrections made based on changed conditions, failure to produce measurable progress, feedback, conflict sensitivity review, misuse, diversion, corruption, coercion, exploitation, or severe labor abuses;

"(5) the share of assistance provided directly to local partners and the share provided through intermediaries;

"(6) the number and value of sole-source awards, emergency awards, other noncompetitive awards, and awards that received fewer than 2 responsive bids;

"(7) the concentration of awards among major contractors, grantees, implementing partners, and intermediaries;

"(8) available information on pass-through layers, fees, overhead, indirect costs, and amounts retained by intermediaries;

"(9) any known material misuse, diversion, corruption, coercion, obstruction, severe labor abuse, major suspension, redirection, termination, or recovery of assistance under this chapter;

"(10) a description of how assistance under this chapter supported peacebuilding, humanitarian response, disaster response, food security, health care, education, economic security, reconstruction, development, and nonviolent conflict prevention; and

"(11) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to improve the BREAD program.

"Sec. 10808. BREAD Fund.

"(a) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the 'BREAD Fund'.

"(b) Use of Fund.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary to carry out this chapter.

"(c) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2027, to remain available through September 30, 2029.

"(d) Intent of Congress.—It is the intent of Congress that the appropriation under subsection (c) be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342 of the POPULIST Act.

"(e) Availability.—Amounts in the Fund shall remain available only for civilian international assistance and may not be transferred to, administered by, or used by the Department of Defense, any element of the intelligence community, or any military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, border-security, internal security, or coercive-security entity.

"(f) Supplement not supplant.—Amounts appropriated under subsection (c) shall supplement and not supplant amounts otherwise made available for assistance described in section 10806(a).

"Sec. 10809. Authorization of appropriations and budget account.

"(a) Authorization of appropriations.—In addition to amounts appropriated under section 10808(c), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2027 to carry out this chapter.

"(b) Separate budget account.—For each fiscal year beginning after fiscal year 2027, the President shall include in the budget submitted under [section 1105 of title 31](#), United States Code, a separate account for Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development.

"(c) Annual justification.—The budget materials submitted for the account required under subsection (b) shall include a detailed justification of amounts requested for—

"(1) humanitarian assistance and disaster response;

"(2) food security, water, sanitation, public health, medical assistance, shelter, and other essential civilian assistance;

"(3) reconstruction, development, local productive capacity, labor standards, cooperatives, small business development, agricultural resilience, and nonextractive economic development;

"(4) peacebuilding, peacemaking, mediation, civilian protection, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, and nonviolent conflict prevention;

"(5) oversight, auditing, monitoring, evaluation, transparency, and anti-corruption controls;

"(6) field capacity, local partner support systems, technical expertise, and administrative capacity; and

"(7) support for peace and stability partnerships under section 1326 of the POPULIST Act, the sovereign debt relief, responsible lending, and peacebuilding conference required under section 1365 of such Act, and peace congresses convened under section 1362 of such Act.

"(d) Limitation on reprogramming.—No funds made available to carry out this chapter may be reprogrammed for a purpose outside the scope of this chapter.

"SUBCHAPTER II—TRANSITION

"PART A—REORGANIZATION PLAN

"SEC. 10821. Reorganization plan.

"SEC. 10822. Transitional leadership and continued administration.

"Part A—Reorganization plan

"Sec. 10821. Reorganization plan.

"(a) Submission.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this chapter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a reorganization plan for carrying out this chapter.

"(b) Preparation.—The President shall prepare the reorganization plan required under subsection (a) acting through the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the heads of affected Federal agencies.

"(c) Contents.—The reorganization plan required under subsection (a) shall—

"(1) identify the civilian international assistance functions, authorities, personnel, accounts, appropriations, allocations, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, records, property, facilities, assets, liabilities, unobligated balances, and other resources of any USAID legacy authority that are to be transferred to the Department under this subchapter;

"(2) identify the steps necessary to separate transferred civilian assistance functions from excluded functions described in section 10832;

"(3) specify the proposed allocation and disposition of funds, property, facilities, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, records, assets, liabilities, personnel, and positions affected by the transfer;

"(4) provide a schedule for completing the reorganization, transfer of functions, transfer and allocation of appropriations, personnel transition, regulatory transition, and other administrative actions required under this subchapter;

"(5) describe the administrative, regulatory, contractual, grant management, procurement, oversight, information technology, financial management, human resources, field capacity, personnel safety, facility security, information security, and operational security actions necessary to implement this chapter;

"(6) describe the steps necessary to preserve continuity of life-saving assistance during the transition;

"(7) identify statutory, appropriations, and regulatory references requiring revision, transfer, redesignation, repeal, replacement, or conforming amendment to carry out this chapter;

"(8) describe the steps necessary to preserve technical expertise, local partner relationships, institutional knowledge, award files, monitoring records, program data, field offices, field personnel, conflict-analysis capacity, monitoring and evaluation capacity, adaptive-management capacity, procurement integrity capacity, diversion-risk review capacity, and local partner support systems;

"(9) describe the steps necessary to coordinate transferred civilian assistance functions with the Department of State, chiefs of mission, the Department of the Treasury, and other civilian Federal agencies;

"(10) describe the steps necessary to establish the systems required under section 10807;

"(11) identify duplicative awards, overlapping intermediaries, redundant field structures, unnecessary pass-through layers, and other administrative structures that may be consolidated without disrupting life-saving assistance, local partner relationships, or affected-community access;

"(12) include recommendations for technical and conforming amendments to chapter 32, chapter 74, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, annual appropriations Acts, and any other provision of law necessary to carry out this chapter; and

"(13) include recommendations for additional legislation or appropriations necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(d) No delay.—The submission, completion, or implementation of the reorganization plan required under subsection (a) shall not limit, delay, or condition the transfer of functions required under section 10831.

"(e) Updates.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available an updated reorganization plan not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter and annually thereafter until the President certifies that the transition required under this subchapter is complete.

"Sec. 10822. Transitional leadership and continued administration.

"(a) Acting Secretary.—During the transition period and pending the appointment and qualification of the Secretary, the President may designate an officer of the United States whose appointment was made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to act as Secretary.

"(b) Continued administration by predecessor officials.—Until the operational transfer of a transferred civilian assistance function is completed under the schedule required by section 10821(c)(4), the officer, office, agency, or other USAID legacy authority that administered the function immediately before the date of enactment of this chapter shall continue to administer the function on behalf of the Department, using the personnel, information systems, records, accounts, delegations, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, facilities, and administrative procedures available immediately before such date, subject to the direction of the Secretary or Acting Secretary.

"(c) Legal effect.—An action taken under subsection (b) shall be deemed an action of the Department and shall have the same legal force and effect as an action taken directly by the Secretary.

"(d) No delay in legal transfer.—Continued administration under subsection (b) shall not delay or otherwise affect the legal transfer of a function under section 10831.

"(e) Continuity and limitations.—An official administering a function under subsection (b)—

"(1) shall preserve continuity of life-saving assistance and existing awards to the greatest extent practicable;

"(2) may exercise only authority relating to the transferred civilian assistance function; and

"(3) may not administer, fund, or carry out an excluded function described in section 10832.

"(f) Completion.—The operational transfer of each transferred civilian assistance function shall be completed as soon as practicable and not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter.

"(g) Definition.—In this section, the term 'transition period' means the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this chapter.

"PART B—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

"SEC. 10831. Transfer of civilian international assistance functions.

"SEC. 10832. Excluded functions.

"SEC. 10833. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.

"SEC. 10834. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.

"SEC. 10835. Incidental transfers.

"SEC. 10836. Savings provisions.

"SEC. 10837. Regulatory transition and references.

"SEC. 10838. Implementation report, completion report, and conforming amendments.

"Part B—Reorganization authority

"Sec. 10831. Transfer of civilian international assistance functions.

"(a) Transfer.—Except as provided in section 10832 and notwithstanding chapter 74 or any other provision of law, there are transferred to the Department, for administration through the BREAD program, all functions, authorities, personnel, assets, liabilities, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, records, property, facilities, unobligated balances of appropriations, allocations, and other resources of any USAID legacy authority that relate primarily to civilian international assistance.

"(b) Sources of authority.—The transfer under subsection (a) applies to functions, authorities, and resources described in such subsection without regard to whether such functions, authorities, or resources arise under statute, reorganization plan, executive order, delegation, regulation, appropriation, grant, contract, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, memorandum of understanding, or administrative practice.

"(c) Successor authority.—With respect to a transferred civilian assistance function, the Department shall be the successor agency, and the Secretary shall be the successor officer, to the applicable USAID legacy authority.

"(d) Mixed functions.—If a function, office, account, award, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, record, property, facility, asset, liability, or administrative action relates partly to civilian international assistance and partly to an excluded function described in section 10832, only the portion that relates to civilian international assistance shall be transferred to the Department under this section.

"(e) No delay.—The transfer required under subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this chapter and shall not be limited, delayed, or conditioned on the completion, submission, or implementation of the reorganization plan required under section 10821. The operational transfer of personnel, information systems, records, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, property, facilities, and other administrative resources may be carried out in accordance with the schedule required under section 10821(c)(4) to the extent necessary to preserve continuity of assistance and comply with law.

"(f) Allocation within Department.—Subject to the requirements of this chapter, the Secretary may allocate or reallocate a transferred civilian assistance function within the BREAD program or among organizational entities of the Department that administer or support the BREAD program, and may establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue such organizational entities as necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(g) Limitation.—Subsection (f) does not authorize the Secretary to modify the terms of any statute that establishes or defines the functions of an office or officer of the Department, except to the extent expressly provided in this chapter.

"Sec. 10832. Excluded functions.

"(a) Excluded functions.—The following functions are excluded from transfer to, administration by, or funding through the BREAD program:

"(1) Weapons transfers.

"(2) Foreign military financing.

"(3) Foreign military sales.

"(4) Security-force assistance.

"(5) Military training, equipping, advising, logistics, intelligence support, operational support, or maintenance support.

"(6) Police, prison, border-security, internal security, paramilitary, or intelligence training, equipping, advising, logistics, operational support, or maintenance support.

"(7) Intelligence activities.

"(8) Covert action.

"(9) Regime-change operations.

"(10) Military occupation.

"(11) Construction, operation, or support of military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, border-security, or internal security facilities.

"(12) Assistance to any unit of a military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, border-security, or internal security force that has committed an atrocity crime, as defined in section 1337 of the POPULIST Act, or a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

"(13) Any other military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, border-security, internal security, or coercive-security function.

"(b) No Department of Defense administration.—No function, program, account, grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other activity carried out under this chapter may be transferred to, administered by, or carried out through the Department of Defense.

"(c) No intelligence or covert-action administration.—No function, program, account, grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other activity carried out under this chapter may be transferred to, administered by, or carried out through any element of the intelligence community.

"(d) Civilian savings rule.—A function shall not be excluded under this section solely because civilian personnel, civilian contractors, humanitarian organizations, development organizations, or local partners operate in a country or region affected by armed conflict, political instability, disaster, famine, displacement, or public health emergency.

"(e) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this chapter may be construed to authorize the use of military force, covert action, intelligence activities, weapons transfers, security-force assistance, law enforcement assistance, prison assistance, border-security assistance, or internal security assistance.

"Sec. 10833. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.

"(a) Transfer.—Except as provided in section 10832, the assets, liabilities, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with a transferred civilian assistance function shall be transferred to the Department for appropriate allocation by the Secretary.

"(b) Use of transferred funds.—Except as provided in subsection (c), funds transferred under subsection (a) shall be used only for the purposes for which the funds were originally authorized and appropriated.

"(c) Transition use.—

"(1) In general.—Funds transferred under subsection (a) may be used for the purposes of reorganization, transfer, integration, continuity of assistance, oversight, field capacity preservation, regulatory transition, personnel transition, grant administration, contract administration, and other administrative actions necessary to carry out this chapter, if the Secretary submits notice to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before the obligation or expenditure of such funds, in the same manner as notice of a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 ([22 U.S.C. 2706](#)).

"(2) Exception.—The Secretary may waive the 15-day advance notice requirement under this subsection if the Secretary determines that delay would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare, except that the Secretary shall submit notice as soon as practicable and not later than 3 days after taking the action to which the notice requirement applies.

"(d) Period of availability.—Funds transferred under subsection (a) shall retain the period of availability applicable to such funds on the day before transfer, unless otherwise provided by law.

"(e) Limitation.—No funds transferred under subsection (a), and no funds made available to carry out this chapter, may be used for any function excluded under section 10832.

"(f) No diversion from life-saving assistance.—The Secretary shall allocate transferred funds in a manner that, to the greatest extent practicable, prevents interruption of assistance described in section 10806(a).

"Sec. 10834. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.

"(a) Transfer of personnel.—Except as provided in section 10832, personnel and positions of any USAID legacy authority that perform, administer, support, oversee, or are associated with a transferred civilian assistance function shall be transferred to the Department in accordance with the schedule required under section 10821(c)(4), provided that such transfer shall begin as soon as practicable and shall be completed not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter.

"(b) Status preserved.—Personnel transferred under subsection (a) shall be transferred at the same grade or class, rate of basic pay or basic salary rate, and tenure held immediately before transfer.

"(c) Assignment authority.—For a period of not more than 1 year after the date on which the affected personnel are transferred under subsection (a), the Secretary may assign personnel transferred under subsection (a) to any position or set of duties in the Department necessary to carry out this chapter, except that such assignment may not reduce the grade or class, rate of basic pay or basic salary rate, or tenure of such personnel.

"(d) Consultation with employee representatives.—The Secretary shall consult with the relevant exclusive representatives, as defined in section 1002 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 4102](#)) and [section 7103 of title 5](#), with respect to the exercise of authority under this section.

"(e) Presidential appointment limitation.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to assign any individual to any position that by law requires appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(f) No transfer of excluded personnel.—Personnel and positions that perform, administer, support, oversee, or are associated primarily with an excluded function described in section 10832 shall not be transferred to the Department under this section.

"(g) Superseding authority.—This section shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law, except that nothing in this section may be construed to limit any greater protection provided to an employee under any other provision of law.

"(h) Foreign Service personnel system.—For purposes of section 202(b)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3922\(b\)\(2\)](#)), the Secretary is authorized to utilize the Foreign Service personnel system with respect to personnel and positions transferred under this section. The Secretary shall exercise that authority subject to sections 201(b) and 207 of such Act ([22 U.S.C. 3921\(b\)](#) and [3927](#)).

"Sec. 10835. Incidental transfers.

"(a) Incidental dispositions.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, when requested by the Secretary, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, property, facilities, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with a transferred civilian assistance function as may be necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(b) Consultation.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall carry out subsection (a) in consultation with the Secretary, the Secretary of State, and the head of any affected Federal agency.

"(c) Excluded functions.—No incidental disposition under this section may transfer to the Department any function, personnel, asset, liability, grant, contract, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, property, facility, record, appropriation, allocation, or other resource that relates primarily to a function excluded under section 10832.

"Sec. 10836. Savings provisions.

"(a) Existing rights, duties, and obligations.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the transfer of a function under section 10831 shall not affect the validity of any right, duty, obligation, penalty, claim, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, proceeding, administrative action, or other legal effect existing before the transfer.

"(b) Existing legal instruments.—A contract, grant, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, memorandum of understanding, permit, license, certificate, approval, or other legal instrument relating to a transferred civilian assistance function and in effect on the day before the transfer shall continue in effect according to its terms until modified, replaced, terminated, or superseded by the Secretary in accordance with law.

"(c) Existing administrative actions.—A rule, regulation, order, determination, directive, delegation, guidance, policy, approval, authorization, or other administrative action relating to a transferred civilian assistance function and in effect on the day before the transfer shall continue in effect until modified, replaced, terminated, or superseded by the Secretary in accordance with law.

"(d) Pending proceedings.—A proceeding, application, request, investigation, audit, claim, enforcement action, personnel action, procurement matter, grant matter, or other administrative matter relating to a transferred civilian assistance function and pending on the date of transfer shall continue before the Department unless the Secretary determines that transfer, consolidation, dismissal, or other disposition is necessary to carry out this chapter and is consistent with law.

"(e) Judicial proceedings.—Nothing in this chapter may be construed to abate, discontinue, or otherwise affect a civil action, criminal action, petition for review, appeal, or other judicial proceeding pending on the date of transfer under section 10831.

"(f) Substitution of parties.—If, before the transfer of a function under section 10831, an officer or agency from which a transferred civilian assistance function is transferred is a party to a judicial or administrative proceeding in an official capacity, the Secretary or the Department, as appropriate, shall be substituted or added as a party with respect to the transferred civilian assistance function.

"(g) Orders and appeals.—An order issued, appeal taken, or judgment rendered with respect to a transferred civilian assistance function before the date of transfer shall continue in effect and shall be subject to further proceedings, review, or enforcement by or against the Department or the Secretary, as appropriate.

"(h) No impairment of claims.—Nothing in this chapter may be construed to impair a claim or remedy that existed before the transfer of a function under section 10831.

"(i) Excluded functions.—This section does not preserve, continue, transfer, or validate any use of funds, function, program, activity, legal instrument, administrative action, or proceeding in a manner that would violate section 10832.

"Sec. 10837. Regulatory transition and references.

"(a) Regulatory transition.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a regulation in chapter II of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other regulation relating to a transferred civilian assistance function, shall continue in effect until modified, replaced, redesignated, repealed, or superseded by the Secretary in accordance with law.

"(b) Conforming regulations.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this chapter, the Secretary shall issue such regulations, rules, directives, delegations, and guidance as are necessary to conform regulations and administrative materials to this chapter.

"(c) Regulatory transition table.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter, the Secretary shall publish a regulatory transition table identifying—

"(1) each part of chapter II of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, that relates to a transferred civilian assistance function;

"(2) each part of chapter II of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, that relates primarily to an excluded function described in section 10832;

"(3) each part, subpart, section, or provision of chapter II of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, that requires revision, redesignation, repeal, replacement, or transfer to carry out this chapter; and

"(4) the planned disposition of each regulation identified under this subsection.

"(d) References to USAID legacy authority.—With respect to a transferred civilian assistance function, a reference in any statute, reorganization plan, executive order, regulation, rule, order, determination, directive, delegation, guidance, policy, permit, license, certificate, approval, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement, memorandum of understanding, appropriation, report, or other legal or administrative instrument to a USAID legacy authority shall be deemed to refer to the Department or the Secretary, as appropriate.

"(e) References to excluded functions.—Subsection (d) shall not apply to a reference that relates primarily to a function excluded under section 10832.

"(f) References to Department of State authority preserved.—Nothing in this section may be construed to transfer to the Department a diplomatic function of the Department of State, the

authority of the Secretary of State to conduct diplomacy, or the authority of a chief of mission under section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

"(g) No delay.—The continuation of regulations under subsection (a), the issuance of conforming regulations under subsection (b), the publication of the regulatory transition table under subsection (c), or the operation of the reference rule under subsection (d) shall not limit, delay, or condition the transfer of functions required under section 10831.

"Sec. 10838. Implementation report, completion report, and conforming amendments.

"(a) Implementation report.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this chapter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available an implementation report on the transition required under this subchapter.

"(b) Contents of implementation report.—The implementation report required under subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) a description of each function transferred to the Department under section 10831 and each function reviewed but not transferred because the function was excluded under section 10832 or otherwise determined not to relate primarily to civilian international assistance;

"(2) an accounting of appropriations, allocations, personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, records, property, facilities, regulations, administrative materials, and legal references affected by the transition;

"(3) a description of actions taken to preserve continuity of life-saving assistance, separate civilian assistance functions from excluded functions, and preserve technical expertise, local partner relationships, institutional knowledge, field capacity, award files, monitoring records, and program data;

"(4) a description of actions taken to establish the systems required under section 10807;

"(5) a description of actions taken to identify and reduce duplicative awards, overlapping intermediaries, redundant field structures, unnecessary pass-through layers, contractor concentration, and other administrative structures that may increase cost, reduce transparency, or weaken local agency;

"(6) an assessment of whether additional administrative action is necessary to complete the transition required under this subchapter;

"(7) an assessment of whether additional appropriations are necessary to carry out this chapter; and

"(8) recommendations for legislation necessary to complete the transition required under this subchapter.

"(c) Completion certification.—Upon completing the transition required under this subchapter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a certification that the transition is complete.

"(d) Completion report.—Not later than 90 days after submitting the certification required under subsection (c), the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make

publicly available a completion report describing the final disposition of functions, personnel, appropriations, allocations, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, interagency agreements, records, property, facilities, regulations, administrative materials, and legal references affected by the transition required under this subchapter.

"(e) Conforming amendments report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this chapter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees proposed legislation containing technical and conforming amendments necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(f) Contents of conforming amendments report.—The proposed legislation required under subsection (e) shall include amendments to—

"(1) chapter 32 of this title;

"(2) chapter 74 of this title;

"(3) the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

"(4) annual appropriations Acts;

"(5) provisions of law referring to a USAID legacy authority with respect to civilian international assistance; and

"(6) any other provision of law necessary to carry out this chapter.

"(g) No delay.—The submission, consideration, or enactment of legislation described in subsection (e) shall not limit, delay, or condition the transfer of functions required under section 10831.

"(h) Continuing updates.—If the President determines that additional conforming amendments are necessary after submitting the proposed legislation required under subsection (e), the President shall submit supplemental proposed legislation to the appropriate congressional committees."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of chapters for title 22, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to chapter 114 the following:

"115. Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development.....10801".

SEC. 1317. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Legislative recommendations.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the first Secretary is appointed, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress proposed legislation containing any necessary and appropriate amendments to the laws of the United States to carry out the purposes of this subtitle.

(b) Peacebuilding Fund.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the Peacebuilding Fund.

(2) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Peacebuilding Fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2027, to remain available through September 30, 2029.

(3) Intent of Congress.—It is the intent of Congress that the appropriation under paragraph (2) be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342.

(4) Use of funds.—Amounts in the Peacebuilding Fund shall be available to the Secretary to carry out sections 1312 through 1315, including the Peace Academy established under section 1313(g), and may not be used to carry out section 1316.

(5) Spending plan.—

(A) Initial plan.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make publicly available an initial spending plan for amounts in the Peacebuilding Fund, including the planned use of such amounts during fiscal year 2027.

(B) Annual plans.—Not later than 30 days before the beginning of each fiscal year after fiscal year 2027 for which amounts in the Peacebuilding Fund remain available, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make publicly available an annual spending plan for such fiscal year.

(C) Contents.—Each spending plan required under this paragraph shall describe planned allocations by office and program, amounts for personnel and administration, amounts for grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, the expected schedule of obligations, and the intended outcomes of the planned expenditures.

(c) Authorization of appropriations.—In addition to amounts appropriated under subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year to carry out sections 1312 through 1315.

Subtitle B—The Nuclear Overproduction Being Eliminated, Landmine Prohibition, Easing of Armed Conflict, Elevating Peace, Restraining Intervention, and Zero Escalation Act

PART I—FELLOWSHIP AMONG NATIONS

Subpart A—Diplomacy and Peaceful Economic Relations

SEC. 1321. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified three essential components for striving toward peace. The first of these was "fellowship between nations."

(2) As a major actor on the world stage, the United States has an opportunity and duty to lead by example in promoting fellowship among nations through diplomacy, peaceful economic relations, and restraint with respect to weaponry.

(3) Fellowship among nations begins with recognition of equal human dignity and the understanding that longstanding hostility between governments need not become permanent hostility between peoples.

(4) Broad unilateral economic sanctions operate as collective punishment by depriving ordinary people, disproportionately the weakest and most vulnerable members of society, of the necessities for a dignified life. Such collective punishment rarely changes the conduct of those responsible for the underlying dispute. A commitment to fellowship among nations must minimize the use of deprivation as an instrument of policy.

(5) The United States can promote fellowship among nations by leading efforts to avoid a new arms race in the 21st century and exercising restraint with respect to weaponry. Human dignity is diminished by the deployment of weapons that inflict indiscriminate or enduring civilian harm or delegate decisions to use lethal force to machines rather than accountable human beings.

(6) Fellowship among nations must not become indifference to injustice. Nations are communities of people, and respect for nations requires respect for the dignity and safety of the people who compose them and noncooperation with governments responsible for atrocity crimes.

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

(1) to promote peaceful and mutually beneficial relations among nations through diplomacy, economic cooperation, restraint in the use of unilateral economic sanctions, weapons restraint, civilian protection, and international partnerships that respect the dignity and self-government of all peoples; and

(2) to carry out the principle expressed in Alfred Nobel's will concerning fellowship between nations.

SEC. 1322. RESTRICTIONS ON UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS.

(a) Definitions.—[Section 7201 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) to read as follows:

"(3) Joint resolution.—The term 'joint resolution' means—

"(A) in the case of section 7202(a)(1), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days of Congress after the date on which the report of the President under section 7202(a)(1) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That Congress approves the report of the President pursuant to section 7202(a)(1), transmitted on _____.', with the blank completed with the appropriate date;

"(B) in the case of section 7204(1), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days of Congress after the date on which the report of the President under section 7204(1) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That Congress approves the report of the President pursuant to section 7204(1), transmitted on _____.', with the blank completed with the appropriate date; and

"(C) in the case of section 7204A(f), only a joint resolution introduced within 10 session days of Congress after the date on which the determination described in section 7204A(f) is received by Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: 'That Congress approves continuation of the sanction described in the determination submitted pursuant to section 7204A(f), transmitted on _____.', with the blank completed with the appropriate date."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) Essential civilian goods and services.—The term 'essential civilian goods and services' means—

"(A) food, agricultural commodities, medicine, medical devices, medical equipment, health care goods or services, public health goods or services, or veterinary medicines;

"(B) goods, services, technology, software, or financial services necessary for water, sanitation, sewage, waste management, civilian energy, civilian transportation, civilian aviation safety, or civilian telecommunications infrastructure;

"(C) goods, services, technology, software, or financial services necessary for personal communications, internet access, education, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding, disaster response, refugee assistance, or migration-related assistance;

"(D) personal, noncommercial remittances; or

"(E) any transaction, service, payment, financing, insurance, transportation, logistics, communications, or professional service ordinarily incident to an activity described in subparagraphs (A) through (D).

"(9) Targeted sanction.—The term 'targeted sanction' means a prohibition, restriction, condition, or penalty imposed only against a specifically identified person, government official, military unit, security force, intelligence service, armed group, corporation, financial institution, vessel, aircraft, or other entity that is responsible for, complicit in, or knowingly materially assists the conduct giving rise to the sanction.

"(10) Unilateral economic sanction.—The term 'unilateral economic sanction' means a prohibition, restriction, condition, penalty, licensing requirement, or other limitation imposed by the United States principally to compel, punish, deter, or change foreign conduct and applied generally to commercial or economic activity with a foreign country, geographic region, economic sector, or civilian population, except in a case in which the United States imposes the measure—

"(A) as a targeted sanction;

"(B) pursuant to a multilateral regime and the other member countries of that regime have agreed to impose substantially equivalent measures; or

"(C) pursuant to a mandatory decision of the United Nations Security Council."

(b) Restriction and termination.—[Section 7202 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "a unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction" and inserting "a unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction";

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) Existing sanctions.—

"(1) Termination.—Except as provided in section 7203, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, any unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction in effect on the date of enactment of the POPULIST Act shall terminate effective 180 days after that date, unless, before the effective date of the termination, Congress enacts a law that expressly approves continuation of the sanction for a period not exceeding 2 years.

"(2) Implementation.—The President shall take all actions necessary to carry out paragraph (1), including by repealing or revising any regulation, order, license, directive, or guidance implementing a sanction that terminates under that paragraph.

"(3) Inventory and recommendations.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the POPULIST Act, the President shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report identifying—

"(A) each sanction subject to termination under paragraph (1);

"(B) the statutory or executive authority for the sanction;

"(C) the scope and principal restrictions of the sanction;

"(D) the actions necessary to terminate the sanction; and

"(E) whether the President recommends that Congress approve continuation of the sanction and the reasons for the recommendation.

"(4) Continued sanctions.—A sanction continued by law under paragraph (1) shall be subject to section 7204 as if imposed pursuant to subsection (a)."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) Targeted sanctions.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the President from imposing or continuing a targeted sanction, except that a targeted sanction may not be implemented in a manner that materially impairs access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services."

(c) Essential civilian goods and services.—[Section 7202 of title 22](#), United States Code, as amended by subsection (b), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) Essential civilian goods and services.—

"(1) Prohibition.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in paragraph (4), no unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral

medical sanction may prohibit, restrict, condition, penalize, or require a specific license for a transaction involving essential civilian goods and services.

"(2) General licenses.—If the President imposes or continues a sanction under any provision of law that could reasonably be construed to prohibit, restrict, condition, penalize, or require a specific license for a transaction involving essential civilian goods and services, the President shall issue and maintain any general license necessary to ensure that such transaction is not prohibited, restricted, conditioned, penalized, or delayed by the sanction.

"(3) Financial and logistical services.—A general license required under paragraph (2) shall authorize any payment, financing, banking, insurance, transportation, logistics, communications, professional service, or other service ordinarily incident to a transaction involving essential civilian goods and services.

"(4) Specific-license exception.—The President may require a specific license for a transaction involving essential civilian goods and services only if the President certifies to Congress that the specific transaction would directly and materially facilitate—

"(A) the design, development, production, acquisition, or use of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or conventional weapon;

"(B) malicious cyber activity;

"(C) genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, torture, extrajudicial killing, or forced disappearance;

"(D) a military or intelligence operation presenting a substantial risk of serious harm to civilians; or

"(E) knowing diversion to a person against whom a targeted sanction may be imposed.

"(5) Anti-diversion authority.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit the President from imposing reasonable recordkeeping, reporting, end-use certification, or anti-diversion requirements, or from imposing a targeted sanction against a person who knowingly diverts essential civilian goods and services for a use or to a recipient described in paragraph (4).

"(6) Reasonable-reliance safe harbor.—A financial institution or other person that facilitates a transaction in reliance on a general license issued under paragraph (2) may reasonably rely on information obtained in the ordinary course of business and may not be subject to a civil or criminal penalty under a provision of law administered or enforced as part of the sanction unless the institution or person knew or had reason to know that the transaction was outside the scope of the general license.

"(7) Public guidance.—At the time a general license required under paragraph (2) is issued or materially revised, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue public guidance describing the scope and application of the license, including examples of permissible financial and logistical services and the due diligence sufficient to qualify for paragraph (6).

"(8) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to limit the application or scope of section 7210 or to authorize a transaction that is prohibited under section 2339A or 2339B of title 18, United States Code."

(d) Conforming protections for essential civilian goods and services.—

(1) Exceptions.—[Section 7203 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "Except as provided in section 7202(d), " before "Section 7202".

(2) State sponsors of international terrorism.—[Section 7205\(a\)\(1\) of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "other than section 7203 of this title" and inserting "other than sections 7202(d) and 7203 of this title".

(e) Termination of approved sanctions.—[Section 7204 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "Any unilateral agricultural sanction or unilateral medical sanction" and inserting "Any unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction"; and

(2) by striking "the sanction" each place it appears and inserting "the unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction".

(f) Sanctions impact and effectiveness reports.—[Chapter 79 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 7204 the following:

"Sec. 7204A. Sanctions impact and effectiveness reports.

"(a) Pre-imposition impact assessment.—In addition to the report required under section 7202(a)(1), the President shall submit to Congress an impact assessment for any proposed unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction.

"(b) Matters included.—The impact assessment required under subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) the specific foreign policy or national security objective of the proposed sanction;

"(2) a description of the conduct by the foreign country or foreign entity that the proposed sanction is intended to change, deter, or remedy;

"(3) a description of the targeted sanctions, diplomatic measures, legal measures, multilateral measures, and other alternatives considered by the President;

"(4) an explanation of why targeted sanctions or non-economic measures would not be adequate to achieve the objective described in paragraph (1);

"(5) an assessment of whether the proposed sanction is likely to materially impair access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services;

"(6) an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed sanction on humanitarian organizations, peacebuilding organizations, medical providers, personal, noncommercial

remittances, financial channels, civilian infrastructure, and the economy of the affected civilian population;

"(7) a description of any general license, safe harbor, guidance, or other measure that will be used to ensure compliance with section 7202(d);

"(8) a description of whether the United Nations Security Council or a multilateral regime has adopted, or is considering, substantially equivalent measures; and

"(9) specific, measurable criteria for terminating the proposed sanction.

"(c) Public availability.—The President shall make each impact assessment required under subsection (a) available to the public in unclassified form not later than 7 days after submitting the impact assessment to Congress, but may include a classified annex only to the extent necessary to protect the national security of the United States.

"(d) Consultation.—In preparing an impact assessment under subsection (a), the President shall consult, as appropriate, with humanitarian organizations, peacebuilding organizations, medical and public health organizations, financial institutions, remittance providers, and nongovernmental organizations with substantial experience in the affected foreign country or civilian population.

"(e) Comptroller General review.—

"(1) Initial review.—Not later than 180 days after a unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction becomes effective, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report assessing the actual humanitarian, economic, diplomatic, and national security effects of the sanction.

"(2) Continuation review.—Not later than 90 days before the date on which a unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction would terminate under section 7204, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report assessing whether the sanction—

"(A) achieved, or made substantial progress toward achieving, the objective identified under subsection (b)(1);

"(B) materially impaired access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services;

"(C) impeded humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding activity, medical care, public health, personal, noncommercial remittances, or civilian infrastructure; or

"(D) produced humanitarian, economic, diplomatic, or national security effects that outweigh the benefit of continuing the sanction.

"(f) Termination for civilian harm.—

"(1) Presidential determination.—If the President determines, and submits the determination to Congress, that a unilateral agricultural sanction, unilateral economic sanction, or unilateral medical sanction materially impairs access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services, the President shall terminate the sanction not later than 30 days after submitting

the determination unless, before the date of termination, Congress enacts a joint resolution approving continuation of the sanction.

"(2) Comptroller General finding.—If a report of the Comptroller General of the United States under subsection (e) finds that a sanction materially impairs access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services, the finding shall create a rebuttable presumption of material impairment. Not later than 30 days after the report is submitted, the President shall—

"(A) terminate the sanction; or

"(B) submit to Congress and make publicly available a contrary determination, based on substantial evidence, that the sanction does not materially impair such access, together with a detailed explanation of the determination and a description of any measures necessary to prevent material impairment.

"(3) Continuation following contrary determination.—A sanction continued pursuant to paragraph (2)(B) shall terminate 60 days after the contrary determination is submitted unless, before the date of termination, Congress enacts a joint resolution approving continuation of the sanction.

"(g) Information accompanying continuation request.—A report or determination submitted by the President under section 7204(1) or subsection (f) in connection with continuation of a sanction shall include—

"(1) an updated impact assessment containing the information described in subsection (b);

"(2) a response to each finding in the most recent report of the Comptroller General of the United States under subsection (e); and

"(3) a description of any additional general license, safe harbor, guidance, or other measure necessary to ensure compliance with section 7202(d) and prevent material impairment of access by a civilian population to essential civilian goods and services."

(g) Congressional procedures.—[Section 7206 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "section 7202(a)(1) or 7204(1)" and inserting "section 7202(a)(1), 7204(1), or a determination described in section 7204A(f)"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "Committee on International Relations" and inserting "Committee on Foreign Affairs".

(h) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments made by this section, may be construed—

(1) to prohibit a targeted sanction;

(2) to limit any authority to impose a targeted sanction against a person who knowingly diverts essential civilian goods and services for a use or to a recipient described in section 7202(d)(4), or for corrupt commercial use;

(3) to limit the application or scope of section 7210 or to authorize a transaction prohibited under section 2339A or 2339B of title 18, United States Code; or

(4) to authorize the export, reexport, or transfer of any item controlled on the United States Munitions List established under section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2778](#)), or any transaction that the President may subject to a specific license under section 7202(d)(4).

SEC. 1323. UNITED STATES–IRAN MANUFACTURING AND NONPROLIFERATION DEAL.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Iran has established a national objective of expanding its electricity supply through approximately 20,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity over the coming decades. Reliable, affordable, and abundant electricity is a legitimate development objective for the people of Iran.

(2) The United States has established through the POPULIST Act a national objective of expanding its industrial manufacturing base and commercial shipping capacity, as well as an international objective of expanding fellowship among nations.

(3) Iran possesses abundant solar resources and a substantial domestic engineering, construction, and electrical workforce capable of siting, installing, connecting, operating, and maintaining large-scale civilian electricity infrastructure. Harnessing Iran's solar resources could make the development of nuclear generating capacity unnecessary.

(4) The United States possesses substantial technical expertise and the ability to expand domestic manufacturing capacity for solar modules and cells, electricity storage cells and systems, inverters, transformers, switchgear, mounting structures, electrical components, control systems, and related equipment.

(5) Approximately 100 gigawatts of utility-scale solar generating capacity, paired with approximately 240 gigawatt-hours of usable electricity storage capacity and appropriate power conversion and facility-level electrical equipment, provides a reasonable initial planning benchmark for replacing the annual electricity production and reliability anticipated from 20,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity.

(6) A 10-year Federal purchase commitment for such equipment would create stable public demand, incentivize the expansion of productive capacity in the United States, create high-quality employment, strengthen domestic supply chains, support the Strategic Commercial Fleet, and convert a peace dividend into visible productive investment.

(7) A deal in which the United States manufactures and delivers civilian solar generation and electricity storage equipment, while Iran provides land, local labor, construction, installation, inland transportation, grid connection, operation, and maintenance, can help both nations advance their objectives.

(8) A negotiated exchange of permanent and verifiable nuclear restraints for a material United States clean energy contribution can further promote fellowship among nations, reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation, and respect the dignity and legitimate development aspirations of the people of both nations.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Agreement.—The term "agreement" means the United States–Iran Manufacturing and Nonproliferation Deal authorized under subsection (c).

(2) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(3) Clean energy contribution.—The term "clean energy contribution" means covered equipment, inspection, export packaging, insurance, ocean transportation, warranties, spare equipment, training, documentation, and technical assistance provided by the United States under the agreement.

(4) Covered equipment.—The term "covered equipment" means equipment described in subsection (e)(3) that is procured, manufactured, or delivered under the agreement.

(5) Designated civilian entity.—The term "designated civilian entity" means a civilian ministry, public electric utility, special-purpose public authority, cooperative, municipality, or other civilian entity designated under the agreement to receive, hold, operate, or oversee covered equipment and certified by the President not to be owned, controlled, or materially directed by an excluded entity.

(6) Electricity-equivalent target.—The term "electricity-equivalent target" means the combination of annual net electricity generation, usable electricity storage capacity, power conversion capability, and facility-level grid reliability services reasonably necessary to replace the annual electricity production and reliability anticipated from 20,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity.

(7) Excluded entity.—The term "excluded entity" means—

(A) the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps;

(B) an armed forces, intelligence, or internal-security entity of Iran; or

(C) a person subject to a targeted sanction imposed by the United States for terrorism, gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, significant corruption, or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(8) First material performance.—The term "first material performance" means the performance required under subsection (j)(2).

(9) Fund.—The term "Fund" means the United States–Iran Manufacturing and Nonproliferation Fund established under subsection (m).

(10) IAEA.—The term "IAEA" means the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(11) Local cost.—The term "local cost" means a cost incurred in Iran for land, a right-of-way, unloading, customs processing, inland transportation, storage after delivery, local labor, local construction material, site preparation, civil construction, installation, permitting, security, interconnection, transmission or distribution infrastructure beyond the project boundary, operation, maintenance, decommissioning, or another locally furnished good or service.

(12) Manufactured in the United States.—The term "manufactured in the United States" means, with respect to a manufactured product, that each major manufacturing process for the product occurs in the United States and the cost of domestic components satisfies subsection (g)(2).

(13) Planning benchmark.—The term "planning benchmark" means 100 gigawatts of nameplate direct-current solar generating capacity and 240 gigawatt-hours of usable electricity storage capacity, together with associated power conversion and facility-level electrical equipment.

(14) Verification Account.—The term "Verification Account" means the United States–Iran Nonproliferation Verification Account established under subsection (n).

(c) Congressional authorization and purposes.—

(1) Authority.—The President is authorized, but not required, to negotiate, conclude, enter into, and carry out an agreement with Iran that satisfies this section.

(2) Congressional authorization.—An agreement satisfying this section is specifically authorized by Congress and may take effect in accordance with its terms after the President has satisfied the requirements of subsection (l) applicable before entry into force. Congressional review of the agreement shall be conducted in accordance with subsection (l)(9), and no additional approval of the agreement by Congress is required.

(3) Public designation.—The President may publicly designate the agreement as the "United States–Iran Manufacturing and Nonproliferation Deal" or by another public name consistent with this section.

(4) Purposes.—The purposes of the agreement shall be—

(A) to end permanently and verifiably domestic uranium enrichment, reprocessing, and nuclear-weapons-related activity in Iran;

(B) to avoid the construction or operation of additional nuclear power reactors in Iran by providing a peaceful, nonnuclear means of meeting Iran's stated electricity objective;

(C) to provide the people of Iran with civilian solar generation, electricity storage, power conversion, and associated electrical equipment sufficient to achieve the electricity-equivalent target;

(D) to establish reciprocal, phased, enforceable, and independently verifiable performance, with the United States undertaking first material performance;

(E) to create stable demand for American-made products that rebuilds and expands domestic manufacturing capacity, supports maritime demand, and creates high-quality employment in the United States;

(F) to support locally rooted employment, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance capacity in Iran without directing the expenditure of Iranian money; and

(G) to strengthen peace, nonproliferation, human security, and fellowship among the people of the United States and Iran.

(5) Lead officials.—The Secretary of State shall lead negotiation and diplomatic implementation of the agreement. The Secretary of Energy shall lead domestic production planning, procurement, domestic-manufacturing compliance, technical evaluation, and delivery of the clean energy contribution. Those Secretaries shall consult the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, the Maritime Administrator, the United States Trade Representative, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies.

(6) Determination to pursue agreement.—If the President determines that the United States intends to pursue negotiation of the agreement, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written determination stating that intention. Submission of the determination shall trigger the planning and program-readiness authorities specified in subsections (g)(4) and (m)(5) but shall not obligate the President to conclude or enter into the agreement.

(d) Required structure of agreement.—The agreement shall—

(1) establish a 10-year period for production and delivery of the clean energy contribution, to be known as the "clean energy delivery period", beginning on a date specified in the agreement and not later than the date of the first physical delivery under subsection (j)(2)(C), subject to reasonable adjustment for verified force majeure, material supply chain disruption, or mutual agreement;

(2) provide that—

(A) the commitment required under subsection (i)(5) remains in effect throughout the agreement and during any suspension, dispute, or orderly wind-down;

(B) the safeguards, transparency, and anti-diversion commitments required under subsection (i), the preservation commitments required under subsection (j)(1), the civilian-control and nondiscriminatory-access commitments required under paragraphs (5) and (9), and the maintenance, cybersecurity, safety, and warranty commitments applicable to covered equipment already delivered remain in effect during a suspension, dispute, or orderly wind-down;

(C) the nuclear commitments required under subsection (i) become permanent upon substantial completion of the clean energy contribution, as defined by objective milestones in the agreement; and

(D) before substantial completion, the continuation of the commitments described in subparagraph (C) following termination shall be governed by the reciprocal wind-down provisions of the agreement, except that no such provision may authorize nuclear-weapons-related activity or diversion of nuclear material;

(3) establish a schedule of reciprocal milestones for production, ocean transportation, delivery, installation, verification, nuclear restraint, dismantlement, and sanctions relief;

(4) require first material performance by the United States before Iran is required to complete an irreversible nuclear step;

(5) establish designated civilian entities and safeguards sufficient to prevent ownership, possession, or operational control of covered equipment or a project by an excluded entity and to prevent knowing diversion of covered equipment to a nuclear fuel cycle or weapons-related end use;

(6) provide that the clean energy contribution is a grant to the people of Iran and shall not create sovereign debt, a repayment obligation, a lien, a security interest, a claim to Iranian land or natural resources, or ownership or control by the United States in Iran's electrical system;

(7) provide for public disclosure of the agreement, implementation plans, aggregate production and purchase information, delivery milestones, and verification findings, subject to protection of classified information, proprietary information, physical-security information, and information the disclosure of which would materially impair verification or implementation;

(8) establish consultation, technical dispute resolution, cure of noncompliance, proportional suspension, resumption of performance, and orderly termination procedures, including reciprocal treatment of completed or irreversible performance and of covered equipment in production, in transit, delivered, installed, or commissioned;

(9) prohibit any party from conditioning civilian access to electricity generated or stored using covered equipment on political, religious, ethnic, gender-based, or military affiliation; and

(10) permit equipment, services, or financing from another country or an international organization only as a supplement to the United States commitment, and provide that such contribution may not reduce the amount, domestic manufacturing requirements, or delivery obligations of the United States unless Iran expressly agrees in writing.

(e) United States clean energy contribution.—

(1) Performance target.—The agreement shall commit the United States to cause covered equipment to be produced in the United States and delivered to Iran in quantities sufficient, together with Iran's performance of the responsibilities required under subsection (f), to achieve the electricity-equivalent target, and to provide the related support required under the agreement.

(2) Planning benchmark and technical adjustment.—

(A) Initial basis.—The implementation plan shall use the planning benchmark as the initial basis for design, domestic production planning, purchase commitments, and reciprocal scheduling.

(B) Adjustment.—The President may approve an increase, decrease, or reallocation between solar generation capacity, storage capacity, and associated power conversion or facility-level electrical equipment if the Secretary of Energy, based on an independent engineering analysis made publicly available to the extent practicable, certifies that the adjusted plan—

(i) is reasonably expected to achieve or exceed the electricity-equivalent target;

(ii) provides comparable or greater evening, overnight, and grid reliability capability;

(iii) does not materially reduce the value of the agreement to domestic manufacturing, employment, and maritime demand;

(iv) is expected to reduce lifecycle cost, improve safety or reliability, or accommodate verified conditions of Iran's electric grid; and

(v) does not substitute fossil fuel generation or fossil fuel infrastructure for solar generation, electricity storage, or another nonnuclear, nonfossil clean energy technology.

(C) Material adjustment after entry into force.—Not less than 30 days before approving, after the agreement enters into force, an adjustment that materially changes solar generating capacity, electricity storage capacity, expected annual electricity generation, evening or overnight capability, or the technology mix, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(i) the independent engineering analysis supporting the adjustment;

(ii) a description of the adjustment and the reasons for the adjustment;

(iii) an assessment of the effect of the adjustment on domestic production, employment, and demand for the Strategic Commercial Fleet; and

(iv) if the adjustment would decrease the clean energy contribution, the written concurrence of Iran.

(3) Covered equipment.—Covered equipment may include—

(A) photovoltaic modules, cells, and related module components;

(B) fixed-tilt or tracking mounting structures, torque tubes, fasteners, foundations manufactured as part of a modular mounting system, and related mechanical components;

(C) direct-current collection equipment, combiner equipment, conductors, cables, connectors, disconnects, grounding equipment, and protective equipment;

(D) solar inverters and associated power electronics;

(E) battery cells, battery modules, battery packs, battery cabinets, thermal management systems, fire suppression systems, battery management systems, and other electricity storage equipment;

(F) bidirectional inverters, storage power conversion systems, and energy management systems;

(G) plant-level transformers, substations, switchgear, relays, meters, control systems, cybersecurity equipment, and supervisory control and data acquisition equipment;

(H) replacement parts, specialized tools, commissioning equipment, diagnostic equipment, and safety equipment;

(I) packaging, cargo handling equipment, and other equipment reasonably necessary for safe ocean transportation and delivery; and

(J) another nonnuclear, nonfossil clean energy generation, electricity storage, power conversion, or facility-level electrical technology manufactured in the United States that the Secretary of Energy determines will improve reliability, reduce lifecycle cost, or advance the electricity-equivalent target.

(4) Equipment boundary.—Except as otherwise agreed for a particular project, the United States contribution for each generating or storage facility shall extend through the high-voltage side of the facility's main transformer. Iran shall be responsible for transmission, distribution, and grid infrastructure beyond that point.

(5) International delivery point.—The United States shall be responsible for inspection, export packaging, insurance, and ocean transportation of covered equipment to 1 or more Iranian ports or other international delivery points specified in the agreement. Iran shall be responsible for unloading, customs processing, storage after delivery, inland transportation, and transportation to project sites.

(6) Title and risk of loss.—The agreement shall identify the point at which title and risk of loss pass to a designated civilian entity and shall provide commercially reasonable inspection, acceptance, warranty, and replacement procedures.

(7) Spares, warranties, and maintenance independence.—The clean energy contribution shall include—

(A) spare equipment and components in quantities determined by the independent engineering assessment to be reasonably necessary for reliable operation, taking into account expected failure rates, warranties, replacement lead times, environmental conditions, and the availability of replacement equipment;

(B) manufacturer warranties customary for comparable utility-scale equipment; and

(C) technical documentation, diagnostic tools, repair information, durable software licenses, locally controlled administrative credentials, security updates, diagnostic access, interoperability information, and training sufficient to permit Iranian civilian personnel to operate, maintain, and repair the equipment without continuing dependence on United States personnel.

(8) No remote coercive control.—Covered equipment may not include a concealed access mechanism or a remote disabling function controlled solely by the United States Government or a United States contractor. This paragraph does not prohibit a transparent and mutually agreed cybersecurity, safety, warranty, or emergency shutdown capability.

(9) No financing of local costs.—No amount appropriated or otherwise made available under this section may be used to pay or reimburse a local cost.

(f) Responsibilities of Iran.—The agreement shall require Iran to—

(1) provide suitable land and legally sufficient rights of access for each project without charge to the United States;

(2) conduct or obtain siting, environmental, water use, land use, cultural resource, construction, and operating approvals under Iranian law;

(3) provide roads, grading, drainage, fencing, ordinary civil works, foundations not included as covered equipment, buildings, trenches, site utilities, construction machinery, and other site preparation;

(4) provide the labor, contractors, construction management, installation, testing, and commissioning necessary to place covered equipment in service, with technical assistance from United States manufacturers as provided under the agreement;

(5) unload covered equipment, complete customs processing, provide inland transportation and storage, and transport the equipment to project sites;

(6) construct, upgrade, operate, and maintain transmission, distribution, dispatch, and grid infrastructure beyond the equipment boundary described in subsection (e)(4);

(7) retain sole authority over selection and payment of Iranian contractors and expenditure of Iranian public or private money for local costs, subject only to mutually agreed technical-interface, end-use, safety, verification, anti-corruption, anti-diversion, labor, and excluded-entity requirements, including a prohibition on use of an excluded entity as a project contractor or subcontractor;

(8) provide physical security that protects workers and equipment without placing an excluded entity in ownership or operational control of a project;

(9) operate and maintain each project, bear ordinary operating and maintenance costs after commissioning, and establish reserves for replacement and decommissioning;

(10) ensure transparent metering, dispatch, and accounting sufficient to verify civilian use and public benefit;

(11) avoid forced displacement to the maximum extent practicable and provide fair notice, consultation, and compensation when displacement cannot reasonably be avoided;

(12) apply occupational-safety protections, prohibit forced labor and child labor, and permit workers lawfully to organize and bargain collectively in connection with projects carried out under the agreement; and

(13) provide the IAEA and other monitors established under the agreement such access, information, and cooperation as are necessary to verify compliance.

(g) Domestic manufacturing and procurement.—

(1) Final manufacture.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), covered equipment shall be finally manufactured in the United States, and each major manufacturing process for such equipment shall occur in the United States. The Secretary of Energy shall define by regulation the major manufacturing processes applicable to each category of covered equipment.

(2) Domestic-content schedule.—The cost of components manufactured, mined, produced, processed, or recycled in the United States shall be—

(A) not less than 80 percent of the total cost of all components for equipment delivered during the first through third years of the clean energy delivery period;

(B) not less than 90 percent of the total cost of all components for equipment delivered during the fourth through seventh years of that period; and

(C) not less than 95 percent of the total cost of all components for equipment delivered during the eighth through tenth years of that period.

(3) Critical components and maximum practicable domestic content.—The percentages in paragraph (2) are minimum requirements. The Secretary of Energy shall require the maximum practicable quantity and value of domestic components, subcomponents, materials, and critical minerals and shall establish a procurement schedule that increases domestic content as additional domestic production becomes commercially available in sufficient quantity and satisfactory quality. The Secretary shall establish product-specific or component-specific domestic-content requirements for critical components, including photovoltaic cells, battery cells, utility-scale inverters, power semiconductors, transformers, and switchgear, sufficient to prevent compliance through domestic content concentrated principally in less critical components.

(4) Domestic manufacturing procurement plan.—Not later than 180 days after the President submits the determination required under subsection (c)(6), the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, shall publish a plan for using procurement specifications, phased domestic-content requirements, multi-year contracts, advance purchase commitments, long-term offtake agreements, capacity reservations, and delivery schedules under this section to create predictable demand for domestic production of photovoltaic cells, wafers, ingots, polysilicon, glass, encapsulants, backsheets, frames, junction boxes, battery cells, cathode and anode materials, electrolytes, separators, battery management systems, thermal management systems, utility-scale inverters, power semiconductors, transformers, switchgear, relays, meters, control systems, and other components critical to the clean energy contribution.

(5) Limited waiver.—The Secretary of Energy may waive paragraph (1) or (2), or make a corresponding adjustment to a requirement established under paragraph (3), with respect to a particular component or product only if—

(A) the Secretary determines in writing that the component or product is not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantity or satisfactory quality;

(B) the Secretary determines in writing that a temporary waiver is necessary to prevent a material delay that would jeopardize verified reciprocal performance under the agreement; or

(C) the Secretary—

(i) determines in writing that—

(I) application of the requirement would increase the total cost of the relevant procurement by more than 25 percent compared with an otherwise acceptable offer that does not satisfy the requirement; or

(II) no responsive domestic offer represents a fair and reasonable price; and

(ii) before making such determination—

(I) seeks full and open competition to the maximum extent practicable and conducts negotiations, as appropriate;

(II) prepares or obtains an independent Government cost estimate and conducts price analysis; and

(III) if fewer than 2 responsive domestic offers from responsible offerors are received, obtains certified cost or pricing data from each domestic offeror under consideration and conducts cost analysis.

(6) Conditions on waiver.—A waiver or adjustment under paragraph (5)—

(A) shall be limited in scope and duration;

(B) shall be published with a nonproprietary explanation not later than 15 days after issuance;

(C) may not be based solely on administrative convenience or a contractor's failure to plan for the domestic-content schedule;

(D) shall, when practicable, be accompanied by a solicitation, advance purchase commitment, long-term offtake agreement, or other procurement action designed to establish predictable demand for domestic production of the waived component or product; and

(E) in the case of an adjustment to a requirement established under paragraph (3), shall apply only to the component or product covered by the waiver and only to the extent and for the duration necessary to give effect to the waiver.

(7) Coordination with title VIII.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary of Energy shall coordinate procurement under this section with industrial reconstruction activities carried out under sections 843 through 846 and 848 to align predictable demand with domestic supply, avoid duplication, and coordinate production and maritime delivery. Amounts in the Fund may not be used to provide a grant, loan, loan guarantee, cooperative agreement, factory construction or conversion assistance, tooling assistance, workforce development assistance, or other direct industrial investment under those sections.

(8) Multi-year production and purchase commitments.—

(A) Authority.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the agreement, and notwithstanding any otherwise applicable limitation on the duration of a multi-year contract, the Secretary of Energy may enter into contracts and commitments having a period of performance not exceeding 10 years, including multi-year production and procurement contracts, advance purchase commitments, long-term offtake agreements, capacity reservations, milestone payment contracts, and other purchase commitments necessary to cause covered equipment to be produced in the United States and to provide stable demand.

(B) Advance payments.—Notwithstanding [section 3324 of title 31](#), United States Code, the Secretary may make an advance payment under a contract or commitment described in subparagraph (A) only to the extent necessary to reserve production capacity or finance contract performance and only under terms providing adequate security, repayment or recoupment, financial controls, and audit access for the United States.

(C) Commitments counted toward first material performance.—A contract or commitment counted toward first material performance under subsection (j)(2) shall be binding, shall be supported by amounts legally available for obligation, and shall provide for any minimum purchase, cancellation, or termination liability necessary to make the commitment commercially reliable.

(9) Labor standards.—Each contract exceeding \$5,000,000 for covered equipment shall require compliance with applicable Federal labor, employment, nondiscrimination, workplace safety, and prevailing wage laws; a plan for recruitment, training, and retention of a skilled domestic workforce; disclosure and remediation of forced labor or child labor in the supply chain; neutrality with respect to lawful worker organizing; and no expenditure of Federal funds to interfere with such organizing.

(10) Competition and regional diversity.—The Secretary shall promote competition, avoid unnecessary concentration among contractors, provide meaningful opportunities for small and medium-sized manufacturers, cooperatives, and worker-owned enterprises, and seek geographic diversity in manufacturing awards and production.

(h) Strategic Commercial Fleet delivery.—

(1) Exclusive requirement.—Ocean transportation of covered equipment and materials procured under this section shall be provided exclusively on vessels enrolled in the Strategic Commercial Fleet established under [chapter 536 of title 46](#), United States Code. No waiver, exception, or alternative vessel authority may be used to transport such equipment or materials.

(2) Coordination and capacity planning.—The Maritime Administrator and the Secretary of Energy shall coordinate procurement and delivery schedules with the Ship America Office, cargo preference requirements, port priority requirements, operating agreements, and demand-signal requirements established under title VIII and shall provide sufficient advance notice of anticipated cargo volumes and routes to permit the Strategic Commercial Fleet to maintain or develop the capacity necessary to carry out this subsection.

(3) Multi-year transportation contracting.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and the agreement, and notwithstanding any otherwise applicable limitation on the duration of a multi-year contract, the Secretary of Energy or the Maritime Administrator may enter into contracts and commitments having a period of performance not exceeding 10 years, including multi-year transportation-service contracts, advance commitments, capacity reservations, milestone payment contracts, and other purchase commitments necessary to secure Strategic Commercial Fleet capacity for transportation under this section. Notwithstanding [section 3324 of title 31](#), United States Code, an advance payment may be made under such a contract or commitment only to the extent necessary to reserve or expand transportation-service capacity and only under terms providing adequate security, repayment or recoupment, financial controls, and audit access for the United States. This paragraph does not authorize a grant, loan, loan guarantee, or direct capital investment in a vessel, shipyard, or maritime carrier.

(4) Insufficient Fleet capacity.—Lack of available Strategic Commercial Fleet capacity does not authorize transportation on another vessel. To the extent such lack of capacity causes the United States to miss a performance milestone, the delay shall be treated as a failure by the United States under subsection (j)(6), the corresponding Iranian performance deadline shall be tolled, and the corrective action plan required under that subsection shall include measures to secure sufficient Strategic Commercial Fleet capacity.

(i) Required nuclear commitments.—

(1) Enrichment and reprocessing.—The agreement shall require Iran, throughout the period in which the agreement is in effect and thereafter as provided in subsection (d)(2), to cease and refrain from—

(A) enriching uranium or possessing, producing, acquiring, importing, or receiving enriched uranium, except fabricated nuclear fuel (including fuel assemblies) or target material supplied from outside Iran for an activity expressly permitted under paragraph (3) or (4);

(B) conducting research, development, design, modeling, experimentation, testing, or manufacturing principally directed toward uranium enrichment or the development or production of centrifuges, centrifuge components, or other enrichment equipment;

(C) reprocessing spent nuclear fuel or separating plutonium; and

(D) constructing, acquiring, operating, or maintaining a facility or equipment designed or principally used for uranium enrichment, spent-fuel reprocessing, plutonium separation, or production of heavy water for a prohibited nuclear activity.

(2) Nuclear materials and equipment.—The agreement shall provide for verified removal from Iran, conversion to a form that cannot readily be used for further enrichment or weapons purposes, or other verified disposition of—

(A) stocks of enriched uranium, except enriched uranium—

(i) contained in or constituting fabricated nuclear fuel (including fuel assemblies) permitted under paragraph (3) or (4); or

(ii) contained in or constituting target material permitted under paragraph (4);

(B) stocks of separated plutonium;

(C) all centrifuges and centrifuge components designed or principally used for uranium enrichment;

(D) enrichment and reprocessing equipment; and

(E) other material or equipment the IAEA determines necessary to verify compliance.

(3) Nuclear reactors.—The agreement shall require Iran to refrain from constructing or operating an additional nuclear power reactor after the agreement enters into force and shall establish a reasonable schedule for the verified abandonment, securing, and disposition of any additional nuclear power reactor that is under construction on that date, together with related reactor components or nuclear material. The agreement may permit continued operation of Unit 1 of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant if—

(A) all fuel is fabricated and supplied from outside Iran;

(B) all spent fuel is removed from Iran promptly after discharge under an IAEA-approved schedule; and

(C) the reactor and related nuclear material and activities remain subject to continuous IAEA safeguards and monitoring.

(4) Peaceful nonpower uses.—The agreement may permit peaceful medical, agricultural, industrial, and scientific uses of nuclear material at a facility specifically identified or approved under the agreement if—

(A) fuel and target material are supplied from outside Iran in a form and enrichment level specified under the agreement and subject to IAEA safeguards;

(B) no activity involves domestic enrichment or reprocessing;

(C) imported fuel and target material are, as applicable, removed or otherwise subject to verified disposition after use;

(D) the activity remains subject to IAEA safeguards and enhanced monitoring, including verified accounting for imported fuel and target material; and

(E) in the case of a new facility, the President—

(i) determines, based on an independent technical assessment and after consultation with the IAEA, that the facility—

(I) serves a demonstrated peaceful civilian need;

(II) uses the least proliferation-sensitive technology reasonably capable of meeting that need;

(III) is not designed or intended for electricity generation; and

(IV) will not materially increase Iran's capacity to produce or separate weapons-usable nuclear material or conduct an activity prohibited under this subsection; and

(ii) submits the determination and technical assessment to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 30 days before construction or operation of the facility begins, whichever occurs first.

(5) Nuclear-weapons-related activity.—The agreement shall require Iran, without time limitation, to refrain from designing, developing, producing, acquiring, possessing, testing, or seeking a nuclear explosive device and from research, modeling, experimentation, procurement, or other activity principally directed toward a nuclear explosive device.

(6) Safeguards and transparency.—The agreement shall require Iran to remain a party to and comply fully with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and shall provide that a notice by Iran of withdrawal from that Treaty constitutes a material breach of the agreement. The agreement shall further require Iran to maintain and fully implement its comprehensive safeguards agreement with the IAEA; ratify, bring into force, and fully implement an Additional Protocol; implement modified Code 3.1; provide timely access to locations, persons, records, equipment, environmental samples, and supply chain information reasonably necessary to verify declared and undeclared nuclear activities; permit continuous or near-continuous monitoring of sensitive material and locations; and preserve and restore monitoring continuity.

(7) Procurement and transfer controls.—The agreement shall establish monitored procurement channels and end-use verification sufficient to prevent acquisition or transfer of equipment, material, software, or technology for a prohibited nuclear activity.

(8) No military control.—The agreement shall prohibit ownership or operational control by a military or intelligence entity over a nuclear activity permitted under the agreement.

(j) Sequencing, reciprocal milestones, and remedies.—

(1) Initial Iranian measures.—The agreement shall require Iran, upon entry into force and before first material performance by the United States—

(A) to freeze expansion of sensitive nuclear activities;

(B) to preserve relevant equipment and records;

(C) to provide a complete baseline declaration;

(D) to grant verification access sufficient to begin establishing a verified nuclear baseline; and

(E) to refrain from increasing stocks of enriched uranium, except through receipt from outside Iran of—

(i) fabricated nuclear fuel (including fuel assemblies) for an activity expressly permitted under subsection (i)(3) or (4); or

(ii) target material for an activity expressly permitted under subsection (i)(4).

Such measures shall be reversible or preservative rather than destructive.

(2) First material performance by United States.—Before Iran is required to destroy, export, or permanently disable more than a de minimis portion, as objectively defined in the agreement, of its enrichment infrastructure or enriched uranium stockpile, the United States shall—

(A) enter into binding procurement or manufacturing contracts, advance purchase commitments, long-term offtake agreements, or other purchase commitments representing not less than 10 percent of the estimated value of the clean energy contribution stated in the preliminary implementation plan required under subsection (l)(1) and supported as required under subsection (g)(8)(C);

(B) make the initial disbursements required under such commitments; and

(C) complete 1 or more physical deliveries to 1 or more agreed international delivery points that, in the aggregate, include solar generation and electricity storage equipment representing not less than 2 percent of the planned total capacity of each category in the preliminary implementation plan required under subsection (l)(1) or, after its approval, the final implementation plan required under subsection (l)(4), unless Iran agrees in writing to another measure that the President certifies to Congress is at least equivalent in value and materiality as evidence of United States performance.

(3) Verified baseline and reciprocal milestones.—No irreversible Iranian step beyond the de minimis portion described in paragraph (2) may be required until the IAEA has reported that Iran has provided a baseline declaration and access sufficient to establish a verified baseline for measuring Iran's performance and any material discrepancy identified in establishing that baseline has been resolved or is subject to an agreed, time-limited resolution plan. After first material performance and establishment of that baseline, the agreement shall pair each principal United States production or delivery tranche with a verified Iranian nuclear milestone and shall pair each irreversible Iranian deadline with a corresponding verified United States production or delivery milestone.

(4) Certification before delivery tranche.—Before authorizing each annual delivery tranche or another delivery tranche paired with an irreversible Iranian milestone, the President shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that the IAEA has reported that Iran is implementing the nuclear commitments within the IAEA's verification responsibilities applicable at that stage; the President has determined, based on IAEA findings and other reliable evidence, that Iran is implementing the remaining nuclear commitments applicable at that stage; the United States is materially performing its obligations applicable at that stage; the covered equipment complies with subsection (g), subject to a published waiver; and the designated civilian entities and anti-diversion controls remain adequate.

(5) Iranian material breach.—If the President determines, based substantially on IAEA findings with respect to a nuclear commitment or on reliable evidence, including findings of the joint implementation commission or independent technical experts, with respect to another commitment, that Iran has materially breached the agreement, the President—

(A) may suspend the corresponding future delivery, production or purchase obligation, or sanctions relief after providing notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure, except that

immediate suspension may occur when necessary to prevent a material proliferation risk, diversion, fraud, or imminent danger; and

(B) shall, not later than 10 days after determining that the material breach has occurred, notify the appropriate congressional committees and describe the affected obligations, the evidence relied upon, the opportunity to cure, and the expected civilian and contractual effects.

(6) United States material breach.—If the United States materially fails to meet a production, purchase, ocean-transportation, delivery, licensing, sanctions-relief, warranty, replacement-equipment, technical-assistance, software-access, or other performance milestone, the corresponding Iranian performance deadline shall be tolled until the United States cures the failure or the parties agree to an adjusted schedule. Not later than 30 days after the missed milestone, the President shall submit to Congress and provide to Iran a corrective action plan and revised completion date. If the failure continues for more than 90 days or materially frustrates the value of an irreversible measure already completed by Iran, the agreement shall require the parties to adopt a reciprocal adjustment that restores the balance of remaining performance, including accelerated, substitute, or additional United States performance, as appropriate. Neither tolling nor an adjustment may authorize nuclear-weapons-related activity or diversion of nuclear material.

(7) Proportionality and civilian safety.—A suspension shall be proportionate to the breach and, to the maximum extent practicable, may not interrupt technical assistance, replacement equipment, cybersecurity support, fire safety support, warranty service, or other action necessary to prevent injury, environmental harm, damage to installed equipment, or destabilization of the civilian electrical grid.

(8) Dispute resolution.—The agreement shall establish an expedited technical and diplomatic dispute resolution process, including consultation with the IAEA on nuclear verification disputes, use of independent technical experts on energy production, delivery, or transportation disputes, and, for a dispute not resolved through consultation, mediation by a neutral state, international organization, or panel mutually agreed to by the United States and Iran.

(9) Resumption.—Performance suspended under the agreement shall resume promptly after verified cure or a mutually agreed resolution.

(10) Termination.—The President may terminate the agreement only after determining that a material breach has not been cured or that the purposes of the agreement can no longer reasonably be achieved; consulting Iran, the IAEA as appropriate to the nature of the dispute, and any neutral mediator then involved in the dispute; submitting to Congress, not less than 30 days before termination, a detailed explanation and wind-down plan, except when immediate termination is necessary to prevent an imminent proliferation or security risk; and taking reasonable steps to protect human life, safely wind down projects, preserve installed civilian infrastructure, preserve safeguards and monitoring, provide reciprocal treatment of completed or irreversible performance and of covered equipment in production, in transit, delivered, installed, or commissioned, and satisfy lawful contractual obligations.

(k) Sanctions and authorized transactions.—

(1) Coordination with section 1322.—To the extent that a sanction or transaction restriction remains in effect after application of section 1322, the President shall use the authorities provided under this subsection and any other applicable provision of law to waive, suspend, modify, terminate, license, or otherwise authorize the sanction or transaction to the extent necessary to negotiate, conclude, or carry out the agreement.

(2) Implementation authority.—Subject to paragraphs (4) through (7), and notwithstanding a provision of law that would otherwise prohibit or restrict the activity, the President may authorize a transaction, export, import, financial service, insurance service, ocean transportation service, customs service, software update, warranty service, replacement part shipment, verification activity, or other activity that is directly necessary or ordinarily incident to the agreement.

(3) Necessary channels.—The President shall ensure that lawful channels are available for procurement, contracting, banking, payment to United States suppliers and carriers, insurance, shipping, customs processing, technical services, software updates, warranties, replacement parts, maintenance support, verification, refunds, recoveries, and other transactions necessary to carry out the agreement.

(4) Limitations.—An authorization under this subsection shall be limited to the persons, transactions, goods, services, time periods, and conditions necessary to carry out the agreement and shall be subject to recordkeeping, end-use, anti-diversion, and audit requirements established by the President.

(5) Excluded items and activities.—Nothing in this section authorizes—

(A) the export, reexport, or transfer of a defense article or defense service on the United States Munitions List;

(B) the transfer of nuclear material, production or utilization equipment, sensitive nuclear technology, or Restricted Data;

(C) the transfer of an item for a military, intelligence, internal security, nuclear fuel cycle, or weapons-related end use;

(D) a transaction with an excluded entity; or

(E) a transaction prohibited under section 2339A or 2339B of title 18, United States Code.

(6) No nuclear cooperation agreement.—The agreement authorized by this section is not an agreement for cooperation under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([42 U.S.C. 2153](#)) and shall not include or authorize the transfer of nuclear material, production or utilization equipment, sensitive nuclear technology, Restricted Data, or other cooperation subject to that section.

(7) Targeted sanctions.—Nothing in this section requires termination of a targeted sanction imposed on a person for terrorism, gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, significant corruption, or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(I) Administration, congressional notice, and oversight.—

(1) Preliminary technical and implementation assessment.—After the President submits the determination required under subsection (c)(6) and before the agreement enters into force, the Secretary of Energy shall complete an independent engineering assessment and a preliminary implementation plan addressing the technical sufficiency, lifecycle cost, planning benchmark, domestic production and procurement strategy, division of responsibilities, reciprocal milestones, estimated annual and total Federal obligations, including separate estimates of obligations under subsections (m) and (n), and, based on information provided by Iran, the credibility of Iran's plans for site readiness, local financing, construction, transmission, distribution, grid integration, operation, maintenance, replacement, and decommissioning.

(2) Notice before entry into force.—Not later than 5 calendar days after reaching the agreement and not less than 30 days before the agreement enters into force, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and to each committee and congressional leader specified in section 135(h)(3) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([42 U.S.C. 2160e\(h\)\(3\)](#))—

(A) the complete text of the agreement and each annex, side agreement, implementation arrangement, and technical protocol;

(B) the assessment and preliminary implementation plan required under paragraph (1);

(C) an assessment by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Energy, of the adequacy and verifiability of the nuclear commitments;

(D) an estimate of aggregate and annual obligations of the United States under subsections (m) and (n), stated separately;

(E) the domestic production, procurement, and maritime delivery plan;

(F) a description of sanctions, export, import, and financial authorities expected to be exercised;

(G) the verification assessment report required under section 135(a)(2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([42 U.S.C. 2160e\(a\)\(2\)](#)); and

(H) the certification required under section 135(a)(1)(C) of that Act.

(3) Certification.—The agreement may not enter into force unless the President certifies to Congress that the agreement contains the required terms of this section, is technically feasible, is reasonably designed to achieve the electricity-equivalent target within the authorized funding, provides adequate verification of the required nuclear commitments, has legally available funding sufficient to initiate such verification, includes a credible plan for Iran to perform the responsibilities required under subsection (f), and will, upon entry into force, be supported by amounts legally available and contracting authority sufficient for first material performance by the United States.

(4) Final implementation plan.—Not later than 180 days after the agreement enters into force, the President shall approve, with the concurrence of Iran, and submit to Congress and make publicly available a final implementation plan that includes the final technical design basis; the 10-year domestic production, purchase, ocean transportation, delivery, installation,

and verification schedule; projected annual and total Federal obligations; domestic production and critical-component procurement strategy; division of responsibilities; Iran's site-readiness, local-financing, construction, and grid-integration plan; nuclear milestones and reciprocal sequencing; anti-diversion, cybersecurity, worker safety, environmental, and anti-corruption controls; and performance metrics.

(5) Joint implementation commission.—The agreement shall establish a joint implementation commission composed of representatives of the United States and Iran, with appropriate participation or observation by the IAEA for nuclear verification matters. The commission shall not limit the independent authority or reporting of the IAEA.

(6) Annual report.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year during which the agreement is in effect, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a report describing—

(A) Federal obligations and expenditures; production and purchase awards; domestic-content performance and waivers; domestic production performance; estimated domestic employment; and anticipated actions and obligations for the following 2 fiscal years;

(B) equipment manufactured, shipped, delivered, accepted, installed, commissioned, and operating, and Strategic Commercial Fleet transportation performance;

(C) Iranian performance of the responsibilities required under subsection (f), to the extent information is available, and electricity generation and storage performance;

(D) IAEA findings, sanctions relief, and licenses; and

(E) disputes, breaches, suspensions, cures, and resumed performance.

(7) Inspectors general.—The inspectors general of the Department of State, Department of Energy, Department of Commerce, and Department of Transportation shall coordinate oversight of production and purchase contracts, ocean transportation, delivery, anti-corruption controls, and Federal administration under this section.

(8) Comptroller General.—The Comptroller General of the United States may audit and evaluate the program and shall have timely access to relevant Federal records, contractors, and subcontractors, subject to applicable protections for classified and proprietary information. The Comptroller General may not audit or direct expenditure of money supplied by Iran for local costs.

(9) Coordination with Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015.—

(A) Application.—The agreement shall be subject to section 135 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 ([42 U.S.C. 2160e](#)).

(B) Concurrent submission and review.—A submission made under paragraph (2) that includes the materials required under section 135(a) of that Act shall constitute the transmission required under that section. The period preceding entry into force required under paragraph (2) shall run concurrently with the applicable review period under section 135(b) of that Act.

(C) Effect of review.—The agreement may not enter into force before the expiration of the applicable review period and any additional period during which action involving statutory sanctions relief is prohibited under section 135(b) of that Act. Any statutory sanctions relief provided under the agreement shall remain subject to section 135(c) of that Act.

(D) Coordinated oversight.—A report or certification under this subsection may be submitted jointly with a report or certification required under section 135(d) of that Act if the submission separately satisfies each applicable requirement.

(m) United States–Iran Manufacturing and Nonproliferation Fund.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the "United States–Iran Manufacturing and Nonproliferation Fund".

(2) Deposits.—The Fund shall consist of—

(A) amounts appropriated to the Fund; and

(B) refunds, recoveries, warranty payments, insurance proceeds, damages, proceeds from disposition of rejected or excess equipment, and other amounts received in connection with activities carried out under this subsection.

(3) Availability and use.—

(A) Availability.—Amounts deposited in the Fund are appropriated to the Fund and, without further appropriation, shall remain available until expended.

(B) Authorized uses.—Amounts in the Fund may be used only to—

(i) purchase, inspect, package, insure, transport, deliver, replace, and support covered equipment;

(ii) enter into and finance production and transportation-service contracts and purchase commitments authorized under subsections (g)(8) and (h)(3);

(iii) provide training, documentation, technical assistance, commissioning, warranties, cybersecurity support, and safety support;

(iv) administer and oversee activities financed under this subsection;

(v) carry out audit and anti-corruption activities relating to such activities; and

(vi) using amounts appropriated under paragraph (5)(A), carry out the activities described in that subparagraph.

(C) Prohibited uses.—Amounts in the Fund may not be used for a grant, loan, loan guarantee, cooperative agreement, direct capital investment, factory construction or conversion, tooling assistance, workforce development assistance, vessel construction or conversion, or shipyard investment.

(4) Funding after entry into force.—

(A) Initial appropriation.—There is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Fund \$23,750,000,000, to remain available until expended, beginning on the date on which the agreement enters into force.

(B) Subsequent authorizations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$14,000,000,000 for each of the 9 consecutive fiscal years beginning with the first fiscal year after the fiscal year in which the agreement enters into force.

(5) Program readiness expenditures.—

(A) Appropriation.—Upon submission of the determination required under subsection (c)(6), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Fund \$250,000,000, to remain available until expended, for negotiation, independent engineering, technical design, domestic supply-chain assessment, procurement preparation, maritime capacity planning, and program readiness.

(B) Unused readiness amounts.—If the President withdraws the determination required under subsection (c)(6), or if the agreement has not entered into force by the date that is 3 years after submission of that determination, the unobligated balance of amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A) shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

(6) Federal administration.—Not more than 1 percent of amounts appropriated under paragraph (4) may be used for Federal administrative expenses, excluding inspection, technical assistance, and audit costs directly attributable to the procurement, transportation, delivery, or support of covered equipment.

(7) Condition on delivery obligations.—Other than amounts reasonably necessary for the activities described in paragraph (5), no amount may be obligated for equipment delivery until the agreement has entered into force.

(8) No local costs.—No amount in the Fund may be used for a local cost.

(9) Return of unobligated balance.—The unobligated balance of the Fund shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury on the date that is 3 years after the end of the clean energy delivery period, except for amounts the Secretary of Energy certifies are necessary for outstanding warranties, claims, audits, safety obligations, or orderly wind-down.

(10) Separation of funds.—No amount in the Fund may be transferred to the Verification Account or used for an activity authorized to be financed from that account.

(n) United States–Iran Nonproliferation Verification Account.—

(1) Establishment.—The Secretary of State shall establish within the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund authorized under section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act ([22 U.S.C. 5854](#)) a separate account to be known as the "United States–Iran Nonproliferation Verification Account".

(2) Deposits.—The Verification Account shall consist of—

(A) amounts specifically appropriated or otherwise made available to the Verification Account;

(B) contributions from a foreign government or international organization accepted by the President for the Verification Account; and

(C) refunds, recoveries, and other amounts received in connection with activities financed from the Verification Account.

(3) Availability.—Amounts deposited in the Verification Account are appropriated to the Verification Account and, without further appropriation, shall remain available until expended.

(4) Authorized uses.—Amounts in the Verification Account may be used only to—

(A) make voluntary contributions to the IAEA for verification and monitoring under the agreement;

(B) support establishment and verification of the nuclear baseline, implementation of safeguards and enhanced monitoring, verification of declared and undeclared nuclear activities, monitoring of procurement and transfer controls, and other activities necessary to verify the nuclear commitments required under subsection (i);

(C) support United States participation in nuclear-verification activities of the joint implementation commission and independent technical analysis of nuclear-verification disputes;

(D) support mediation or other dispute-resolution activities concerning nuclear verification; and

(E) carry out reporting, audit, oversight, and Federal administration directly related to activities financed under this subsection.

(5) International contributions.—

(A) Solicitation.—Upon submission of the determination required under subsection (c)(6), the President shall seek contributions from foreign governments and international organizations to share the costs of verification and monitoring under the agreement.

(B) Supplementation.—A contribution accepted under paragraph (2)(B) shall supplement amounts made available by the United States and may not be treated as a condition of carrying out verification or monitoring required under the agreement.

(C) Independence.—The President may not accept a contribution subject to a condition that would limit or direct the scope, methods, findings, or reporting of the IAEA or another independent verifier.

(6) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Verification Account such sums as may be necessary, beginning with the fiscal year in which the President submits the determination required under subsection (c)(6) and for each fiscal year thereafter during which activities authorized under this subsection are carried out. The President shall request amounts sufficient to prevent an interruption of required verification or

monitoring without regard to whether anticipated contributions under paragraph (2)(B) have been received.

(7) Other legally available amounts.—Amounts otherwise legally available to the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund or for voluntary contributions to the IAEA may be used, as necessary, to prevent or address an interruption of verification or monitoring required under the agreement. The availability or use of such amounts may not be treated as a substitute for seeking contributions under paragraph (5) or requesting amounts specifically for the Verification Account under paragraph (6).

(8) Separation from manufacturing commitment.—No amount in the Verification Account may be transferred to the Fund or used to purchase, manufacture, transport, deliver, replace, or support covered equipment or to pay a local cost.

(9) Return of unobligated balance.—On the date that is 3 years after the President certifies to Congress that all verification and monitoring activities authorized under this subsection have concluded, the unobligated balance of the Verification Account shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

(o) Rules of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

(1) to require the President to negotiate, conclude, or enter into the agreement;

(2) as an authorization for the use of military force against Iran or any other country or person;

(3) to authorize the transfer of a nuclear weapon, nuclear explosive device, nuclear material, sensitive nuclear technology, production facility, utilization facility, or Restricted Data;

(4) to create a private cause of action;

(5) to require the United States to finance a local cost;

(6) to require Iran to repay the value of covered equipment delivered in accordance with the agreement;

(7) to limit the authority of the IAEA or alter Iran's obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or its safeguards agreement with the IAEA;

(8) to authorize ownership or control by the United States of land or civilian electricity infrastructure in Iran;

(9) to require general normalization of relations with Iran or termination of a sanction unrelated to the agreement;

(10) to prevent the United States and Iran from agreeing to additional peaceful, nonnuclear energy cooperation consistent with this section; or

(11) to require the United States to provide, finance, arrange, or guarantee reactor fuel, medical isotopes, target material, or other nuclear material for Iran.

SEC. 1324. PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On July 27, 1953, the commander in chief of the United Nations Command signed an armistice agreement with the supreme commander of the North Korean People's Army and the commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, aiming to "insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved".

(2) The armistice agreement neither formally ended the war nor represented a final peaceful settlement. After 7 decades, and as part of a commitment to fellowship among nations, the United States should pursue a sustained and credible diplomatic process to achieve an end to the Korean War.

(3) One major consequence of the continuation of the Korean War is that the United States does not have formal relations with North Korea. Approximately 100,000 Americans have relatives in North Korea, and diplomatic difficulties can prevent them from seeing their families.

(4) On April 27, 2018, in Panmunjom, the leaders of South Korea and North Korea declared that "a new era of peace has begun on the Korean peninsula", and committed "to declare the end of war" on the Korean peninsula 65 years after the signing of the armistice agreement.

(5) The United States and the Republic of Korea have continued to identify implementation of the framework established by the joint statement signed by the United States and North Korea in Singapore on June 12, 2018, meaningful dialogue, peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, and denuclearization as legitimate and related objectives.

(6) At the Hanoi Summit in February 2019, the United States and North Korea discussed formally ending the Korean War and exchanging diplomatic liaison offices, but those discussions did not advance because of a stalemate concerning nuclear and missile issues.

(7) In 2025 and 2026, the Government of the Republic of Korea renewed a policy of peaceful coexistence and shared growth on the Korean peninsula, including the institutionalization of peaceful coexistence, progress toward a permanent peace regime, practical efforts to resolve the nuclear issue, and attention to humanitarian concerns arising from division.

(8) The ongoing nuclear- and ballistic-missile-related activities of North Korea continue to pose a threat to international peace and security. Diplomatic efforts to establish a permanent peace regime on the Korean peninsula and diplomatic efforts to achieve denuclearization should proceed on parallel and mutually reinforcing tracks.

(b) Establishing liaison offices.—

(1) Negotiations required.—The Secretary of State shall seek to enter into and sustain negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish liaison offices of North Korea and the United States in the respective capitals of each country.

(2) Functions.—The negotiations under paragraph (1) should address the use of liaison offices to support diplomatic communication, consular communication, family reunification,

humanitarian coordination, de-escalation, and the negotiation and implementation of agreements concerning peace and denuclearization.

(3) Report.—The Secretary of State shall include in the report required under subsection (e)(3) a description of actions taken and progress made under this subsection.

(c) Validity of United States passports for travel to North Korea.—

(1) Termination of existing restriction.—Notwithstanding [section 211a of title 22](#), United States Code, [section 51.63 of title 22](#), Code of Federal Regulations, or any other provision of law, any determination, public notice, restriction, extension, or other action in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that makes a United States passport invalid for travel to, in, or through the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall cease to have force or effect on that date.

(2) Future countrywide restriction.—The Secretary of State may not designate a United States passport as restricted for travel to or for use in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea before January 1, 2027. On or after January 1, 2027, the Secretary may make such a designation only if—

(A) the Secretary determines, based on materially changed circumstances occurring on or after January 1, 2027, that a condition described in the last sentence of [section 211a of title 22](#), United States Code, exists;

(B) the determination is not based solely or substantially on conduct, facts, or circumstances occurring before January 1, 2027; and

(C) the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register the determination, the specific factual basis for the determination, and the scope and duration of the restriction.

(3) Family reunification and humanitarian travel.—The Secretary of State shall seek to facilitate bona fide travel by United States nationals for—

(A) visiting relatives residing in North Korea;

(B) attending or witnessing funerals, burials, religious commemorations, or family commemorations of relatives; and

(C) participating in organized family-reunification programs or other humanitarian activities directly related to the separation of families by the division of the Korean peninsula.

(4) Travel advisories and warnings.—The Secretary of State may issue, maintain, or strengthen a travel advisory, warning, or other public notice concerning the risks of travel to North Korea.

(5) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed—

(A) to require North Korea or any transit country to admit a United States national;

(B) to limit the application of any otherwise applicable sanctions, export-control, customs, or criminal law; or

(C) to create a guarantee by the United States of the safety, consular access, release, or return of a traveler.

(d) Roadmap for phased sanctions relief.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit to the committees specified in subsection (e)(3)(A) a roadmap for phased sanctions relief concerning North Korea.

(2) Contents.—The roadmap required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) identify North Korea–related unilateral economic sanctions scheduled to terminate under [section 7202\(b\) of title 22](#), United States Code, as amended by section 1322;

(B) identify any such sanction for which the President recommends temporary continuation by Congress and state the specific objective and measurable termination criteria for that sanction;

(C) distinguish targeted sanctions against specifically identified persons or entities from countrywide or sectorwide restrictions;

(D) identify sanctions imposed pursuant to a mandatory decision of the United Nations Security Council or a substantially equivalent multilateral regime and describe the diplomacy necessary to modify or terminate such sanctions;

(E) describe reciprocal, verifiable, and proportionate steps through which sanctions relief may support progress concerning peace, denuclearization, humanitarian access, family reunification, and reduced military tension; and

(F) ensure that sanctions implementation does not materially impair access by the civilian population of North Korea to essential civilian goods and services, as defined in [section 7201 of title 22](#), United States Code, as amended by section 1322.

(3) Form and public availability.—The roadmap required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, may contain a classified annex, and shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of State on the date on which it is submitted, except for the classified annex.

(4) State Sponsor of Terrorism designation unaffected.—Nothing in this section may be construed to rescind or require the rescission of a determination that the Government of North Korea has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(e) Formal end to the Korean War.—

(1) Diplomatic engagement required.—The Secretary of State shall seek to initiate and sustain serious and urgent diplomatic engagement with North Korea and South Korea, in consultation with such other parties as the Secretary determines necessary or appropriate, in pursuit of—

(A) a binding peace agreement constituting a formal and final end to the state of war between North Korea, South Korea, and the United States; and

(B) such related agreements or arrangements involving other necessary parties as may be required to replace or supersede the Armistice Agreement and establish a permanent and stable peace regime on the Korean peninsula.

(2) Parallel tracks.—Diplomatic efforts to establish a permanent peace regime and diplomatic efforts to achieve denuclearization shall proceed on parallel and mutually reinforcing tracks. Neither objective shall be treated as a categorical precondition to beginning or sustaining diplomatic engagement concerning the other objective.

(3) Report.—

(A) Initial report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report describing a clear roadmap for achieving a permanent peace agreement on the Korean peninsula.

(B) Contents.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) contain an accounting of the steps necessary to enter into and sustain negotiations with North Korea and South Korea to conclude a binding peace agreement;

(ii) identify the parties and other key stakeholders whose participation or consultation may be necessary or appropriate;

(iii) describe the challenges concerning the ability of the United States to achieve a binding peace agreement constituting a formal and final end to the state of war between North Korea, South Korea, and the United States;

(iv) describe how peace regime negotiations and denuclearization negotiations can proceed on parallel and mutually reinforcing tracks; and

(v) identify practical confidence-building, humanitarian, communication, and de-escalation measures that could support the diplomatic process.

(C) Form and public availability.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted in unclassified form, may contain a classified annex, and shall be made publicly available on the website of the Department of State on the date on which it is submitted, except for the classified annex.

(D) Annual reports.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the report required under subparagraph (A) is submitted, and annually thereafter for 4 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the committees specified in subparagraph (A) and make publicly available an updated report describing—

(i) actions taken and progress made with respect to each matter described in subparagraph (B);

(ii) actions taken and progress made to establish liaison offices under subsection (b);

(iii) progress in peace regime and denuclearization diplomacy;

(iv) efforts relating to family reunification and humanitarian concerns arising from the division of the Korean peninsula; and

(v) progress in carrying out the roadmap required under subsection (d).

(f) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect the status of United States armed forces stationed in South Korea or any other foreign country.

SEC. 1325. REMOVAL OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO CUBA.

(a) Sense of Congress.—

(1) In general.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the United States should promote democratic change and economic reform by normalizing trade relations with Cuba; and

(B) upon the enactment of this Act, it will no longer be necessary for the United States to continue to use article XXI of the GATT 1994 with respect to Cuba, understanding that the President retains full authority to invoke article XXI of the GATT 1994 and comparable provisions in other Uruguay Round Agreements in the future in all appropriate circumstances.

(2) Definitions.—In this subsection, the terms "GATT 1994" and "Uruguay Round Agreements" have the meanings given those terms in section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ([19 U.S.C. 3501](#)).

(b) Extension of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Cuba.—

(1) Harmonized Tariff Schedule amendments.—Subdivision (b) of general note 3 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(A) by striking "to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962,"; and

(B) by striking "Cuba".

(2) Repeal of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.—Section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 ([Public Law 87–456](#); 76 Stat. 78) is repealed.

(3) Termination of application of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 to Cuba.—

(A) Extension of nondiscriminatory treatment.—Nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) shall apply to the products of Cuba.

(B) Termination of application of title IV.—Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 ([19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.](#)) shall cease to apply to Cuba.

(4) Effective date.—This subsection, and the amendments made by this subsection, shall apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) Report to Congress.—The President shall submit to Congress, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, a report on trade relations between the United States and Cuba.

(c) Authority for embargo and sugar quota.—

(1) In general.—Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2370\(a\)](#)) is repealed.

(2) Conforming amendment.—[Section 1610\(f\)\(1\)\(A\) of title 28](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2370\(a\)](#))",

(d) Trading with the Enemy Act.—

(1) In general.—The authorities conferred upon the President by section 5(b) of the Trading With the Enemy Act ([50 U.S.C. 4305\(b\)](#)), which were being exercised with respect to Cuba on July 1, 1977, as a result of a national emergency declared by the President before that date, and are being exercised on the day before the effective date of this section, may not be exercised on or after such effective date with respect to Cuba.

(2) Regulations.—Any regulation in effect on the day before the effective date of this section pursuant to the exercise of authorities described in paragraph (1) shall cease to be effective on such effective date.

(e) Exercise of authorities under other provisions of law.—

(1) Removal of prohibitions.—Any prohibition on exports to Cuba that is in effect on the day before the effective date of this section under the Export Administration Act of 1979 ([Public Law 96–72](#); 93 Stat. 503) or the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 ([50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.](#)) shall cease to be effective on such effective date.

(2) Authority for new restrictions.—The President may, on and after the effective date of this section—

(A) impose export controls with respect to Cuba under the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 ([50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.](#)); and

(B) exercise the authorities the President has under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ([50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.](#)) with respect to Cuba pursuant to a declaration of national emergency required by that Act that is made on account of an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States that is independently supported by conduct or circumstances occurring on or after the date of enactment of this Act, including continuing conduct to the extent that it continues on or after that date or a material change or intensification occurring on or after that date, and that is not based solely or substantially on conduct or circumstances occurring before that date.

(3) Termination of Cuba-specific national emergencies.—Pursuant to section 202 of the National Emergencies Act ([50 U.S.C. 1622](#)), each national emergency in effect on the date of

enactment of this Act that was declared specifically with respect to Cuba, the Government of Cuba, or conduct by the Government of Cuba is terminated on the effective date of this section.

(4) Executive actions.—[Executive Order 14380](#) of January 29, 2026, [Executive Order 14404](#) of May 1, 2026, and any Executive order, proclamation, presidential memorandum, directive, determination, or other presidential action issued before the effective date of this section that implements, continues, expands, or relies solely or principally on a national emergency terminated under paragraph (3) shall have no force or effect on or after such effective date.

(5) Implementing measures.—Notwithstanding section 101(a) of [Public Law 95–223 \(50 U.S.C. 1706\(a\)\)](#), any regulation, order, directive, license restriction, designation, blocking action, tariff, sanction, or other restriction imposed solely pursuant to a national emergency terminated under paragraph (3) or a presidential action described in paragraph (4) shall cease to have force or effect on the effective date of this section.

(6) Regulatory implementation.—Not later than the effective date of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the United States Trade Representative, and the head of each other relevant Federal department or agency shall—

(A) rescind, revoke, or revise each regulation, order, directive, list, licensing requirement, and guidance document that is inconsistent with this section or an amendment made by this section;

(B) publish consolidated public guidance describing the trade, travel, financial, telecommunications, remittance, and other transactions that are lawful on and after the effective date of this section;

(C) establish procedures for the prompt release of property and authorization of transactions blocked solely under an authority terminated by paragraph (3), (4), or (5), except for property subject to attachment, execution, or other judicial process under otherwise applicable law; and

(D) certify to the appropriate committees of Congress that the department or agency has completed the actions required by this paragraph.

(7) No delay in statutory effect.—Failure or delay by an executive department or agency in carrying out paragraph (6) does not delay, limit, extinguish, or reduce the effect of paragraphs (1) through (5).

(8) Preservation of generally applicable targeted authorities.—Nothing in paragraphs (3) through (6) may be construed to limit the authority of the United States to impose a sanction, export control, visa restriction, blocking action, or other targeted measure against a particular individual or entity under an authority that applies without regard to Cuba, based on the individualized findings required by that authority, for conduct involving terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, narcotics trafficking, malicious cyber activity, corruption, serious human rights abuse, transnational crime, or another specifically identified threat.

(9) Prior conduct and accrued liabilities.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, the termination of an emergency, authority, or executive action under this subsection

shall not affect a final judgment, a penalty incurred, an enforcement action based on conduct occurring before the effective date of this section, or a right or duty that matured before such effective date.

(f) Repeal of Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.—The Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 ([22 U.S.C. 6001 et seq.](#)) is repealed.

(g) Repeal of Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996.—

(1) Repeal.—The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 ([22 U.S.C. 6021 et seq.](#)) is repealed.

(2) Conforming amendments.—

(A) Visa revocation.—Section 428(c)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 ([6 U.S.C. 236\(c\)\(2\)](#)) is amended—

(i) by striking subparagraph (K); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (L) through (P) as subparagraphs (K) through (O), respectively.

(B) Effect of determination.—Section 606 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 ([Public Law 104–208](#); [8 U.S.C. 1255 note](#)) is repealed.

(C) Property immune from attachment.—[Section 1611 of title 28](#), United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (c).

(D) International claims.—Sections 514 and 515 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 ([22 U.S.C. 1643l](#) and [1643m](#)) are repealed.

(h) Repeal of provisions imposing certain restrictions on assistance to former Soviet countries.—

(1) In general.—Section 498A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2295a](#)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(11), by striking "and intelligence facilities, including the military and intelligence facilities at Lourdes and Cienfuegos," and inserting "facilities,";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (4), by inserting "or" after the semicolon;

(ii) by striking paragraph (5); and

(iii) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by striking subsection (d).

(2) Definitions.—Section 498B(k) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2295b\(k\)](#)) is amended by striking paragraphs (3) and (4).

(i) Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.—The Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 ([22 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.](#)) is amended—

(1) in section 906(a)(1) ([22 U.S.C. 7205\(a\)\(1\)](#)), as amended by section 1322, by striking "Cuba,";

(2) in section 908 ([22 U.S.C. 7207](#))—

(A) by striking subsection (b);

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking "Prohibition" and all that follows through "(1) In general.—Notwithstanding" and inserting "In general.—Notwithstanding";

(ii) by striking "for exports to Cuba or";

(iii) by striking paragraph (2); and

(iv) by redesignating paragraph (3) as subsection (b) and by moving such subsection, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the left; and

(C) in subsection (b), as redesignated by subparagraph (B)(iv), by striking "paragraph (1)" and inserting "subsection (a)";

(3) by striking section 909 ([22 U.S.C. 7208](#));

(4) by striking section 910 ([22 U.S.C. 7209](#)); and

(5) by redesignating section 911 ([Public Law 106–387](#); 114 Stat. 1549A–72) as section 909.

(j) Repeal of prohibition on transactions or payments with respect to certain United States intellectual property.—Section 211 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in section 101(b) of division A of [Public Law 105–277](#); 112 Stat. 2681–88) is repealed.

(k) Sugar quota prohibition under Food Security Act of 1985.—Subsection (c) of section 902 of the Food Security Act of 1985 ([Public Law 99–198](#); 99 Stat. 1444) is repealed.

(l) Telecommunications equipment and facilities.—

(1) In general.—Any common carrier, as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 ([47 U.S.C. 153](#)), may install, maintain, and repair telecommunications equipment and facilities in Cuba, and otherwise provide telecommunications services between the United States and Cuba.

(2) Upgrade of facilities and equipment.—The authority under paragraph (1) includes the authority to upgrade facilities and equipment.

(m) Travel.—

(1) In general.—Travel to and from Cuba by individuals who are citizens or residents of the United States, and any transactions ordinarily incident to such travel, may not be regulated or prohibited if that travel would be lawful in the United States.

(2) Transactions incident to travel.—Transactions ordinarily incident to travel that may not be regulated or prohibited under paragraph (1) include the following:

(A) Transactions ordinarily incident to travel or maintenance in Cuba.

(B) Normal banking transactions involving foreign currency drafts, traveler's checks, or other negotiable instruments incident to that travel.

(n) Negotiations with Cuba.—

(1) Negotiations.—The President should take all necessary steps to advance negotiations with the Government of Cuba—

(A) for the purpose of settling claims of nationals of the United States against the Government of Cuba for the taking of property by such government; and

(B) for the purpose of securing the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

(2) Definitions.—In this subsection, the terms "national of the United States" and "property" have the meanings given those terms in section 502 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 ([22 U.S.C. 1643a](#)).

(o) Prohibition on limiting annual remittances.—

(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury may not limit the amount of remittances to Cuba that may be made by any person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and the Secretary shall rescind all regulations in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that limit the amount of those remittances.

(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in paragraph (1) may be construed to prohibit the prosecution or conviction of any person committing an offense described in [section 1956 of title 18](#), United States Code, relating to the laundering of monetary instruments, or [section 1957 of such title](#), relating to engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity.

(p) Rescission of determinations relating to support for international terrorism.—

(1) Rescission.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each determination in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that the Government of Cuba has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism, including a determination in effect for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2371](#)), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2780](#)), section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 ([50 U.S.C. 4813\(c\)](#)), or any predecessor, successor, or other provision of law, is rescinded on that date.

(2) Foreign-tax-credit certification.—Not later than 7 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, for purposes of [section 901\(j\)\(2\)\(B\)\(ii\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that Cuba is no longer described in

[section 901\(j\)\(2\)\(A\)](#) of such Code, unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that Cuba remains described in such section on a basis independent of a determination rescinded under paragraph (1).

(3) Future determination.—After the date of enactment of this Act, a determination described in paragraph (1) may be made with respect to Cuba only if—

(A) acts or omissions of the Government of Cuba occurring on or after that date independently establish that the Government of Cuba has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism under the applicable provision of law; and

(B) the determination is not based solely or substantially on conduct occurring before that date.

(4) Continuing conduct.—Conduct that began before the date of enactment of this Act and continues on or after that date may be considered under paragraph (3) only to the extent that the conduct continues on or after that date.

(5) Report and public availability.—At the time a determination described in paragraph (3) is made, the Secretary of State shall—

(A) submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate an unclassified report identifying the specific post-enactment conduct supporting the determination, which may contain a classified annex; and

(B) make the unclassified report publicly available on the website of the Department of State.

(q) Requirement to report to Congress prior to denial of foreign tax credit with respect to certain foreign countries.—

(1) In general.—Subclause (II) of section 901(j)(2)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking "such country becomes" and inserting "the date on which the President reports to Congress that such country has been determined to be".

(2) Effective date.—

(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to any determination regarding whether a foreign country is described in [subparagraph \(A\) of section 901\(j\)\(2\)](#) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is made after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Nonapplication to countries subject to denial of foreign tax credit.—Nothing in this subsection, or the amendment made by this subsection, may be construed to alter, amend, or otherwise affect the application of [subsection \(j\) of section 901](#) of such Code to any country that has been determined to be a country described in [paragraph \(2\)\(A\) of such subsection](#) on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(r) Effective date.—Except as provided in subsection (b) or (p), this section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on December 31, 2026.

SEC. 1326. FELLOWSHIP AMONG NATIONS AND PEACE AND STABILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Violent conflict, state collapse, famine, displacement, organized corruption, predatory debt, labor exploitation, concentrated economic power, and coercive extraction of income or wealth contribute to human suffering, regional instability, and long-term insecurity.

(2) Preventing conflict through diplomacy, peacebuilding, civilian assistance, fair economic development, and locally rooted institutions is less costly, less destructive, and more consistent with the interests of the United States than responding to war after violence has erupted.

(3) The Global Fragility Act of 2019 recognized that the United States should pursue a long-term strategy to prevent conflict, promote stability, support locally driven solutions, and measure outcomes rather than merely program outputs.

(4) Peace and stability are strengthened when nations and communities have the practical capacity to resolve disputes without violence, provide essential services, prevent corruption, limit concentrated economic power, protect local productive capacity, and maintain public systems that serve ordinary people.

(5) The United States should practice fellowship among nations by offering voluntary civilian partnership, technical assistance, and nonviolent support without imposing political, constitutional, or economic models on other nations.

(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to establish a civilian framework for voluntary peace and stability partnerships that help willing nations, regions, local governments, and civic institutions prevent conflict, reduce fragility, strengthen public systems, combat corruption, build productive and competitive economies, and resolve disputes without war.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Civilian non-security assistance.—The term "civilian non-security assistance" means assistance that is not administered by the Department of Defense and does not provide weapons, military equipment, intelligence support, covert operational support, combat support, or training, equipping, or operational support for military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, or internal security forces.

(2) Participating partner.—The term "participating partner" means a foreign government, regional organization, local government, civic institution, labor organization, cooperative, educational institution, health care institution, humanitarian organization, religious institution, mediation organization, nonprofit organization, nongovernmental organization, small business association, agricultural association, or other nonviolent entity that participates in a peace and stability partnership.

(3) Peace and stability partnership.—The term "peace and stability partnership" means a voluntary partnership established under subsection (e) to support civilian, nonviolent, locally

rooted efforts to prevent conflict, reduce fragility, strengthen public systems, and promote peaceful cooperation.

(d) Administration.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, may establish and administer peace and stability partnerships in accordance with this section.

(2) Department of Peacebuilding participation.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding shall support the administration of peace and stability partnerships through—

(A) the Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security;

(B) the Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security;

(C) the Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience;

(D) the Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research; and

(E) such other officers of the Department of Peacebuilding as the Secretary of Peacebuilding determines appropriate.

(3) Lead office.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security shall serve as the lead officer of the Department of Peacebuilding for purposes of coordination under this section.

(4) Economic systems consultation.—The Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security shall advise the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding regarding the relationship between peace and economic security, including poverty, debt distress, labor exploitation, resource extraction, wage suppression, concentrated economic power, and coercive extraction of income or wealth.

(e) Peace and stability partnerships authorized.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, may establish peace and stability partnerships with 1 or more participating partners.

(2) Voluntary nature.—A peace and stability partnership shall be voluntary and shall be developed through consultation with participating partners.

(3) Local agency.—To the greatest extent practicable, a peace and stability partnership shall be designed with meaningful participation by national, regional, local, and civic partners in the country or region in which the partnership will operate.

(4) No imposed model.—Assistance under this section may not be conditioned on the adoption of a political, constitutional, monetary, financial, industrial, or economic model designed by the United States.

(f) Partnership objectives.—A peace and stability partnership shall be based on a written plan developed under subsection (g), which should contain some or all of the following provisions:

(1) The partnership may support peaceful dispute resolution, mediation, reconciliation, nonviolent political settlement, de-escalation, civilian protection, and local capacity to prevent violence.

(2) The partnership may support essential services, including food, water, housing, transportation, energy, communications, sanitation, emergency response, and disaster resilience.

(3) The partnership may support health care, public health, trauma recovery, mental health services, disability services, maternal and child health, disease prevention, and humanitarian medical response.

(4) The partnership may support education, vocational training, civic capacity, public administration, workforce development, peace education, and training in nonviolent conflict resolution.

(5) The partnership may support anti-corruption systems, public accountability, transparent budgeting, procurement integrity, public records, independent auditing, and rule of law.

(6) The partnership may support natural resource, land, water, forest, mineral, port, and infrastructure governance, including transparent public stewardship of resources essential to peace, economic security, and community survival.

(7) The partnership may support labor standards, workplace democracy, cooperatives, small business development, agricultural development, local ownership, productive capacity, and fair participation by workers and producers in economic life.

(8) The partnership may support competition policy, anti-monopoly enforcement, prevention of concentrated control over essential markets, and protection against economic coercion by dominant firms, cartels, oligarchs, or foreign monopolies.

(9) The partnership may support debt relief, public banking, monetary reform, nonextractive finance, payment systems, household financial stability, and public benefit systems designed to reduce conflict arising from economic insecurity.

(10) The partnership may support post-conflict reconstruction, restoration of public services, repair of civilian infrastructure, reintegration of people affected by conflict, and local economic recovery.

(11) The partnership may support technology, media, communications, digital public infrastructure, information integrity, democratic resilience, and protection against disinformation or propaganda that incites violence.

(12) The partnership may support humanitarian access, displacement response, safe return or resettlement of displaced people, family reunification, and the restoration of community life after conflict or disaster.

(g) Partnership plans.—

(1) In general.—Each peace and stability partnership shall be carried out under a written partnership plan.

(2) Contents.—A partnership plan shall include—

- (A) the participating partners;
- (B) the objectives selected under subsection (f);
- (C) the forms of civilian non-security assistance to be provided;
- (D) the expected contributions of participating partners, if any;
- (E) the expected contributions of the United States;
- (F) the process for consultation with local governments, civic institutions, workers, producers, affected communities, and other participating partners;
- (G) safeguards against corruption, diversion, coercion, violence, and misuse of funds;
- (H) metrics for evaluating progress toward the objectives selected under subsection (f);
- (I) procedures for revising the plan at the request of participating partners; and
- (J) procedures for suspending, redirecting, or terminating assistance in accordance with subsection (k).

(3) No mandatory cost-sharing.—A partnership plan may include cost-sharing or in-kind contributions by participating partners, but assistance under this section may not be denied solely because a participating partner lacks financial resources to provide cost-sharing.

(4) Revision.—A participating partner may request revision of a partnership plan based on changed conditions, local experience, implementation challenges, or a determination that a different approach would better serve the purposes of this section.

(h) Civilian non-security assistance.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, may provide civilian non-security assistance to carry out a peace and stability partnership.

(2) Forms of assistance.—Assistance under paragraph (1) may include—

- (A) grants;
- (B) cooperative agreements;
- (C) technical assistance;
- (D) training;
- (E) research and data support;
- (F) mediation support;
- (G) public administration support;
- (H) humanitarian and disaster response support;

(I) planning and implementation support for reconstruction and restoration of public services;

(J) support for anti-corruption, public accountability, and independent auditing systems;

(K) support for nonextractive economic development, competition policy, and local productive capacity; and

(L) support for education, health care, public health, communications, transportation, energy, water, food, and other civilian systems that reduce conflict and strengthen peace.

(i) Coordination.—

(1) Department of Peacebuilding.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall coordinate assistance under this section with the Department of Peacebuilding.

(2) Federal Interagency Committee on Peace.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may use the Federal Interagency Committee on Peace established under section 1315(b) to coordinate civilian agency participation in peace and stability partnerships.

(3) Civilian agencies.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding may coordinate with the heads of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, and other civilian Federal agencies as appropriate.

(4) Department of Defense limitation.—No funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, administered by, or used by the Department of Defense.

(j) Local agency and noncoercion.—

(1) In general.—A peace and stability partnership shall preserve the agency of participating partners and shall be implemented in a manner that supports local responsibility, practical capacity, and voluntary cooperation.

(2) Prohibited conditions.—Assistance under this section may not be conditioned on—

(A) privatization of public assets;

(B) austerity measures;

(C) elimination of labor protections;

(D) preferential treatment for United States corporations;

(E) adoption of a United States-designed constitution, electoral system, central banking structure, public finance system, industrial policy, or trade policy; or

(F) exclusion of nonviolent civic participants based on demographic preference.

(3) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prohibit the United States from offering technical assistance, research, model policies, or comparative analysis at the request of a participating partner.

(k) Accountability and stewardship.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall establish safeguards to ensure that assistance under this section is used for the purposes of the applicable partnership plan.

(2) Safeguards.—Safeguards under paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) transparent accounting;
- (B) public reporting, to the greatest extent consistent with safety and diplomatic necessity;
- (C) anti-corruption controls;
- (D) independent monitoring, where practicable;
- (E) procedures for receiving information from participating partners and affected communities;
- (F) procedures for revising partnership plans based on evidence and local experience; and
- (G) procedures for suspending, redirecting, or terminating assistance under paragraph (3).

(3) Suspension, redirection, or termination.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, may suspend, redirect, or terminate assistance under this section if—

- (A) funds are stolen, diverted, or materially misused;
- (B) assistance is used to support violence, repression, corruption, coercion, or exploitation;
- (C) a participating partner knowingly provides materially false accounting or reporting;
- (D) implementation of the partnership plan becomes impossible because of armed conflict, disaster, or collapse of local administration;
- (E) continued assistance would materially undermine the purposes of this section; or
- (F) the United States and 1 or more participating partners jointly determine that suspension, redirection, or termination would better serve the purposes of this section.

(l) Reports to Congress.—

(1) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall submit to Congress a report on peace and stability partnerships carried out under this section.

(2) Contents.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) a list of peace and stability partnerships in effect during the reporting period;
- (B) the participating partners for each partnership;
- (C) the objectives selected under subsection (f);
- (D) the amount and form of assistance provided;
- (E) the Federal agencies involved;
- (F) the metrics used to evaluate progress;
- (G) any known misuse, diversion, or corruption involving funds provided under this section;
- (H) any suspension, redirection, or termination of assistance under subsection (k);
- (I) any request by a participating partner to revise a partnership plan; and
- (J) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to improve civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention, and fellowship among nations.

(m) Limitations.—

(1) Prohibited uses.—No funds made available to carry out this section may be used for—

- (A) military occupation;
- (B) regime-change operations;
- (C) covert action;
- (D) intelligence activities;
- (E) weapons transfers;
- (F) security-force assistance;
- (G) construction, operation, or support of military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, or internal security facilities;
- (H) demographic preference programs; or
- (I) assistance to any unit of a military, paramilitary, police, prison, intelligence, or internal security force that has committed an atrocity crime, as defined in section 1337, or a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the use of military force, covert action, intelligence activities, weapons transfers, or security-force assistance.

(n) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Subpart B—Weapons Restraint and Civilian Protection

SEC. 1331. PROHIBITION ON FIRST PLACEMENT OF WEAPONS IN OUTER SPACE AND ON SPACE-BASED MISSILE DEFENSE WEAPONS.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to refrain from being the first country to place a weapon in outer space;

(2) to seek to prevent an arms race in outer space and preserve outer space for peaceful use; and

(3) to seek to negotiate and conclude a legally binding international agreement that—

(A) includes effective verification and compliance mechanisms;

(B) prohibits the placement of weapons in outer space;

(C) prohibits the threat or use of force against outer space objects;

(D) prohibits a party to the agreement from assisting or inducing another country or person to engage in conduct prohibited under subparagraph (B) or (C); and

(E) preserves the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, as recognized by [Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations](#).

(b) Prohibition on first placement of weapons in outer space and on space-based missile defense weapons.—[Chapter 135 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"Sec. 2280. Prohibition on first placement of weapons in outer space and on space-based missile defense weapons.

"(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Federal funds.—The term 'Federal funds' means amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.

"(2) Outer space object.—The term 'outer space object' means an object, including any component thereof, that has been placed in outer space.

"(3) Place or placement in outer space.—The terms 'place in outer space' and 'placement in outer space' mean, with respect to an object, to cause the object to—

"(A) enter an orbit around Earth, whether or not the object completes a full revolution before leaving the orbit;

"(B) be positioned for sustained operation elsewhere in outer space; or

"(C) be installed on a celestial body other than Earth.

"(4) Space-based missile defense weapon.—The term 'space-based missile defense weapon' means a space weapon designed or modified to intercept, destroy, damage, disable, or disrupt a missile or its payload.

"(5) Space weapon.—The term 'space weapon' means an object, including any component thereof, designed or modified for placement in outer space to destroy, damage, disable, disrupt, or materially interfere with the normal functioning of a person or object in outer space, in Earth's atmosphere, or on Earth.

"(6) Weapon in outer space.—The term 'weapon in outer space' means a space weapon that has been placed in outer space.

"(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to place a space weapon in outer space or to operate or maintain a weapon in outer space unless—

"(1) the President submits to Congress a written certification, in unclassified form but which may include a classified annex, that—

"(A) a foreign country, directly or through an agency, instrumentality, or person acting on behalf of or under the direction or control of the foreign country, has placed and continues to operate or maintain a weapon in outer space; and

"(B) the certification identifies the foreign country responsible, describes the weapon, and states the factual basis for the certification; and

"(2) after receiving the certification, Congress enacts a law that expressly refers to this section and specifically authorizes the placement, operation, or maintenance.

"(c) No first use of weapons against outer space objects.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to use a ground-based, sea-based, or air-based weapon to destroy, damage, disable, or materially disrupt the normal functioning of an outer space object under the jurisdiction or control of another country unless—

"(1) the action is undertaken in individual or collective self-defense consistent with [Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations](#); or

"(2) Congress enacts a law that expressly refers to this section and specifically authorizes the action.

"(d) No space-based missile defense weapons.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for research, development, test, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment, operation, or sustainment of a space-based missile defense weapon.

"(e) No space weapons component of Golden Dome.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to develop, test, produce, procure, deploy, operate, sustain, or otherwise carry out the Golden Dome for America program, formerly known as the Iron Dome for America initiative

established under Executive Order 14186 ([90 Fed. Reg. 8767](#)), or any successor or substantially similar program, regardless of designation, to the extent that the program includes—

"(1) a space weapon, including a space-based missile defense weapon; or

"(2) a battle management, targeting, command and control, or fire control system specifically designed or modified to direct, control, or enable the placement or use of a space weapon.

"(f) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit—

"(1) a ground-based, sea-based, or air-based missile defense system that is not specifically designed or modified to direct, control, or enable the placement or use of a space weapon;

"(2) an outer space object, sensor, communications system, or data processing system that is not a space weapon and is not specifically designed or modified to direct, control, or enable the placement or use of a space weapon; or

"(3) activities and expenditures strictly necessary to safely terminate, deactivate, dismantle, deorbit, dispose of, or otherwise eliminate a weapon, component, program, or system prohibited under this section."

(c) Conforming amendments.—

(1) Space systems for space warfighting and control.—[Section 2275d\(a\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "The Secretary of Defense" and inserting "Subject to section 2280, the Secretary of Defense".

(2) Table of sections.—The table of sections at the beginning of [chapter 135 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"2280. Prohibition on first placement of weapons in outer space and on space-based missile defense weapons."

(d) Application to previously available amounts.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1332. PROHIBITION ON LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPON SYSTEMS.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States to prohibit lethal autonomous weapon systems that operate without meaningful human control and to pursue, through diplomatic channels, a legally binding international instrument that prohibits such systems and ensures that all countries retain human decision making authority over decisions to use lethal force.

(b) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Human dignity requires that decisions to use lethal force against a human being remain under the conscience and judgment of accountable human beings, and delegating those decisions to machines undermines that dignity.

(2) Fully autonomous weapon systems that select and engage targets without meaningful human control raise grave legal, moral, strategic, and security concerns, including the risk of unlawful killings, violations of the laws of armed conflict, the erosion of accountability, and the destabilizing potential for rapid escalation.

(3) Advances in autonomy, machine learning, computer vision, and sensor fusion have outpaced the development of binding domestic and international rules to ensure that human beings retain ultimate authority over lethal force.

(4) The United Nations General Assembly and the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems have recognized the urgent need to ensure meaningful human involvement in decisions to use force and have called for the development of a normative and operational framework to address the risks posed by such systems.

(5) The United States has a responsibility to provide for the common defense in a manner consistent with Constitutional values and with international humanitarian law, including the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution.

(6) By adopting a clear prohibition on lethal autonomous weapon systems and prohibiting the creation of platforms that could be converted into lethal autonomous weapon systems through software modification alone, the United States can restore moral leadership and advance diplomatic efforts to prevent the development, deployment, or proliferation of such weapons.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) Defined terms.—The terms "lethal autonomous weapon system" and "meaningful human control" have the meanings given those terms in [section 229F of title 18](#), United States Code.

(d) Prohibition on Federal activities.—No department, agency, or other entity of the United States may engage in, authorize, direct, or knowingly facilitate conduct that would violate [section 229\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, if engaged in by a person, to the extent the conduct involves a lethal autonomous weapon system.

(e) Permitted autonomous functions.—Nothing in subsection (d) or [chapter 11B of title 18](#), United States Code, may be construed to prohibit—

(1) autonomous or semi-autonomous navigation, guidance, or station keeping;

(2) autonomous defensive measures directed exclusively against incoming munitions or vehicles, provided that—

(A) the system is designed, tested, and reviewed to minimize risk to human beings and to comply with the laws of armed conflict; and

(B) if the application of force is known or reasonably likely to cause the death of a human being, including where human beings are being used as human shields, human authorization is required before lethal force is applied whenever time and circumstances reasonably permit; or

(3) autonomous or semi-autonomous functions that do not involve selecting human beings as targets or applying lethal force, provided that such functions are subject to meaningful human control and to legal review under subsection (g).

(f) Prohibition on funds.—No funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any department or agency of the United States may be obligated or expended to engage in, authorize, direct, or knowingly facilitate conduct that would violate [section 229\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, if engaged in by a person, to the extent the conduct involves a lethal autonomous weapon system.

(g) Autonomous Weapons Review Board.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established within the Department of Defense an Autonomous Weapons Review Board (in this subsection referred to as the "Board").

(2) Composition.—The Board shall be composed of—

(A) not fewer than 11 and not more than 19 members;

(B) at least 4 technical experts in autonomy, machine learning, or robotics;

(C) at least 3 legal experts in the laws of armed conflict or human rights law, including at least 1 civilian expert not employed by the United States;

(D) at least 2 operational military officers with experience in weapons employment or targeting; and

(E) at least 2 representatives of the Department of State with expertise in arms control or weapons governance.

(3) Appointment.—Members of the Board shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense, except that the civilian legal expert described in paragraph (2)(C) shall be appointed by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of Defense shall designate 1 member of the Board as Chair.

(4) Terms.—Members shall serve renewable terms of 3 years.

(5) Meetings.—The Board shall meet not fewer than 4 times per year and may convene additional meetings as determined necessary by the Chair.

(6) Duties.—The Board shall conduct legal, technical, and operational reviews of any weapon system that incorporates autonomous or semi-autonomous target selection or force application functions, determine compliance with this section, [chapter 11B of title 18](#), United States Code, and international humanitarian law, and certify compliance before any such system is fielded, deployed, or used.

(7) Reports.—The Board shall submit an annual unclassified report, which may include a classified annex, to the appropriate congressional committees describing all systems reviewed, certified, rejected, or modified under this subsection.

(h) Chemical weapons and lethal autonomous weapon systems offenses.—

(1) Chapter heading.—

(A) Table of chapters.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 11B and inserting the following:

"11B. Chemical weapons and lethal autonomous weapon systems.....229".

(B) Chapter heading.—The heading for [chapter 11B of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 11B—CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPON SYSTEMS".

(2) Prohibited activities.—[Section 229 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)—

(i) by inserting "test," after "produce,"; and

(ii) by inserting "or lethal autonomous weapon system" after "chemical weapon";

(B) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) by inserting "or lethal autonomous weapon system" after "chemical weapon"; and

(ii) by striking "the weapon" and inserting "the weapon or system"; and

(C) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Jurisdiction.—Conduct prohibited by subsection (a) is within the jurisdiction of the United States if—

"(1) in the case of conduct involving a chemical weapon, the prohibited conduct takes place in the United States;

"(2) in the case of conduct involving a lethal autonomous weapon system—

"(A) the prohibited conduct takes place in the United States and occurs in or affects interstate or foreign commerce; or

"(B) the prohibited conduct is carried out by or on behalf of a department or agency of the United States, uses Federal funds or property, or is carried out under a Federal contract, grant, or cooperative agreement;

"(3) the prohibited conduct takes place outside of the United States and is committed by a national of the United States;

"(4) the prohibited conduct is committed against a national of the United States while the national is outside the United States; or

"(5) the prohibited conduct is committed against property owned, leased, or used by the United States or by any department or agency of the United States, whether the property is within or outside the United States."

(3) Criminal forfeitures and destruction.—[Section 229B of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking "It is an affirmative defense" and inserting "In the case of property alleged to be a chemical weapon, it is an affirmative defense"; and

(B) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) Destruction.—The Attorney General shall provide for the destruction of any chemical weapon or lethal autonomous weapon system seized and forfeited pursuant to this section."

(4) Individual self-defense devices.—[Section 229C of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 229C. Individual self-defense devices.

"Nothing in this chapter may be construed to prohibit an individual self-defense device solely because the device uses a chemical substance, including pepper spray or chemical mace."

(5) Injunctions.—[Section 229D of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 229D. Injunctions.

"The United States may obtain in a civil action an injunction against—

"(1) conduct prohibited under section 229 of this title; or

"(2) preparation or solicitation to engage in conduct prohibited under section 229 of this title."

(6) Emergency military assistance.—

(A) [Section 229E of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(i) by striking "[section 382 of title 10](#)" and inserting "[section 282 of title 10](#)";

(ii) by striking "a chemical weapon" and inserting "a chemical weapon or a lethal autonomous weapon system"; and

(iii) by striking "[section 382\(f\)\(2\) of title 10](#)" and inserting "[section 282\(f\)\(2\) of title 10](#)".

(B) [Section 282\(b\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting " or a lethal autonomous weapon system (as defined in [section 229F of title 18](#))" after "means a circumstance involving a weapon of mass destruction".

(7) Definitions.—[Section 229F of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(10) Lethal autonomous weapon system.—The term 'lethal autonomous weapon system' means a weapon system, platform, subsystem, or combination thereof that—

"(A) once activated, is designed, expected, or reasonably likely to select 1 or more human beings as targets and apply lethal force to such human beings without meaningful human control over each individual engagement; or

"(B) is designed, configured, or equipped so that the capability described in subparagraph (A) may be enabled without substantial physical modification, including through a change to software, firmware, algorithms, machine learning functions, or other digital functionality.

"(11) Meaningful human control.—The term 'meaningful human control' means a level of human involvement in decisions to use force that ensures that—

"(A) a human commander or operator has sufficient information about the target, the weapon system, and the operational context to make a judgment specific to the context as to the lawfulness, necessity, and proportionality of each individual use of lethal force;

"(B) the commander or operator has a genuine opportunity to approve or withhold approval of each individual engagement before lethal force is applied; and

"(C) the commander or operator retains the ability to supervise the weapon system, to intervene, and to deactivate or abort an attack in real time when technologically feasible."

(i) Debarment.—

(1) Contractors.—Any contractor that knowingly engages in conduct that violates [section 229\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, with respect to a lethal autonomous weapon system shall be debarred from eligibility for Federal contracts for not less than 5 years.

(2) Responsible individuals.—Any officer or employee of a contractor who knowingly participates in conduct described in paragraph (1) shall be debarred and excluded, for not less than 5 years, from participating in any Federal contract or subcontract, including as an officer, employee, agent, representative, consultant, or principal of a contractor or subcontractor.

(j) Transition.—Not later than July 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the appropriate congressional committees that any existing lethal autonomous weapon system has been retired and destroyed.

SEC. 1333. PROHIBITION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to phase out the use, transfer, export, production, acquisition, and stockpiling of cluster munitions;

(2) to pursue alternatives to cluster munitions that are consistent with the protection of civilians and the laws of armed conflict;

(3) to support clearance of unexploded cluster munitions and explosive submunitions in areas affected by armed conflict; and

(4) to take the steps necessary to enable the United States to accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) Cluster munition.—

(A) In general.—The term "cluster munition" means a conventional munition that is designed to disperse or release explosive submunitions, each weighing less than 20 kilograms, and includes such explosive submunitions. For purposes of this section, the term also includes a dispenser and any explosive bomblet designed to be dispersed or released by the dispenser.

(B) Exclusions.—The term "cluster munition" does not include—

(i) a mine;

(ii) a munition or submunition designed to dispense flares, smoke, pyrotechnics, or chaff;

(iii) a munition or submunition designed exclusively for an air defense role;

(iv) a munition or submunition designed to produce electrical or electronic effects; or

(v) a munition that, to avoid indiscriminate area effects and the risks posed by unexploded submunitions, has each of the following characteristics:

(I) The munition contains fewer than 10 explosive submunitions.

(II) Each explosive submunition weighs more than 4 kilograms.

(III) Each explosive submunition is designed to detect and engage a single target object.

(IV) Each explosive submunition is equipped with an electronic self-destruction mechanism.

(V) Each explosive submunition is equipped with an electronic self-deactivation feature.

(3) Convention on Cluster Munitions.—The term "Convention on Cluster Munitions" means the Convention on Cluster Munitions, done at Dublin May 30, 2008, and opened for signature at Oslo December 3, 2008.

(4) Dispenser.—The term "dispenser" means a container designed to disperse or release explosive bomblets and affixed to an aircraft at the time of dispersal or release.

(5) Explosive bomblet.—The term "explosive bomblet" means a conventional munition weighing less than 20 kilograms that is not self-propelled, is dispersed or released by a dispenser to perform its task, and is designed to function by detonating an explosive charge prior to, on, or after impact.

(6) Explosive submunition.—The term "explosive submunition" means a conventional munition that, in order to perform its task, is dispersed or released by a cluster munition and is designed to function by detonating an explosive charge prior to, on, or after impact.

(7) Self-deactivating.—The term "self-deactivating" means automatically rendering a munition inoperable by means of the irreversible exhaustion of a component, for example a battery, that is essential to the operation of the munition.

(8) Self-destruction mechanism.—The term "self-destruction mechanism" means an incorporated automatically functioning mechanism that is in addition to the primary initiating mechanism of the munition and that secures the destruction of the munition into which it is incorporated.

(9) Transfer.—The term "transfer" means, in addition to the physical movement of a cluster munition or explosive submunition into or from territory under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, the transfer of title to or control over such a munition or submunition, but does not include the transfer of territory containing cluster munition remnants.

(c) Transitional limitation on Federal funds.—Until fiscal year 2030, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any department or agency of the United States may be obligated or expended to purchase, acquire, produce, retain, transfer, export, issue a license for the export of, or use any cluster munition unless—

(1) the cluster munition, after arming, does not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments;

(2) the cluster munition will only be used against clearly defined military targets;

(3) the cluster munition will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; and

(4) in the case of a transfer, export, or license for export, the recipient has entered into a binding end-use agreement that prohibits use inconsistent with paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

(d) Prohibition after transition period.—Beginning with fiscal year 2030, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available to any department or agency of the United States may be obligated or expended—

(1) to develop, purchase, acquire, produce, use, transfer, export, issue a license for the export of, or otherwise obtain any cluster munition, except as provided in subsection (e); or

(2) to retain any cluster munition except solely pending destruction under subsection (f).

(e) Limited exceptions for detection, clearance, destruction training, countermeasures, and destruction.—

(1) Limited retention and acquisition for training and countermeasures.—Notwithstanding subsections (c), (d), and (h), the Secretary of Defense may retain or acquire a limited number of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions solely for—

(A) the development of, and training in, cluster munition and explosive submunition detection, clearance, or destruction techniques; or

(B) the development of cluster munition countermeasures.

(2) Minimum number.—The number of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions retained or acquired under paragraph (1) may not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(3) Transfer for training or countermeasure purposes.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer cluster munitions or explosive submunitions retained or acquired under paragraph (1) only if the recipient provides written assurances that the cluster munitions or explosive submunitions will be used only for a purpose described in paragraph (1) and will not be further transferred except for such a purpose.

(4) Activities for destruction.—Notwithstanding subsections (c), (d), and (h), the Secretary of Defense may authorize the possession, retention, storage, transportation, or transfer of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions solely to the minimum extent necessary to carry out subsection (f), except that a transfer may be made only if the recipient provides written assurances that the cluster munitions or explosive submunitions will be destroyed and will not be further transferred except for destruction.

(5) No operational use.—A cluster munition or explosive submunition retained, acquired, or transferred under this subsection may not be used for operational purposes.

(f) Stockpile destruction and reporting.—

(1) Destruction plan.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan to destroy all cluster munitions and explosive submunitions under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, except for the minimum number retained under subsection (e)(1).

(2) Completion.—The Secretary of Defense shall complete the destruction required under paragraph (1) not later than September 30, 2031.

(3) Annual report.—Not later than April 30 of each year during which the United States retains, acquires, or transfers cluster munitions or explosive submunitions under subsection (e), the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the planned and actual use of such cluster munitions and explosive submunitions;

(B) the type, quantity, and lot numbers of such cluster munitions and explosive submunitions;

(C) the number destroyed during the preceding calendar year and the number remaining under the jurisdiction or control of the United States;

(D) in the case of any transfer, the recipient, quantity, purpose, and written assurances required under subsection (e)(3) or (4), as applicable; and

(E) the basis for determining that the number retained or acquired does not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary under subsection (e)(2).

(g) Report after use, transfer, export, or export licensing.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after any use, transfer, export, or issuance of a license for the export of cluster munitions under subsection (c) by or on behalf of the United States, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the legal authority for the use, transfer, export, or license;

(B) the military target and operational necessity, if applicable;

(C) the type and quantity of cluster munitions used, transferred, exported, or licensed;

(D) the basis for determining compliance with subsection (c);

(E) the measures taken to avoid civilian harm;

(F) any known civilian harm or unexploded ordnance resulting from the use; and

(G) any plan for clearance, remediation, warnings to civilians, medical assistance, and assistance to affected communities.

(2) Form.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(h) Prohibition.—Beginning with fiscal year 2030, it shall be unlawful for any person, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to use, develop, produce, acquire, possess, retain, sell, broker, export, transfer, or stockpile a cluster munition, or to assist, encourage, or induce another person to engage in such an activity, except as authorized by the Secretary of Defense under subsection (e).

(i) Military cooperation.—Participation in military cooperation or operations with a country not party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions shall not, by itself, constitute assistance, encouragement, or inducement prohibited under subsection (h), except that no person may, in such cooperation or operations—

(1) use, develop, produce, acquire, possess, retain, sell, broker, export, transfer, or stockpile a cluster munition; or

(2) expressly request the use of a cluster munition if the choice of munitions used is within the exclusive control of the United States.

(j) Criminal penalties.—Any person who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (h) shall be subject to the criminal penalties provided in [section 2778\(c\) of title 22](#), United States Code.

(k) Contractor ineligibility.—Any contractor that knowingly—

(1) produces, sells, transfers, exports, brokers, or otherwise provides a cluster munition in connection with an obligation or expenditure prohibited under subsection (c) or (d);

(2) violates a condition imposed under subsection (e); or

(3) violates subsection (h),

shall be debarred from eligibility for Federal contracts for not less than 5 years.

SEC. 1334. PROHIBITION ON ANTI-PERSONNEL LANDMINES.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to protect civilians and support post-conflict recovery by phasing out the use, export, transfer, production, acquisition, possession, retention, and stockpiling of anti-personnel landmines in accordance with this section;

(2) to provide for the common defense through alternatives to anti-personnel landmines that are consistent with the protection of civilians and the laws of armed conflict;

(3) to support the clearance of anti-personnel landmines and other explosive remnants of war in areas affected by armed conflict; and

(4) to acknowledge the international community's moral judgment that the use of anti-personnel landmines is unacceptable and incompatible with the protection of civilians and to take the steps necessary to accede to the Ottawa Convention.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Anti-handling device.—The term "anti-handling device" means a device intended to protect a mine that is part of, linked to, attached to, or placed under the mine and that activates when an attempt is made to tamper with or otherwise intentionally disturb the mine.

(2) Anti-personnel landmine.—The term "anti-personnel landmine" means a mine designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person and that will incapacitate, injure, or kill 1 or more persons. The term does not include a mine designed to be detonated by the presence, proximity, or contact of a vehicle rather than a person solely because the mine is equipped with an anti-handling device.

(3) Mine.—The term "mine" means a munition designed to be placed under, on, or near the ground or another surface area and to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person or vehicle.

(4) Ottawa Convention.—The term "Ottawa Convention" means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (1997).

(5) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Defense.

(6) Transfer.—The term "transfer" includes the physical movement of an anti-personnel landmine into or from territory under the jurisdiction or control of the United States and the transfer of title to or control over an anti-personnel landmine, but does not include the transfer of territory containing an emplaced anti-personnel landmine.

(c) Prohibitions on Federal funds.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to—

- (1) develop or produce anti-personnel landmines;
- (2) acquire anti-personnel landmines;
- (3) export or transfer anti-personnel landmines, except as permitted under subsection (d) or (f);
- (4) use anti-personnel landmines, except as temporarily permitted under subsection (f);
- (5) assist, encourage, or induce any person to engage in conduct prohibited by the Ottawa Convention, except as temporarily permitted under subsection (f); or
- (6) possess or stockpile anti-personnel landmines, except as permitted under subsection (d) or (f).

(d) Limited exceptions for mine detection, clearance, destruction training, and destruction.—

(1) Limited retention for training.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary may retain a limited number of anti-personnel landmines solely for the development of, and training in, mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques.

(2) Minimum number.—The number of anti-personnel landmines retained under paragraph (1) may not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes described in such paragraph.

(3) Transfer for training purposes.—The Secretary may transfer anti-personnel landmines retained under paragraph (1) only if the recipient provides written assurances that the anti-personnel landmines will be used only for a purpose described in paragraph (1) and will not be further transferred except for such a purpose.

(4) Transfer for destruction.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary may transfer anti-personnel landmines solely for destruction.

(5) Activities necessary for destruction.—Notwithstanding subsections (c) and (e), the Secretary may authorize the possession, retention, storage, transportation, or transfer of anti-personnel landmines to the minimum extent necessary to carry out subsection (g).

(6) No operational use.—An anti-personnel landmine retained, transferred, or otherwise handled under this subsection may not be used for operational purposes.

(e) Prohibition.—It shall be unlawful for any person, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, to use, develop, produce, acquire, possess, retain, sell, broker, export, transfer, or stockpile an anti-personnel landmine, or to assist, encourage, or induce another person to engage in an activity described in this subsection, except as authorized by the Secretary under subsection (d) or (f).

(f) Temporary exception for the Korean Peninsula.—Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Secretary may, until September 30, 2029, authorize, to the minimum extent necessary for the defense of the Republic of Korea, the possession, stockpiling, export, transfer, or use of anti-personnel landmines by the United States or by a person acting under the direction or control of the United States.

(g) Destruction of anti-personnel landmines.—Not later than September 30, 2031, the Secretary shall destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel landmines owned or possessed by the United States or under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, except for the minimum number retained under subsection (d)(1).

(h) Criminal penalties.—Any person who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (e) shall be subject to the criminal penalties provided in [section 2778\(c\) of title 22](#), United States Code.

(i) Debarment.—Any contractor, and any officer or employee of a contractor, who knowingly violates subsection (c) or (e) shall be debarred from eligibility for Federal contracts for not less than 5 years.

SEC. 1335. CIVILIAN HARM REVIEW AND REASSESSMENT.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Civilian harm.—The term "civilian harm" has the meaning given the term in section 1336(b)(2).

(2) Congressional defense committees.—The term "congressional defense committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(b) Procedures required.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding and nongovernmental organizations that focus on civilian harm, shall establish procedures for identifying, reviewing, and reinvestigating allegations of civilian harm resulting from military operations involving the United States armed forces conducted between 2011 and 2026. The procedures shall require the review and reinvestigation of an allegation if—

(1) the Secretary of Defense finds that the allegation was dismissed, found not credible, administratively closed, closed without a complete investigation, or otherwise rejected or left unsubstantiated because of investigative error or incomplete information; or

(2) the Secretary of Peacebuilding submits to the Secretary of Defense a written recommendation, supported by specific and credible information, recommending the review and reinvestigation of an allegation that may have been disposed of in a manner described in paragraph (1).

(c) Reports.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) the number and status of reviews and reinvestigations conducted under subsection (b), including the number completed and pending and the number of recommendations submitted under subsection (b)(2);

(2) an identification of any revised credibility assessments and new credibility findings;

(3) a description of steps taken in response to new credibility findings, including any offers of ex gratia payments;

(4) a description of any errors identified during the review and reinvestigation process required under subsection (b);

(5) recommended steps to prevent similar errors in the assessment, investigation, or disposition of civilian-harm allegations and to address recurring operational patterns associated with civilian harm identified through the reviews and reinvestigations.

SEC. 1336. ARMS SALES MODERNIZATION AND CIVILIAN HARM MONITORING.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States to ensure that arms transfers advance peace and fellowship among nations, protect civilians, and do not enable serious violations of international humanitarian law or internationally recognized human rights.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction.

(2) Civilian harm.—The term "civilian harm" means civilian casualties, damage to or destruction of civilian objects, and significant adverse effects on the civilian population and the personnel, organizations, resources, infrastructure, essential services, and systems on which civilian life depends resulting from military operations.

(3) Defense article; defense service.—The terms "defense article" and "defense service" have the meanings given those terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2794](#)).

(4) Operational end-use monitoring.—The term "operational end-use monitoring" means gathering and assessing information regarding the actual use of a defense article or defense service after delivery.

(5) Responsible recipient or end user.—The term "responsible recipient or end user" means—

(A) if the conduct was committed or materially facilitated by the government of a foreign country or by an officer, employee, military unit, agency, instrumentality, or other person acting on behalf of or under the direction or control of such government, the government of that foreign country; and

(B) in any other case, the foreign recipient or end user that possessed, controlled, directed, authorized, or used the defense article or defense service in connection with the conduct, including any successor, renamed, reorganized, or substantially equivalent entity.

(6) Serious violation of law.—The term "serious violation of law" means—

(A) conduct described in section 1091(a), 2441(c), or 2442(a) of title 18, United States Code, without regard to the jurisdictional requirements applicable to an offense under the applicable section; or

(B) a gross violation of internationally recognized human rights described in section 502B(d)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2304\(d\)\(1\)](#)).

(c) Establishment.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish in the Department of State a program, to be known as the Silver Shield program, to provide for operational end-use monitoring of defense articles and defense services sold, leased, loaned, transferred, or exported to a foreign government, international organization, or other foreign recipient or end user under the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.](#)) or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.](#)). The requirements of subsections (d) through (g) shall apply beginning on the date on which the program is established.

(d) Monitoring and review by Silver Shield program.—

(1) Monitoring.—Beginning on the date on which the Silver Shield program is established, the program shall monitor information concerning whether a foreign recipient or end user used a United States—origin defense article or defense service in connection with civilian harm or conduct that may constitute a serious violation of law.

(2) Initiation and conduct of review.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Silver Shield program, shall initiate and conduct a review if—

(A) the Secretary identifies specific and credible information indicating that a United States—origin defense article or defense service may have been used—

(i) in a manner that caused civilian harm and materially violated international humanitarian law or an applicable transfer agreement; or

(ii) in connection with conduct constituting a serious violation of law; or

(B) the Secretary of Peacebuilding submits to the Secretary of State a written recommendation, supported by specific and credible information, to initiate a review of conduct described in subparagraph (A).

(3) Sources.—In conducting a review, the Silver Shield program may consider reports of United States Government personnel, eyewitness interviews, publicly available evidence, satellite imagery, credible reporting by nongovernmental organizations or the media, intelligence information, forensic investigations, site visits, and any other credible source.

(4) Review standards.—Each review shall—

(A) evaluate, to the maximum extent practicable, the reliability, authenticity, provenance, and corroboration of material evidence, including whether evidence has been materially altered, manipulated, or synthetically generated;

(B) require the affected foreign government and affected foreign recipient or end user to provide records, access, and other cooperation reasonably necessary to complete the review;

(C) provide the affected foreign government and, where practicable, the affected foreign recipient or end user reasonable notice of the material allegation and a reasonable opportunity to submit responsive information, unless the Secretary of State determines in writing that notice would create a substantial risk to the safety of a person or to an intelligence source or method;

(D) be completed not later than 180 days after initiation; and

(E) result in a written determination stating the factual and legal basis for the determination.

(5) Coordination.—The Secretary of State shall carry out the program in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, and any other relevant Federal official.

(e) Temporary hold on a proposed transaction.—

(1) In general.—If information under review under subsection (d) materially concerns the proposed recipient, end user, or intended use of a particular proposed sale, export, lease, loan, or other transfer, the Secretary of State shall place that proposed transaction on temporary hold pending completion of the review.

(2) Effect.—The hold shall prevent issuance of the applicable letter of offer, license, lease, loan agreement, or other authorization but shall not cancel the proposed transaction.

(3) Limitation.—A hold under this subsection shall apply only to the particular proposed transaction to which the information relates and shall not, by itself, impose a countrywide restriction.

(f) Determinations and consequences.—

(1) No adverse determination.—If the Secretary of State does not make an affirmative determination under paragraph (2), the hold shall terminate and the proposed transaction may proceed subject to otherwise applicable law.

(2) Affirmative determination.—The Secretary shall issue an affirmative determination stating the factual and legal basis for the determination if—

(A) a United States—origin defense article or defense service was used in a manner described in subsection (d)(2)(A); or

(B) the affected foreign government or affected foreign recipient or end user, after reasonable notice and an opportunity to cooperate, materially failed to provide records, access, or other cooperation reasonably necessary to complete the review.

(3) Consequences.—Beginning on the date of an affirmative determination—

(A) any proposed transaction on hold under subsection (e) shall be denied;

(B) the following entities shall be ineligible for 2 years to receive any defense article or defense service under the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including by delivery, performance, or other provision under an existing agreement:

(i) in the case of a determination under paragraph (2)(A), the responsible recipient or end user; and

(ii) in the case of a determination under paragraph (2)(B), each affected foreign government, foreign recipient, or end user that materially failed to provide the required cooperation; and

(C) the Secretary may require the return of a United States—origin defense article provided to an entity made ineligible under subparagraph (B), to the extent permitted by the applicable transfer agreement and law.

(4) Scope.—An affirmative determination shall not, by itself, cancel a completed transfer or terminate an existing agreement, except that paragraph (3)(B) applies to any delivery, performance, or other provision under an existing agreement.

(5) Early restoration.—The Secretary may restore eligibility before the end of the 2-year period if—

(A) in the case of an affirmative determination under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary determines that—

(i) the conduct has ceased;

(ii) the responsible authority has taken reasonable and effective lawful steps to investigate the conduct and, where the evidence warrants, to prosecute, discipline, remove, or otherwise impose lawful accountability on responsible persons;

(iii) measures reasonably designed to prevent recurrence have been implemented; and

(iv) appropriate remedies have been or are being provided to victims, surviving family members, and affected communities; or

(B) in the case of an affirmative determination based solely on paragraph (2)(B), each entity made ineligible under paragraph (3)(B)(ii) has provided the cooperation reasonably necessary to complete the review and the completed review does not support an affirmative determination under paragraph (2)(A).

(6) New determination after cooperation.—If, after an affirmative determination based solely on paragraph (2)(B), the completed review supports an affirmative determination under paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall issue a new affirmative determination under paragraph (2)(A), and the 2-year period under paragraph (3)(B) shall begin on the date of the new determination.

(7) Fair proceedings and unavailable persons.—For purposes of paragraph (5)(A)(ii), an acquittal or other disposition following a credible and fair process does not prevent restoration, and the death or genuine unavailability of a responsible person does not prevent restoration if reasonable lawful steps have been taken with respect to that person and other responsible persons.

(8) Expiration.—An ineligibility determination under paragraph (3) shall terminate at the end of the 2-year period unless new or continuing conduct supports a new determination under this section.

(g) Transfer agreements.—Before authorizing or licensing a sale, export, lease, loan, or other transfer of a defense article or defense service, the President shall ensure that the applicable agreement, letter of offer and acceptance, license, end-use assurance, or other authorization—

(1) prohibits use of the article or service—

(A) to commit or facilitate a serious violation of law; or

(B) in a manner that causes civilian harm and materially violates international humanitarian law or an applicable transfer agreement;

(2) requires the recipient or end user to take feasible precautions to prevent and minimize civilian harm;

(3) authorizes operational end-use monitoring sufficient to carry out this section; and

(4) provides that the United States may require the return of the article if the Secretary of State makes an affirmative determination under subsection (f).

(h) Policy updates.—

(1) Secretary of State.—The Secretary of State shall incorporate into the Silver Shield program the Civilian Harm Incident Response Guidance issued by the Department of State in August 2023, or any successor to that guidance, and revise relevant policy and doctrine as necessary to carry out this section.

(2) Secretary of Defense.—The Secretary of Defense shall reissue Department of Defense Instruction 4140.66 and revise relevant policy and doctrine as necessary to carry out this section.

(i) Funding.—

(1) Startup appropriation.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$30,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2029, for establishment and initial operation of the Silver Shield program.

(2) Continuing authorization.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Silver Shield program.

(3) Foreign Military Sales Administrative Surcharge.—The Silver Shield program shall be considered an administrative service in the administration of sales under section 21(e)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2761\(e\)\(1\)](#)).

(4) Foreign Military Financing administrative funds.—The Silver Shield program shall be considered an administrative and operational cost of the Department of State related to military assistance and sales for purposes of funds appropriated under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program".

(j) Reports.—

(1) Required resources.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the resources, staffing, and authorities necessary to implement the Silver Shield program, including whether the amount appropriated under subsection (i)(1) is sufficient.

(2) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after establishment of the program, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(A) the costs and personnel associated with the program;

(B) the number and status of reviews, including any failure to meet the 180-day deadline;

(C) the number and disposition of determinations;

(D) the number of temporary holds imposed and released;

(E) the number of recipients and end users determined ineligible; and

(F) each restoration under this section and the basis for the decision.

(3) Form.—Each report under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex. The unclassified portion shall be made publicly available.

(k) Prior conduct.—The Secretary of State may review conduct occurring before the date of enactment of this Act if the conduct is materially relevant to a proposed transaction or to the current eligibility of a foreign recipient or end user.

SEC. 1337. PROHIBITED SECURITY COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR ATROCITY CRIMES.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States to refrain from arming, training, or financing a foreign government responsible for atrocity crimes, sharing intelligence with such a government, or maintaining an institutional security partnership with such a government.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" has the meaning given the term in section 1336(b)(1).

(2) Atrocity crime.—The term "atrocity crime" means—

(A) conduct described in section 1091(a), 2441(c), or 2442(a) of title 18, United States Code, without regard to the jurisdictional requirements applicable to an offense under the applicable section; or

(B) any of the following acts, when knowingly committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population:

(i) Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, torture, or enforced disappearance of persons.

(ii) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or another form of sexual violence of comparable gravity.

(iii) Persecution against an identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, disability, or other grounds universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with conduct described in subparagraph (A) or another act described in this subparagraph.

(iv) The crime of apartheid, meaning inhumane acts of a character similar to the acts described in this subparagraph, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over one or more other racial groups and with the intention of maintaining that regime.

(3) Restricted foreign government.—The term "restricted foreign government" means the government of a foreign country with respect to which an affirmative determination under subsection (d)(5) is in effect.

(4) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(c) Initiation of review.—The Secretary shall initiate a review under subsection (d) if either of the following applies:

(1) the Secretary identifies specific and credible information indicating that the government of a foreign country committed or materially facilitated an atrocity crime, or knowingly failed to take reasonable measures within its power to prevent an atrocity crime; or

(2) the Secretary of Peacebuilding submits to the Secretary a written recommendation to initiate a review, supported by specific and credible information indicating conduct described in paragraph (1).

(d) Review and determination.—

(1) Evidence.—The Secretary shall evaluate, to the maximum extent practicable, the reliability, authenticity, provenance, and corroboration of material evidence, including whether evidence has been materially altered, manipulated, or synthetically generated.

(2) Notice and response.—Not later than 90 days after initiating a review, the Secretary shall provide the government of the foreign country written notice of the material allegations and, to the maximum extent consistent with the protection of persons and intelligence sources and methods, a summary of the principal evidence supporting the allegations. The government shall have 30 days after receiving the notice to submit responsive information. The Secretary may shorten the response period to not less than 10 days upon a written finding that delay would create a substantial risk of continuing civilian harm or another atrocity crime. The Secretary may withhold or redact information to the extent necessary to protect a person or an intelligence source or method.

(3) Consultation.—The Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, and any other relevant Federal official.

(4) Deadline.—The Secretary shall complete the review not later than 180 days after initiation.

(5) Determination.—If the Secretary determines, based on specific, credible, and corroborated information, that the government of the foreign country engaged in conduct described in subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall issue an affirmative determination that states the factual and legal basis for the determination.

(6) Submission and publication.—The Secretary shall promptly submit a determination under paragraph (5) to the appropriate congressional committees and make the determination publicly available in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(7) No interim countrywide restriction.—Initiation of a review under this subsection shall not, by itself, impose the restrictions under subsection (e).

(e) Restrictions.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period in which an affirmative determination under subsection (d)(5) is in effect—

(1) the President may not provide a restricted foreign government, or an agent or instrumentality of that government, with security assistance, intelligence, training, equipment, maintenance, testing, technical data, a defense article, a defense service, a design and construction service, or other defense cooperation;

(2) no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to establish, maintain, or carry out a bilateral defense-technology, defense-industrial, intelligence-sharing, joint-training, technical-data-sharing, or other institutional security-cooperation program with the restricted foreign government or an agent or instrumentality of that government; and

(3) no letter of offer, export license, lease, loan, or other authorization for a defense article or defense service may be issued to the restricted foreign government or an agent or instrumentality of that government.

(f) Limited exception.—The President may authorize narrowly tailored assistance otherwise prohibited under subsection (e) only to—

(1) protect or evacuate United States personnel or other persons under United States protection; or

(2) secure, recover, disable, remove, or destroy a United States—origin defense article or other item presenting a substantial risk to civilians.

(g) Notice and assistance.—Upon issuing an affirmative determination under subsection (d)(5), the Secretary shall—

(1) promptly inform the restricted foreign government of the basis for the determination and the restrictions imposed under this section; and

(2) in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, make technical and other appropriate assistance available to the restricted foreign government to support satisfaction of the requirements of subsection (h)(2).

(h) Duration, review, termination, and renewal.—

(1) Duration and periodic review.—

(A) Duration.—An affirmative determination shall remain in effect for 2 years after issuance unless the determination is terminated early under paragraph (2), renewed under paragraph (4), or superseded under paragraph (5).

(B) Periodic review.—Not less frequently than once every 180 days, the Secretary shall review each affirmative determination in effect under subsection (d)(5).

(2) Early termination.—The Secretary shall terminate an affirmative determination if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the conduct that formed the basis for the determination has ceased;

(B) the government of the foreign country has taken reasonable and effective lawful steps to investigate the conduct and, where the evidence warrants, to prosecute, discipline, remove, or otherwise impose lawful accountability on responsible persons;

(C) the government of the foreign country has implemented structural, legal, institutional, or other measures reasonably designed to prevent recurrence; and

(D) appropriate remedies have been or are being provided to victims, surviving family members, and affected communities.

(3) Additional considerations.—

(A) Fair proceedings.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(B), an acquittal or other disposition following a credible and fair process does not prevent termination. Summary or extrajudicial punishment does not satisfy paragraph (2)(B).

(B) Unavailable persons.—The death or genuine unavailability of a responsible person does not prevent termination if reasonable lawful steps have been taken with respect to that person and other responsible persons.

(C) Change in government.—The Secretary shall consider any change in the government of the foreign country and the conduct and capacity of that government.

(4) Renewal for insufficient progress.—

(A) In general.—Before an affirmative determination expires, the Secretary may renew the determination for 1 additional 2-year period if—

(i) the conduct that formed the basis for the determination has ceased; and

(ii) the government of the foreign country has failed to make reasonable and demonstrable progress toward satisfying the requirements of subparagraphs (B) through (D) of paragraph (2).

(B) Effective period.—A renewal under this paragraph shall take effect on the date on which the determination would otherwise expire and shall remain in effect for 2 years.

(C) Limitation.—An affirmative determination may be renewed only once under this paragraph.

(D) Submission and publication.—A renewal determination shall be submitted and made public in the manner required under subsection (d)(6).

(5) Superseding determination based on new or continuing conduct.—

(A) New review.—If, while an affirmative determination is in effect, the Secretary identifies specific and credible information indicating new or continuing conduct described in subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall initiate a new review under subsection (d).

(B) Supersession and new period.—A new affirmative determination issued as a result of a review under subparagraph (A) shall supersede each affirmative determination then in effect with respect to the same foreign government, and the 2-year period under paragraph (1)(A) shall begin on the date of issuance of the new determination.

(C) Prior conduct and remedial obligations.—In determining whether to terminate or renew the new affirmative determination, the Secretary shall consider the conduct and the progress of the foreign government toward satisfying the requirements of paragraph (2) with respect to the conduct underlying the new determination and each superseded determination.

(i) Annual report.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make publicly available a report identifying—

(1) the status and disposition of each review initiated under subsection (c), including each review completed without an affirmative determination;

(2) each affirmative determination, termination, expiration, supersession, or renewal under this section;

(3) each use of the exception under subsection (f); and

(4) the assistance made available under subsection (g)(2).

(j) State and local security-cooperation programs.—During the period in which an affirmative determination under subsection (d)(5) is in effect, a State, unit of local government, or law enforcement agency thereof may not use public funds to establish, maintain, or participate in a

training, exchange, intelligence sharing, technical assistance, or other institutional security-cooperation program with the restricted foreign government or an agent or instrumentality of that government.

PART II—ABOLITION OR REDUCTION OF STANDING ARMIES

Subpart A—Military Spending, Foreign Installations, and War Powers

SEC. 1341. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified three essential components for striving toward peace. The second of these was "the abolition or reduction of standing armies."

(2) In the modern world, standing armies consist not only of armed forces, but also of the infrastructure of warfare, including the budgets, bases, authorities, and arsenals that sustain a permanent capacity for war.

(3) The military budget of the United States and its extensive standing military establishment command immense public resources. Military spending substantially in excess of legitimate national defense needs can divert public resources from diplomacy, peacebuilding, shared prosperity, and other investments that strengthen lasting security.

(4) Open-ended authorizations for use of military force and the initiation or continuation of hostilities without meaningful Congressional approval weaken democratic accountability and the Constitutional allocation of war powers.

(5) Nuclear weapons represent the most destructive component of the standing military power of the United States. Policies permitting first-use nuclear strikes or renewed explosive nuclear testing increase the risk of catastrophic escalation, weaken international restraints on nuclear weapons, and encourage other nations to pursue or expand similar capabilities.

(6) The Jubilee established by this Act provides an opportunity for the United States to demonstrate leadership in slowing or halting a renewed nuclear arms race.

(7) The security of the United States can be strengthened through a smaller and more disciplined military posture, renewed Congressional control over war, diplomacy, arms control, nuclear restraint, and the redirection of public resources toward the conditions of a durable peace.

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

(1) to reduce the scale and reach of the standing military establishment of the United States by reducing military budgets, foreign military bases, standing war authorizations, and nuclear arsenals, and by restoring Congress's Constitutional role in decisions to initiate and continue hostilities; and

(2) to carry out the principle expressed in Alfred Nobel's will concerning the abolition or reduction of standing armies.

SEC. 1342. REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ONE-QUARTER.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Applicable limit.—The term "applicable limit" means—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, 93.75 percent of the baseline amount;

(B) for fiscal year 2028, 87.5 percent of the baseline amount;

(C) for fiscal year 2029, 81.25 percent of the baseline amount; and

(D) for fiscal year 2030, 75 percent of the baseline amount.

(2) Baseline amount.—The term "baseline amount" means the total new budget authority for fiscal year 2026 classified in national defense budget function 050, calculated net of rescissions and negative budget authority.

(3) New budget authority.—The term "new budget authority" has the meaning given that term in section 3(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 ([2 U.S.C. 622\(2\)](#)).

(b) Aggregate limits.—For each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030—

(1) the total new budget authority provided for national defense budget function 050 may not exceed the applicable limit; and

(2) the total amount authorized to be appropriated for national defense budget function 050 may not exceed the applicable limit.

(c) Determination of baseline amount.—

(1) Initial estimate.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine and publish an initial estimate of the baseline amount based on laws enacted through the date of the estimate.

(2) Final determination.—Not later than 30 days after the later of September 30, 2026, or the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall determine and publish the final baseline amount.

(3) Contents.—Each estimate or determination under this subsection shall—

(A) identify the new budget authority included in the baseline amount by account and source of authority;

(B) identify discretionary and mandatory new budget authority separately;

(C) identify amounts provided through regular appropriations, supplemental appropriations, emergency legislation, reconciliation legislation, continuing resolutions, authorization Acts, and other provisions of law;

(D) identify rescissions and negative budget authority deducted from the baseline amount;

(E) explain the treatment of transfers, reappropriations, offsetting collections, borrowing authority, contract authority, and changes in the availability of unobligated balances; and

(F) describe the functional classification methodology used to determine whether an amount is classified in national defense budget function 050.

(4) Subsequent revision.—If a law enacted after the final determination under paragraph (2) changes the amount of new budget authority for fiscal year 2026 classified in national defense budget function 050, the Director shall publish a revised final baseline amount not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of that law.

(5) Comptroller General review.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the Director publishes a final or revised final baseline amount, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the determination and submit to Congress and make publicly available a report evaluating the completeness, accuracy, and consistency of the determination with this section and generally applicable Federal budget classification principles.

(B) Response to material error.—Not later than 15 days after the Comptroller General submits a report identifying a material error, the Director shall—

(i) correct the error and publish a revised determination; or

(ii) submit to Congress and make publicly available a detailed explanation of why the Director has not made the correction.

(d) Provisional administration for fiscal year 2027.—

(1) In general.—Until the final baseline amount is determined under subsection (c)(2), the initial estimate under subsection (c)(1) shall be used to administer the applicable limit for fiscal year 2027.

(2) Reservation from obligation.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall reserve from obligation, on a proportionate basis, such amounts of new budget authority for fiscal year 2027 as the Director determines necessary to prevent obligations from being incurred against amounts that would cause total new budget authority provided for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit calculated using the initial estimate.

(3) No premature cancellation.—An amount reserved under paragraph (2) shall remain available in accordance with the law providing the amount and may not be permanently cancelled under this section before the final baseline amount is determined.

(4) Final adjustment.—Upon publication of the final baseline amount, the Director shall release any amount reserved in excess of the amount necessary to comply with the applicable limit for fiscal year 2027 and shall carry out subsection (e) with respect to any remaining excess.

(e) Automatic cancellation of excess budget authority.—

(1) Determination of excess.—Not later than 15 days after—

(A) publication of the final baseline amount under subsection (c)(2); or

(B) enactment of a law that provides additional new budget authority for an applicable fiscal year,

the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine whether the total new budget authority provided for that fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 exceeds the applicable limit.

(2) Automatic cancellation.—If the Director determines that the total new budget authority exceeds the applicable limit, an amount of the unobligated balances of new budget authority for that fiscal year equal to the excess is hereby permanently cancelled, without further action by Congress.

(3) Proportional application.—

(A) Accounts.—The cancellation required under paragraph (2) shall be applied by a uniform percentage to the unobligated balances of new budget authority for the applicable fiscal year in each account classified in national defense budget function 050.

(B) Programs, projects, and activities.—Within each account, the same percentage reduction shall apply to each program, project, and activity, as identified in the applicable appropriations Act or accompanying report or, for an account not included in an appropriations Act, in the most recently submitted budget of the President.

(4) Implementation.—The Director shall publish the amount of the excess, the uniform percentage reduction, and the amount cancelled from each account, and shall revise applicable apportionments to reflect the cancellation.

(5) Existing obligations.—A cancellation under this subsection may not affect an obligation validly incurred before the date on which the Director publishes the uniform percentage reduction.

(6) Application to previously enacted funding.—This subsection applies to new budget authority provided before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) Automatic reduction of excess authorizations.—

(1) In general.—If the aggregate amount authorized to be appropriated for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 exceeds the applicable limit, each amount authorized to be appropriated for that fiscal year for that budget function is reduced by the uniform percentage necessary to eliminate the excess.

(2) Determination and publication.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine and publish the uniform percentage reduction and identify each authorization affected by the reduction.

(3) Application to previously enacted authorizations.—This subsection applies to amounts authorized to be appropriated before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) Scope and prevention of evasion.—

(1) Sources of budget authority.—The limits under this section apply to new budget authority and authorizations provided through—

- (A) a regular or supplemental appropriations Act;
- (B) an emergency, disaster, or national-security designation;
- (C) a reconciliation Act;
- (D) a continuing resolution or continuing appropriation;
- (E) an authorization Act;
- (F) a transfer, reappropriation, advance appropriation, change in availability, or other provision of law; or
- (G) any other legislative vehicle or source of Federal budget authority.

(2) Discretionary and mandatory amounts.—The limits apply to both discretionary and mandatory new budget authority.

(3) Transfers.—

(A) A transfer of budget authority from a budget function other than national defense budget function 050 into national defense budget function 050 shall be included in the total for the fiscal year in which the transferred authority first becomes available for obligation in budget function 050.

(B) A transfer between accounts within national defense budget function 050 shall not be counted more than once.

(C) A transfer out of national defense budget function 050 shall reduce the total only to the extent that the transferred amount is no longer available for an activity classified in that budget function.

(4) Successive continuing and regular appropriations.—If new budget authority made available under a continuing resolution or other continuing appropriation for an account, program, project, benefit payment, or activity is charged against or superseded by a subsequently enacted appropriation for the same fiscal year, the budget authority made available under the continuing appropriation shall be treated as included in, and not in addition to, the amount provided by the subsequently enacted appropriation. Multiple continuing appropriations for the same period or activity may not be counted more than once.

(5) Prior-year unobligated balances.—Except for a change in availability that constitutes new budget authority under section 3(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, an unobligated balance of budget authority first made available before an applicable fiscal year shall not be included in the total for that fiscal year solely because the balance remains available for obligation and shall not be cancelled under subsection (e).

(6) Functional classification.—An amount shall be classified for purposes of this section according to the same functional classification principles used in preparation of the budget of the United States Government and may not be excluded from national defense budget function 050 solely because the amount is provided to a department or agency other than the Department of Defense or is labeled as emergency, supplemental, mandatory, or temporary funding.

(h) Subsequent congressional adjustments.—

(1) Adjustments within aggregate limit.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit Congress, by an Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act, from rescinding, transferring, or reallocating amounts among accounts, programs, projects, or activities within national defense budget function 050, if the total new budget authority for the applicable fiscal year does not exceed the applicable limit.

(2) Express amendment required.—A law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act may not be construed to increase an applicable limit unless that law expressly refers to this section and states the revised applicable limit or the amount by which the applicable limit is increased.

(i) Rule of the House of Representatives and Senate.—

(1) Unless the measure expressly amends the applicable limit in accordance with subsection (h)(2), it shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, motion, or conference report if enactment of the measure would cause—

(A) the total new budget authority for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit; or

(B) the total amount authorized to be appropriated for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit.

(2) Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the House of Representatives or the Senate only by a roll call vote of not less than two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

(3) This subsection is enacted by Congress as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, 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.

SEC. 1343. REDUCTION OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) Findings and purpose.—

(1) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(A) A Jubilee provides an opportunity to reestablish relationships on a foundation of justice and mutual respect.

(B) The stationing of United States armed forces can contribute to collective security while also imposing significant effects on the communities in which military installations are located.

(C) Fellowship among nations requires the United States to respect the consent of communities directly and materially affected by the presence of the United States armed forces.

(2) Purpose.—As part of the Jubilee, the purpose of this section is to provide host nations and local communities a one-time opportunity to affirm or withdraw consent for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at existing foreign military installations.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Close; closure.—The terms "close" and "closure", with respect to a foreign military installation, mean the termination of Department of Defense ownership, operation, control, permanent or standing access to, and regular use of the installation and the removal of United States armed forces from the installation, except for activities necessary to carry out a closure and transition plan under subsection (h).

(2) Eligible local participant.—The term "eligible local participant", with respect to a foreign military installation, means an adult citizen of the host nation who satisfies 1 or more of the following criteria:

(A) The individual is a resident of the local impact area.

(B) The individual owns or operates a business located within the installation or not more than 5 miles from the perimeter of the installation.

(C) The individual works at the installation and resides in the host nation.

(D) The individual has another direct and material connection to the installation, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(3) Foreign military installation.—The term "foreign military installation" means any fixed base, installation, site, facility, airfield, port facility, training range, logistics site, prepositioning site, or other real property site, including an overseas military location described in [section 2687a\(a\)\(3\)\(A\) of title 10](#), United States Code, or a site identified in the Base Structure Report, the real property inventory of the Department of Defense, the Enduring Location Master List, or any successor inventory or report, that—

(A) is located outside the United States, its territories, or its possessions; and

(B) on the date of enactment of this Act, is owned, operated, controlled, or regularly used by the Department of Defense.

(4) Host nation.—The term "host nation" means the foreign country in which a foreign military installation is located.

(5) Independent survey.—The term "independent survey" means a survey of eligible local participants that—

(A) is conducted by a public-opinion research entity that has demonstrated experience conducting representative surveys in the host nation or a comparable setting and is independent of the Department of Defense and the government of the host nation;

(B) uses a representative sampling method designed to produce a reliable estimate of how eligible local participants would vote on the question described in paragraph (7)(A);

(C) is conducted in the local language or languages and protects the confidentiality of respondents;

(D) includes reasonable measures to protect respondents against intimidation, coercion, and reprisal; and

(E) publicly reports the methodology, sample size, results, margin of error, and confidence level, except for information withheld to protect respondents or classified information.

(6) Local impact area.—The term "local impact area" means—

(A) the area within 5 miles of the perimeter of a foreign military installation;

(B) any village, town, city, municipality, or comparable municipal jurisdiction any part of which is located not more than 15 miles from the perimeter of the installation; and

(C) any additional area that the Secretary of State determines is directly and materially affected by the operations of the installation.

(7) Local referendum.—The term "local referendum" means a referendum or plebiscite conducted in the local impact area that—

(A) asks substantially the following question: "Should the United States armed forces continue their military presence at this installation?";

(B) includes all eligible local participants in the franchise, to the greatest extent practicable;

(C) permits each eligible local participant to cast 1 ballot;

(D) uses secret ballots, to the greatest extent practicable;

(E) provides ballots in the local language or languages;

(F) is publicized for not less than 60 days before voting concludes;

(G) protects participants against intimidation, coercion, and reprisal;

(H) produces a publicly reported result; and

(I) is certified by the Secretary of State under subsection (f)(4).

(8) Unit of local government.—The term "unit of local government" means—

(A) a village, town, city, municipality, or comparable general-purpose municipal government that has a governing body elected by residents of its jurisdiction; or

(B) for an area not within the jurisdiction of a unit described in subparagraph (A), a county, district, or comparable general-purpose political subdivision that has a governing body elected by residents of its jurisdiction.

The term does not include the host nation or a State, province, region, or other first-order political subdivision of the host nation.

(c) Installations subject to closure.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare for and carry out the closure of a foreign military installation if—

(1) the host nation publicly requests closure of the installation not later than May 1, 2027, in accordance with subsection (d);

(2) units of local government adopt resolutions opposing the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation in accordance with subsection (e), unless a local referendum completed under subsection (f) subsequently establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation;

(3) a local referendum completed under subsection (f) fails to establish majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(4) no local referendum is completed by August 31, 2027, and—

(A) an independent survey completed under subsection (g) fails to establish majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(B) no independent survey is completed by October 30, 2027.

(d) Host nation requests for closure.—

(1) Request.—The condition described in subsection (c)(1) is satisfied if, not later than May 1, 2027, the host nation requests closure of the installation through a law, treaty, agreement, diplomatic note, or other official public act.

(2) Rescission.—The condition described in subsection (c)(1) is not satisfied if, not later than May 1, 2027, the host nation rescinds the request through a law, treaty, agreement, diplomatic note, or other official public act that, under the law of the host nation, has authority to rescind the act through which the request was made.

(e) Local government resolutions.—

(1) In general.—The condition described in subsection (c)(2) is satisfied if, before completion of a local referendum and not later than August 31, 2027—

(A) units of local government adopt resolutions opposing the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; and

(B) the resident population represented by the adopting units, as calculated under paragraph (2), exceeds 50 percent of the resident population of the local impact area.

(2) Population represented.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) an adopting unit described in subsection (b)(8)(A) represents each resident of the local impact area who resides within its jurisdiction;

(B) an adopting unit described in subsection (b)(8)(B) represents each resident of the local impact area who resides within its jurisdiction and outside the jurisdiction of every unit described in subsection (b)(8)(A); and

(C) each resident shall be counted not more than once, regardless of the number of adopting units whose jurisdictions include the resident.

(f) Local referenda.—

(1) In general.—For each foreign military installation not subject to closure under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to organize and conduct a local referendum not later than August 31, 2027, including by affirmatively seeking the cooperation and approval of the host nation and appropriate local authorities.

(2) Advance designation.—Before the 60-day publicization period required under subsection (b)(7)(F) begins, the Secretary of State shall fix and publicly identify the local impact area and the criteria used to identify eligible local participants for the referendum.

(3) Majority defined.—A local referendum establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces only if more than 50 percent of the ballots cast are in favor of the question described in subsection (b)(7)(A).

(4) Certification.—Not later than 3 days after voting concludes, the Secretary of State shall ensure that the result of the referendum is publicly reported. Not later than 10 days after the result is publicly reported, the Secretary of State shall—

(A) certify that the referendum satisfies subsection (b)(7); or

(B) issue and make publicly available a written determination identifying each requirement of subsection (b)(7) that was not satisfied and the factual basis for the determination.

(5) A referendum is completed for purposes of this section only upon certification under subparagraph (A). Upon such certification, the referendum shall be deemed to have been completed on the date voting concluded. For purposes of subsections (c)(4) and (g)(1), a referendum for which voting concluded not later than August 31, 2027, shall not be treated as uncompleted while the period for a certification decision under this paragraph remains open.

(g) Fallback independent surveys.—

(1) In general.—If no local referendum has been completed for a foreign military installation by August 31, 2027, and the installation is not subject to closure under subsection (c)(1) or (2), the Secretary of State may commission an independent survey to be completed not later than October 30, 2027.

(2) Survey population.—An independent survey shall use the local impact area and eligibility criteria fixed under subsection (f)(2). If no such designation was made, the Secretary of State shall fix the local impact area and eligibility criteria before survey fieldwork begins.

(3) Majority-support standard.—For purposes of subsection (c)(4)(A), an independent survey establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation only if the estimated percentage of eligible local participants supporting continued presence exceeds 50 percent by more than the survey's reported margin of error, calculated at a 95-percent confidence level.

(4) Classified information.—An independent survey under paragraph (1) shall be designed to avoid disclosure of classified information. To the extent necessary, the survey may identify the installation by a general description of its location and operations sufficient to permit eligible local participants to express an informed opinion. The classified status of an installation does not excuse compliance with this subsection.

(h) Closure and transition plans.—

(1) Applicable closure determination date.—For purposes of this section, the applicable closure determination date for a foreign military installation is—

(A) for closure under subsection (c)(1), the date of the host nation request, unless the request is timely rescinded under subsection (d)(2);

(B) for closure under subsection (c)(2), August 31, 2027, if no local referendum is completed by that date;

(C) for closure under subsection (c)(3), the date on which the Secretary of State certifies the result of the local referendum under subsection (f)(4);

(D) for closure under subsection (c)(4)(A), the date on which the result of the independent survey is publicly reported; and

(E) for closure under subsection (c)(4)(B), October 30, 2027.

(2) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the applicable closure determination date for a foreign military installation, and in no event later than January 15, 2028, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, shall submit to Congress a plan to close the installation.

(3) Contents.—For each foreign military installation included in a plan required under paragraph (2), the plan shall include—

(A) the schedule for closure and, as applicable, the return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, or infrastructure;

(B) the estimated cost of closure and the estimated annual savings after closure;

(C) the diplomatic, administrative, legislative, and legal steps necessary to carry out the closure and the actions described in subparagraph (A), including steps required under a

treaty, status of forces agreement, lease, license, access agreement, or other international agreement;

(D) the treatment of residual value, improvements, personal property, and other property interests of the United States;

(E) the steps required to remediate environmental contamination, if any; and

(F) the steps required for worker transition and compliance with applicable severance, pension, and other employment obligations.

(4) Completion.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), each closure included in a plan required under paragraph (2) shall be completed not later than 1 year after the applicable closure determination date for the foreign military installation.

(5) Extension.—On a case-by-case basis, the President may extend the deadline under paragraph (4) for a foreign military installation for not more than 90 days, but in no case beyond January 15, 2029, if the President certifies to Congress that additional time is necessary to—

(A) protect members of the United States armed forces, civilian employees, contractors, or other persons during an orderly withdrawal from the installation;

(B) safely remove classified, sensitive, hazardous, or explosive material;

(C) comply with a binding international agreement or host nation legal requirement governing the disposition of land, facilities, infrastructure, or property interests; or

(D) complete environmental remediation or another action necessary to carry out the closure safely and lawfully.

(i) Limitation on funds.—

(1) In general.—Beginning on the date on which closure of a foreign military installation is required to be completed under subsection (h)(4) or (5), no funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any provision of law may be obligated or expended by any Federal department or agency to enable the Department of Defense or the United States armed forces to—

(A) own, operate, control, maintain permanent or standing access to, or regularly use the installation;

(B) station, assign, or deploy members of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(C) directly or indirectly support an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) Closure activities.—The limitation under paragraph (1) does not apply to funds used solely for closure, removal of United States armed forces, cleanup, environmental remediation, worker transition, protection of persons during closure, or the return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, infrastructure, or property.

(j) Relation to other law.—

(1) Closure requirement.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out each closure required under this section.

(2) European installations.—Section 2828 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of [Public Law 116–283](#); [10 U.S.C. 2687a note](#)) shall not apply to a closure required under this section.

(3) Property and settlement requirements.—Except to the extent directly inconsistent with the duty and deadline to complete a closure under this section, nothing in this section may be construed to alter the requirements of subsections (b) through (g) of [section 2687a of title 10](#), United States Code, or another provision of law governing residual value, settlement review, environmental remediation, property disposition, payments-in-kind, or the treatment of nonappropriated-fund property.

(k) Reports.—

(1) Initial report.—Not later than July 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on implementation of this section.

(2) Subsequent reports.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months after submission of the report required under paragraph (1), and until each closure required under subsection (c) is complete, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress and make publicly available an updated report on implementation of this section.

(3) Contents.—Each report required under this subsection shall include, as applicable—

(A) a list of foreign military installations for which local referenda were conducted;

(B) the certified results of each local referendum;

(C) a list of foreign military installations subject to closure under subsection (c)(2), including the local government resolutions and the resident population represented by the adopting units under subsection (e)(2);

(D) a list of foreign military installations for which independent surveys were conducted and, for each survey, the methodology, sample size, result, margin of error, confidence level, and whether the survey established majority support under subsection (g)(3);

(E) a list of foreign military installations for which no local referendum or independent survey was completed and the reason the determination was not completed;

(F) a list of foreign military installations subject to closure under subsection (c);

(G) the status of each closure, removal of United States armed forces, environmental remediation, and return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, or infrastructure;

(H) the estimated closure costs and annual savings associated with each installation subject to closure; and

(I) recommendations for legislation or administrative action.

(4) Classified annex.—A report required under this subsection may include a classified annex, but the unclassified portion of the report shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, the information necessary for Congress and the public to evaluate compliance with this section.

SEC. 1344. SUNSET OF EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

(a) Sunset.—Effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the following laws are repealed:

(1) The 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force ([Public Law 107–40](#); [50 U.S.C. 1541 note](#)).

(2) The 1957 Authorization for Use of Military Force in the Middle East ([Public Law 85–7](#); 71 Stat. 5; [22 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.](#)).

(b) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit Congress from passing a new Authorization for Use of Military Force pursuant to the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.](#)).

SEC. 1345. WAR POWERS MODERNIZATION.

(a) Purpose and policy.—Section 2 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541](#)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: "Congress has the sole authority to authorize the obligation or expenditure of funds for the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances. The temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a) constitutes an exercise by Congress of that authority."; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a)."

(b) Definitions.—The War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.](#)) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

"Sec. 2A. Definitions.

"(a) Definitions.—For purposes of this joint resolution and [section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code:

"(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

"(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction; and

"(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction.

"(2) Armed forces.—The term 'armed forces' has the meaning given the term in [section 101\(a\)\(4\) of title 10](#).

"(3) Congressional defense committees.—The term 'congressional defense committees' has the meaning given the term in [section 101\(a\)\(16\) of title 10](#).

"(4) Congressional foreign affairs committee.—The term 'congressional foreign affairs committee' means, with respect to a House of Congress, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or any successor committee of that House having substantially the same jurisdiction.

"(5) Congressional leadership.—The term 'congressional leadership' means the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate.

"(6) Consultation.—The term 'consultation' means a meaningful exchange, before or after the introduction of armed forces as required by this joint resolution, between the President and the congressional leadership and, to the greatest extent practicable, the chairs and ranking minority members of the congressional foreign affairs committees and congressional defense committees, which includes the legal basis, factual basis, mission objectives, estimated scope, anticipated duration, countries or geographic areas involved, and the nature of any planned or ongoing hostilities.

"(7) Reserved.

"(8) Hostilities.—The term 'hostilities' includes any use of lethal or potentially lethal force by or against armed forces, and any situation in which armed forces are actively coordinating, directing, participating in, or providing operational support for the use of such force by another state, group, or person.

"(9) Immediate self-defense.—The term 'immediate self-defense' means force used only to repel or prevent an imminent armed attack against armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel, and does not include retaliatory, punitive, deterrent, preemptive, or continuing offensive operations.

"(10) Introduction of armed forces.—The term 'introduction of armed forces' includes—

"(A) the assignment of members of the armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities; and

"(B) the provision of operational support for the use of force by such regular or irregular military forces.

"(11) Operational support for the use of force.—The term 'operational support for the use of force' includes selecting or identifying targets, providing tactical or operational intelligence for strikes or raids, command and control, mission planning, refueling aircraft conducting strikes, cyber operations integral to kinetic operations, and accompanying foreign forces that are engaged or are likely to become engaged in hostilities.

"(12) Safe and orderly withdrawal.—The term 'safe and orderly withdrawal' means actions strictly necessary to remove armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel from actual or imminent danger, including force protection, extraction, transportation, medical care, communications, intelligence, surveillance, and rescue directly incident to such removal.

"(13) Specific statutory authorization.—The term 'specific statutory authorization' means a provision of Federal law that—

"(A) expressly authorizes the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

"(B) identifies, by name or objective limiting criteria, the foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces against which such authority may be used;

"(C) identifies the mission and military objectives authorized by the law and identifies the theater of operations by name, geographic description, or objective limiting criteria;

"(D) states that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution; and

"(E) terminates not later than 2 years after the date of enactment unless renewed by a subsequent provision of Federal law that satisfies this paragraph.

"(14) Substantially enlarge.—The term 'substantially enlarge' means, during any 30-day period, an increase in the overall number of armed forces equipped for combat in a foreign nation, including members present on temporary duty or rotational deployment, that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

"(A) 25 percent of the number present at the beginning of the period; or

"(B) 1,000 members of the armed forces.

"(15) Substantially related forces.—The term 'substantially related forces' means forces acting in coordination with, under the direction of, in material support of, or as a co-belligerent with a foreign state, organization, or person against whom hostilities were previously conducted.

"(16) Theater of operations.—The term 'theater of operations' means the foreign country, countries, airspace, waters, or other geographic area in which hostilities are occurring or from which hostilities are being launched or materially supported.

"(17) War powers measure.—The term 'war powers measure' means a bill or joint resolution—

"(A) the sole purpose of which is—

"(i) to declare war or provide specific statutory authorization;

"(ii) to extend by law the 60-day period under section 5(a); or

"(iii) to direct removal under section 5(d); and

"(B) that contains no provision not directly related to the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal described in subparagraph (A).

"(b) Rule of construction.—For purposes of this joint resolution, whether hostilities exist shall be determined based on the facts and circumstances and shall not depend solely on the characterization of such actions by the executive branch."

(c) Consultation.—Section 3 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1542](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Consultation; condition of temporary emergency authority.

"(a) Prior consultation.—The President may exercise the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a) only after engaging in consultation with Congress in every possible instance before introducing armed forces into hostilities or into situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

"(b) Consultation after emergency introduction.—If the President determines that circumstances do not permit consultation before such introduction, the President shall engage in consultation with Congress as soon as practicable after such introduction, but not later than 24 hours after such introduction.

"(c) Renewed consultation.—The President shall renew consultation before any material expansion in the scope, mission, geographic area, or expected duration of such introduction, including the use of force against an additional foreign state, organization, or person.

"(d) Continuing consultation.—After any such introduction, the President shall engage in regular consultation with Congress until armed forces are no longer engaged in the hostilities or have been removed from the situation."

(d) Reporting requirement.—Section 4 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1543](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Reporting requirement.

"(a) Initial report.—In the absence of a declaration of war, the President shall, not later than 48 hours after introducing armed forces in any manner described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), submit to Congress a written report that satisfies subsection (b):

"(1) Introduction into hostilities or into situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

"(2) Introduction into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat, except for deployments that relate solely to the supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces.

"(3) Introduction in numbers that substantially enlarge armed forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

"(b) Contents of initial report.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall—

"(1) be transmitted on the same calendar day to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate;

"(2) be referred to the appropriate congressional committees; and

"(3) set forth—

"(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of armed forces;

"(B) the constitutional and statutory authority under which the introduction took place, including whether the President is acting pursuant to section 5(a);

"(C) the foreign state, organization, or person against which force has been used, is being used, or is reasonably anticipated to be used;

"(D) each country or geographic area in which such forces have been introduced or in which hostilities have occurred or are reasonably anticipated to occur;

"(E) the mission objectives and the nature of the hostilities or likely hostilities involved;

"(F) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement;

"(G) whether consultation with Congress occurred before the introduction and, if not, the reasons prior consultation did not occur;

"(H) if, at the time the report is transmitted, Congress has adjourned sine die or for a period exceeding 3 calendar days, whether the President has exercised or intends to exercise the authority under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States to convene both Houses and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

"(I) such other matters as are necessary to inform Congress of the factual and legal basis, scope, and anticipated consequences of the introduction, including any information then available concerning amounts obligated or expended and any reasonably available estimate of amounts expected to be obligated or expended during the period of temporary emergency authority.

"(c) Additional information.—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to war, the use of armed forces abroad, and the authorization of appropriations.

"(d) Periodic reports.—

"(1) Hostilities and imminent hostilities.—Whenever armed forces are introduced into hostilities or into a situation described in subsection (a)(1), the President shall, for so long as

such forces remain engaged in such hostilities or situation, submit to Congress periodic reports on the status, scope, duration, and legal and factual basis of such hostilities or situation, including any funds obligated or expended, but in no event less often than once every 30 days.

"(2) Other deployments.—Whenever armed forces are introduced in a manner described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), but are not engaged in hostilities or in a situation described in subsection (a)(1), the President shall, for so long as such forces remain so deployed, submit to Congress the information described in paragraph (1), but in no event less often than once every 180 days.

"(e) Supplemental reports on material changes.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 48 hours after any material expansion in the scope, mission, geographic area, expected duration, or additional foreign state, organization, or person involved in hostilities or likely hostilities, the President shall submit a supplemental report containing the information required under subsection (b), as updated to reflect such change.

"(2) Separate introduction.—If a material expansion independently constitutes an introduction described in subsection (a)(1), including an introduction into hostilities against an additional foreign state, organization, or person, the President shall submit a new initial report under subsection (a). If the President claims that a separate period applies, the report shall state that claim and set forth the facts supporting the conclusion that the later hostilities are distinct. Subject to section 8(d), the separate introduction shall be subject to a separate 60-day period under section 5(a).

"(3) Existing periods unaffected.—A supplemental report under paragraph (1) does not extend or restart any period under section 5. A separate period arising under paragraph (2) does not extend or restart the period applicable to any hostilities previously reported.

"(f) Incident reports.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 48 hours after any incident in which armed forces are involved in an attack or hostilities, whether in an offensive or defensive capacity, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional foreign affairs committees a report on the incident, unless—

"(A) the President submits a report under subsection (a) or (e) within the same 48-hour period that includes the information required by paragraph (2); or

"(B) before the incident, the President determined in an annual report, semiannual update, or notice submitted under [section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code, that the armed forces involved would be operating pursuant to specific statutory authorization, the determination remained current at the time of the incident, and the incident falls within the scope of the authority and operations described in that report, update, or notice.

"(2) Contents.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

"(A) the authority or authorities under which armed forces were operating when the incident occurred;

"(B) the date, location, and duration of the incident and the other parties involved;

"(C) a description of the armed forces involved in the incident and the mission of those forces;

"(D) the number of combatant casualties and civilian casualties resulting from the incident; and

"(E) any other information the President determines appropriate."

(e) Repeal of separate incident-reporting provision.—[Section 1543a of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(f) Temporary emergency authority and congressional action.—Section 5 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Temporary emergency authority; congressional action.

"(a) Temporary emergency authority.—Subject to compliance with sections 3 and 4, the President may obligate or expend funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law for the introduction or use of armed forces in hostilities, or in a situation in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, for a period not exceeding 60 calendar days beginning on the date on which a report concerning such introduction is submitted or required to be submitted under section 4(a)(1), whichever occurs first. After the expiration of that period, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended for the continued use of such forces except as provided in subsections (b) and (c).

"(b) Exceptions to termination.—The prohibition in the second sentence of subsection (a) shall not apply if Congress—

"(1) has declared war or has enacted a specific statutory authorization for such use of armed forces;

"(2) has extended by law the 60-day period under subsection (a); or

"(3) is unable, as a direct result of an armed attack upon the United States, to convene or complete action on a measure described in paragraph (1) or (2), but only for so long as that inability continues.

"(c) Limited authority for withdrawal.—Before the expiration of the 60-day period under subsection (a), the President may certify to Congress in writing that unavoidable military necessity respecting the safety of armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel requires the continued use of such forces solely to carry out a safe and orderly withdrawal and immediate self-defense during such withdrawal. Upon submission of the certification, the authority under subsection (a) shall continue for an additional period not exceeding 30 calendar days. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended during the additional 30-day period to initiate a new mission, materially expand the hostilities, or conduct retaliatory operations not necessary to the withdrawal or immediate self-defense.

"(d) Earlier removal by law.—At any time that armed forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions, and its territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, Congress may by law direct the removal of such forces.

"(e) Protection of personnel compensation and benefits.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds for pay or benefits owed to members of the armed forces or their survivors, or for military funeral honors."

(g) Congressional priority procedures.—Section 6 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1545](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. Congressional priority procedures for war powers measures.

"(a) Introduction.—A war powers measure may be introduced in either House of Congress by any Member of that House.

"(b) Committee consideration.—

"(1) Referral.—A war powers measure introduced in either House shall be referred to the congressional foreign affairs committee of that House.

"(2) Report or discharge.—Not later than 7 calendar days after the first war powers measure addressing particular hostilities is referred to the committee, the committee shall report 1 war powers measure addressing those hostilities. If the committee has not reported such a measure by the end of that period, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the first such measure.

"(3) Pending business.—Only the war powers measure reported or discharged under paragraph (2) shall become the pending business of that House and receive expedited consideration under this section.

"(4) Other measures.—Any other war powers measure addressing the same hostilities that was referred before the report or discharge under paragraph (2) shall remain referred to the committee under otherwise applicable rules. After that House has finally disposed of the measure described in paragraph (3), a war powers measure addressing the same hostilities referred thereafter shall be treated as the first such measure for purposes of paragraph (2).

"(c) Accelerated consideration near expiration.—

"(1) Recorded approval required.—If, on the date a war powers measure is introduced in a House, not more than 15 calendar days remain before the expiration of the 60-day period applicable to the hostilities addressed by the measure under section 5(a), or if, on the date a war powers measure passed by one House is received by the other House, not more than 8 calendar days remain before that expiration, the accelerated procedures under paragraph (2) shall apply in that House only upon adoption of a motion to apply such procedures. The motion shall be privileged, shall not be debatable, and shall be determined by the yeas and nays.

"(2) Accelerated procedures.—Upon adoption of a motion under paragraph (1)—

"(A) if the committee to which 1 or more war powers measures addressing the same hostilities are referred has not reported 1 such measure at the end of 48 hours after the first such measure is referred, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the first such measure;

"(B) the measure reported or discharged under subparagraph (A) shall become the pending business of that House immediately;

"(C) debate shall be limited as provided in subsection (d)(2); and

"(D) the vote on passage shall be determined by the yeas and nays and shall occur immediately after the conclusion of debate.

"(3) Failure to approve accelerated consideration.—Failure to adopt a motion under paragraph (1) shall not prevent continued consideration of the war powers measure under the otherwise applicable procedures of this section.

"(4) Expiration during consideration.—Expiration of the applicable period under section 5(a) shall not terminate or suspend consideration of a war powers measure.

"(d) Floor consideration.—

"(1) Pending business.—A war powers measure that becomes the pending business of a House under subsection (b) or (c) shall be considered immediately. All points of order against the war powers measure and against consideration of the war powers measure are waived. Consideration of the measure shall not be subject to a motion to postpone or to proceed to the consideration of other business.

"(2) Debate.—Debate on a war powers measure and all amendments thereto shall be limited to 10 hours in each House, divided equally between proponents and opponents of the measure.

"(3) Amendments and motions.—Amendments to a war powers measure shall be in order, but each amendment shall be directly related to the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal addressed by the war powers measure. No motion to postpone or recommit a war powers measure shall be in order.

"(4) Vote.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(D), a vote on passage of a war powers measure shall be determined by the yeas and nays and shall occur immediately after the conclusion of debate and not later than 3 calendar days after the measure becomes the pending business of that House. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage shall not be in order.

"(e) Consideration by other House.—A war powers measure passed by one House shall be referred to the congressional foreign affairs committee of the other House. The procedures and deadlines under subsections (b) through (d) shall apply in the other House beginning on the date the measure is received.

"(f) Disagreement between Houses.—If the Houses pass different versions of a war powers measure, conferees shall be appointed not later than 24 hours after passage of the second version. The committee of conference shall, not later than 48 hours after the conferees are appointed, file a conference report or report to the respective Houses in disagreement. A conference report filed under this subsection shall be considered under subsection (d), except that, notwithstanding any rule in either House concerning the printing of conference reports in the Congressional Record or concerning any delay in the consideration of such reports, each House shall vote on the conference report not later than 48 hours after the report is filed.

"(g) Veto message.—If the President vetoes a war powers measure, debate on the veto message shall be limited to 10 hours in each House, divided equally between proponents and opponents of overriding the veto, and a vote on overriding the veto shall occur not later than 3 calendar days after the veto message is received by that House.

"(h) Rules of the House of Representatives and Senate.—This section is enacted by Congress—

"(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, 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 a war powers measure and supersedes other rules only to the extent of any inconsistency with this section; 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."

(h) Repeal of concurrent-resolution procedures.—Section 7 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1546](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Reserved."

(i) Repeal of additional expedited procedures.—[Section 1546a of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(j) Interpretation and rules of construction.—Section 8 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Interpretation and rules of construction.

"(a) Funding not authorization or ratification.—Except for the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a), neither the enactment or availability of any appropriation, authorization, transfer, reprogramming, or other funding provision nor the obligation or expenditure of funds under such a provision may be construed—

"(1) to constitute or imply specific statutory authorization for hostilities;

"(2) to ratify hostilities undertaken without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization;

"(3) to extend or restart any period under section 5; or

"(4) to cure a failure to comply with this joint resolution.

"(b) Scope of declarations and authorizations.—

"(1) General rule.—No provision of law may be construed to authorize the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances unless the provision is a declaration of war or constitutes specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(2) Limits on construction.—No declaration of war, authorization for use of military force, specific statutory authorization, or other provision of law may be construed to—

"(A) authorize hostilities against a foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces not identified in such law by name or objective limiting criteria; or

"(B) in the case of any such law other than a declaration of war, authorize a mission, military objective, or theater of operations not identified in such law by name, geographic description, or objective limiting criteria.

"(c) International sources.—Authority to introduce or continue the use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances shall not be inferred from any treaty, international agreement, resolution of the United Nations Security Council, or other source of international law unless implemented by legislation constituting specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(d) Continuity of hostilities; separate hostilities; anti-evasion.—

"(1) Totality of circumstances.—Whether a later introduction or use of armed forces constitutes part of the same hostilities as, or hostilities separate from, an earlier introduction or use shall be determined from the totality of the facts and circumstances. No single factor described in paragraph (2) or (3) is controlling.

"(2) Factors indicating the same hostilities.—Factors indicating that later operations are part of the same hostilities include whether the later operations—

"(A) pursue the same or substantially related military objectives;

"(B) are part of the same military campaign, armed conflict, or operational plan;

"(C) are conducted against the same foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or substantially related forces as part of the same armed conflict;

"(D) share command, logistics, intelligence, targeting, or operational support with the earlier hostilities;

"(E) were contemplated or reasonably foreseeable when the earlier hostilities began; or

"(F) advance, protect, sustain, or facilitate the earlier hostilities.

"(3) Factors indicating separate hostilities.—Factors indicating that later operations constitute separate hostilities include whether the later operations—

"(A) arise from a distinct armed attack or other separate emergency;

"(B) are conducted against a different adversary that is not acting in coordination with, under the direction of, in material support of, or as a co-belligerent with an adversary in the earlier hostilities;

"(C) pursue a substantially distinct military objective;

"(D) are independently planned, commanded, supplied, and conducted;

"(E) do not depend operationally on the earlier hostilities; or

"(F) are not a contemplated or reasonably foreseeable expansion of the earlier hostilities.

"(4) Changes insufficient.—A change in the name, legal characterization, stated mission, military objective, command structure, composition of forces, weapons, tactics, operational tempo, location, foreign country, theater of operations, political leadership, government, or identity of any person shall not, by itself, establish separate hostilities, including when the change results from the earlier hostilities.

"(5) Effect on periods.—Hostilities treated as part of the same hostilities under this subsection shall not create new temporary emergency authority or start, extend, or restart a period under section 5. Hostilities treated as separate under this subsection shall be subject to a separate 60-day period under section 5(a), and that separate period shall not extend or restart the period applicable to earlier hostilities.

"(6) Presidential characterization not controlling.—A statement or determination by the President that later hostilities are separate shall not be controlling.

"(e) Joint headquarters operations of high-level military commands.—Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to require any further specific statutory authorization to permit members of the armed forces to participate jointly with members of the armed forces of 1 or more foreign countries in the headquarters operations of high-level military commands that were established before November 7, 1973, pursuant to the United Nations Charter or any treaty ratified by the United States before that date.

"(f) Constitutional authorities and treaties.—Nothing in this joint resolution is intended to alter the constitutional authority of Congress or the President or the legal effect of any treaty, except that no treaty shall itself constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(g) No additional presidential authority.—This joint resolution does not confer on the President any authority to introduce or continue the use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, except for the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a)."

(k) Comprehensive reports and briefings on use of military force.—[Section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1549. Comprehensive reports and briefings on use of military force.

"(a) Annual comprehensive report.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the complete legal and policy frameworks for the use of military force and related national security operations that are in effect on the date of submission and describing operations conducted during the preceding calendar year.

"(2) Complete current framework.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe the entire current framework and shall not consist solely of changes made since a previous report.

"(b) Matters to be included.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) Authorities.—A list of each declaration of war, specific statutory authorization, exercise of temporary emergency authority under section 1544, or other constitutional authority under which the President claims that armed forces have been or may be introduced or used in hostilities, together with the legal, factual, and policy basis for each claim and the limits the executive branch considers applicable to that authority.

"(2) Adversaries and targeting criteria.—

"(A) a list of each foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces against which the executive branch considers force authorized or against which force was used during the reporting period;

"(B) the legal and factual basis for each determination described in subparagraph (A);
and

"(C) the criteria used to determine whether a state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces falls within an authority described in paragraph (1), including any criteria for determining membership, affiliation, co-belligerency, material support, or lawful targetability.

"(3) Geographic scope and operations.—A list of each country, geographic area, airspace, or waters in which operations were conducted or in which the executive branch considers operations authorized, including the circumstances necessitating the use of force, the mission and military objectives, the status and scope of operations, the anticipated duration, and whether the area has been designated as an area of active hostilities.

"(4) Threat assessments.—An intelligence assessment of the risk to the United States posed by each adversary identified under paragraph (2).

"(5) Partner forces.—A list of each partner force and country with respect to which armed forces commanded, coordinated, participated in the movement of, accompanied, trained, or provided operational support to regular or irregular forces that were engaged, or were likely to become engaged, in hostilities, including the authority claimed for such activity and the nature and extent of the United States role.

"(6) Coalition contributions.—A description of the actual and proposed contributions, including financing, equipment, intelligence, training, troops, and logistical support, provided by each foreign country participating in an international coalition with the United States in connection with operations described in the report.

"(7) Changes.—A description of each material change made since the preceding annual or semiannual report to any legal or policy framework, targetability criterion, operational scope, mission, adversary, partner-force relationship, or geographic area described in this subsection, together with the legal, factual, and policy justification for the change.

"(c) Semiannual update.—Not later than September 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update describing each material change and each operation described in subsection (b) that commenced after submission of the annual report. If no such change occurred and no such operation commenced, the President shall submit a statement to that effect.

"(d) Notice of material changes.—Not later than 30 days after a material change is made to a legal or policy framework described in subsection (a), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the change and provide the legal, factual, and policy justification for the change.

"(e) Briefings.—At least once during each 180-day period, the President, acting through 1 or more appropriate senior officials of the executive branch, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the matters required to be reported under this section.

"(f) Form and public availability.—Each report, update, and notice required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified portion shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, the information required by this section and shall be made available to the public at the same time it is submitted to Congress.

"(g) Incorporation of other reports.—A report under this section may incorporate by reference information submitted under section 1543 or another provision of law, but the annual report required by subsection (a) shall remain a complete and comprehensible statement of the current framework and operations."

(l) Conforming amendments.—

(1) Sinai early warning system.—

(A) Congressional termination.—The first section of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to implement the United States proposal for the early-warning system in Sinai" ([Public Law 94–110](#); 89 Stat. 572) is amended by striking "if the Congress by concurrent resolution determines" and inserting "if a joint resolution is enacted into law determining".

(B) Expedited procedures.—Section 2 of such joint resolution is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Expedited consideration.

"(a) In general.—A joint resolution introduced in either House of Congress, the sole purpose of which is to make a determination described in the first section and which contains no provision not directly related to that determination or the resulting removal of United States civilian personnel assigned to Sinai, shall be treated as a war powers measure for purposes of section 6 of the War Powers Resolution.

"(b) Application.—In applying section 6 of the War Powers Resolution to a joint resolution described in subsection (a)—

"(1) subsection (c) of such section shall not apply;

"(2) references in subsection (b) of such section to particular hostilities, those hostilities, or the same hostilities shall be treated as references to the grounds for removal addressed by the joint resolution; and

"(3) paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of such section shall be applied by substituting 'the determination or removal addressed by the joint resolution' for 'the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal addressed by the war powers measure'.".

(2) Support of special operations for irregular warfare.—[Section 127d of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547\(c\)](#))" each place it appears and inserting "section 2A(a)(10) of the War Powers Resolution"; and

(B) by striking "section 5(b) of such Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544\(b\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(13) of such Resolution".

(3) Support of special operations to combat terrorism.—[Section 127e\(g\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547\(c\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(10) of the War Powers Resolution"; and

(B) by striking "section 5(b) of such Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544\(b\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(13) of such Resolution".

(4) Repeal of duplicative reporting provision.—[Section 1550 of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(m) Transitional treatment of existing authorizations.—

(1) Continuation during transition.—During the period described in section 1344(a), each law identified in that subsection shall continue to have the same force, effect, and lawful scope that the law had immediately before the date of enactment, notwithstanding the amendments made by this section.

(2) Application of procedural requirements.—During the period described in paragraph (1), the consultation, reporting, congressional-notification, and congressional-procedure requirements of the War Powers Resolution, as amended by this section, shall apply to hostilities conducted under a law identified in section 1344(a).

(3) No expansion or renewal.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to expand the scope of an authorization, authorize force against an additional state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces, authorize operations in an additional theater of operations, or extend, renew, or restart an authorization or a period under the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 1346. PROHIBITION ON FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKES.

(a) Definition.—Section 2A(a) of the War Powers Resolution, as inserted by section 1345, is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

"(7) First-use nuclear strike.—The term 'first-use nuclear strike' means an attack using a nuclear weapon against an enemy conducted without prior joint confirmation to the President by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the enemy has used a nuclear weapon against the United States, a territory or possession of the United States, or the armed forces."

(b) No funding authority.—Section 7 of the War Powers Resolution, as amended by section 1345, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funding authority for first-use nuclear strikes.

"Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended to conduct a first-use nuclear strike only pursuant to a declaration of war enacted by Congress that expressly authorizes the strike."

Subpart B—Restricting the Supply of Nuclear Weapons

SEC. 1351. PROHIBITION ON EXPLOSIVE NUCLEAR TESTING BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to seek the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 10, 1996 (in this section referred to as the "CTBT"), and, upon receiving such advice and consent, promptly deposit the instrument of ratification of the United States;

(2) to support the prompt entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT; and

(3) to encourage each other State listed in Annex 2 to the CTBT that has not signed or ratified the CTBT, or has withdrawn or revoked its ratification, to sign, ratify, or restore its ratification, as applicable.

(b) Prohibition on explosive nuclear testing.—[Section 6121 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6121. Prohibition on explosive nuclear testing.

"(a) Prohibition.—No nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion may be conducted by the United States. No department or agency of the United States, and no officer, employee, or contractor thereof acting under color of Federal authority, may make preparations for or maintain readiness to conduct any such explosion.

"(b) Limitation on availability of funds.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended to conduct, make preparations for, or maintain readiness to conduct any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

"(c) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit nuclear stockpile stewardship activities, including subcritical experiments, that are consistent with the zero-yield standard and other requirements of law.

"(d) Subcritical experiment defined.—In this section, the term 'subcritical experiment' means an experiment involving fissile material that is conducted under conditions that do not permit a self-sustaining, supercritical nuclear fission chain reaction."

(c) Nuclear weapons stockpile plan.—[Section 6114 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "and nuclear test readiness" and inserting "and compliance with section 6121"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5) With respect to compliance with section 6121—

"(A) a description of actions taken to eliminate capabilities maintained solely to conduct a nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion; and

"(B) an assessment of the stockpile stewardship capabilities necessary to maintain the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile without explosive nuclear testing."

(d) Annual stockpile assessments.—[Section 6117\(e\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Such official's determination as to whether an issue identified in the assessments requires corrective action and, if so, identification of the stockpile stewardship, repair, refurbishment, retirement, dismantlement, or other action consistent with section 6121 that is necessary to resolve the issue."

SEC. 1352. SMARTER APPROACH TO NUCLEAR EXPENDITURES.

(a) Limits on nuclear-capable delivery platforms.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to procure, acquire, or place into service—

(1) more than 6 Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines;

(2) more than 50 B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft; or

(3) any F-35 aircraft capable of carrying a nuclear weapon.

(b) Reduction and consolidation of land-based intercontinental ballistic missile forces.—

(1) Force cap and single missile field.—Beginning on October 30, 2028, the intercontinental ballistic missile forces of the Air Force shall include not more than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles confined to a single missile field.

(2) Designated missile field and deactivation of other missile fields.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than October 30, 2028—

(A) the single missile field described in paragraph (1) shall consist of launch facilities assigned to the 341st Missile Wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana;

(B) no operational intercontinental ballistic missile or nuclear warhead may remain assigned to, deployed within, or maintained for operational use by the 90th Missile Wing at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base or the 91st Missile Wing at Minot Air Force Base; and

(C) each launch facility assigned to either wing, and each launch control center and other facility used principally to command, control, maintain, secure, or support the intercontinental ballistic missile mission of either wing, shall be permanently deactivated and rendered incapable of launching, commanding, controlling, maintaining, securing, or supporting an intercontinental ballistic missile.

(3) Alternative single missile field designated by Congress.—Congress may, by an Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act, designate a different single missile field and make corresponding substitutions for the retained and deactivated missile fields identified in paragraph (2).

(4) Consolidation and disposition.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary of Defense may relocate intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear warheads, and components among or from the missile fields identified in paragraph (2) as necessary to select the 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles and associated nuclear warheads to be retained at the single missile field. Each intercontinental ballistic missile not retained under paragraph (1) shall be retired and dismantled, demilitarized, or otherwise permanently rendered incapable of use as a nuclear delivery system. Each nuclear warhead removed from the intercontinental ballistic missile force to comply with paragraph (1) shall be retired and placed on a binding dismantlement schedule under section 1353(c)(3).

(c) Prohibition on nuclear missile and cruise-missile programs.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment, sustainment, or life extension of—

(1) the LGM-35 Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (previously known as the ground-based strategic deterrent) or any other new intercontinental ballistic missile;

(2) the long-range stand-off weapon or any other new air-launched cruise missile; or

(3) a new submarine-launched cruise missile capable of carrying a low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(d) Prohibition on nuclear warheads, bombs, and life extension programs.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment, sustainment, or life extension of—

(1) the W87-1 warhead or any other new nuclear warhead associated with an intercontinental ballistic missile;

(2) the W80-4 life extension program or any other nuclear warhead life extension program associated with a new air-launched cruise missile;

(3) the W93 warhead on a submarine-launched ballistic missile;

(4) the W76-2 warhead or any other low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead; or

(5) the B83-1 bomb.

(e) Anti-evasion.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for any program, contract, transaction, or other arrangement that knowingly evades or attempts to evade this section, including by replacing, renaming, dividing, transferring, or otherwise carrying out an activity prohibited under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(f) Transfer of unobligated balances.—Unexpired unobligated balances made available for an activity prohibited under this section shall be identified and transferred in accordance with section 1353(f).

(g) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the orderly termination of an activity prohibited under this section, including the payment of legally required termination costs, or activities necessary to safely deactivate, secure, dismantle, or dispose of a nuclear weapon, delivery system, facility, or component or otherwise carry out section 1353, if such activities do not continue or expand the prohibited activity.

SEC. 1353. NUCLEAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILE REDUCTION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Deployed nuclear warhead.—The term "deployed nuclear warhead" means a nuclear warhead that meets 1 or more of the following conditions:

(A) The warhead is mounted on or loaded on a nuclear-capable delivery system.

(B) The warhead is located outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

(C) The warhead is assigned to, stored for, or otherwise maintained for use by a military unit equipped with an operational nuclear-capable delivery system.

(2) Military capability increase.—The term "military capability increase" means an improvement or expansion of the operational capabilities of a nuclear warhead or nuclear delivery system, and does not include a change made solely to improve safety, security, reliability, or use control.

(3) New nuclear delivery system.—The term "new nuclear delivery system" means a nuclear-capable delivery system not in operational service on the date of enactment of this Act, including a replacement, modification, or redesign of an existing system that materially changes its operational capabilities.

(4) New nuclear warhead type.—The term "new nuclear warhead type" means a nuclear warhead type not in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act, including a replacement, modification, or redesign of an existing warhead type that materially changes its operational capabilities.

(5) Nuclear weapons stockpile.—The term "nuclear weapons stockpile" means the active and inactive nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States, excluding a retired nuclear warhead that satisfies the requirements of subsection (c)(3).

(b) Deployed nuclear warhead reduction.—

(1) Beginning on October 30, 2028, the United States shall maintain not more than 1,300 deployed nuclear warheads.

(2) Beginning on October 30, 2030, the United States shall maintain not more than 999 deployed nuclear warheads.

(c) Nuclear weapons stockpile reduction.—

(1) Beginning on October 30, 2028, the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States shall not exceed 70 percent of the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Beginning on October 30, 2031, the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States shall not exceed 40 percent of the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Exclusion for retired warheads.—A retired nuclear warhead is excluded from the nuclear weapons stockpile only if the warhead has been—

(A) removed from any operational assignment; and

(B) placed on a binding dismantlement schedule administered by the National Nuclear Security Administration through the Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition program.

(d) Prohibition on new nuclear weapons programs.—

(1) No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the development, production, procurement, deployment, or life extension of—

(A) a new nuclear warhead type;

(B) a new nuclear delivery system;

(C) a nuclear weapons component for a new nuclear warhead type or new nuclear delivery system; or

(D) a life extension program that results in a military capability increase.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an activity necessary to maintain the safety, security, reliability, or use control of an existing nuclear warhead or nuclear delivery system, or to dismantle or dispose of a nuclear warhead or component, if the activity does not result in a military capability increase.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to activities relating to Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines or B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft to the extent such activities are consistent with subsection (a) of section 1352.

(e) Plutonium pit capability and manufacturing infrastructure.—

(1) Plutonium pit capability.—[Section 6128 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6128. Plutonium pit capability.

"(a) Requirement.—Consistent with statutory requirements for nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the nuclear security enterprise maintains only such plutonium pit inspection, testing, certification, reacceptance, reuse, refurbishment, requalification, disassembly, and disposition capability as is necessary for safety, security, stockpile surveillance, dismantlement, verification, and compliance with law.

"(b) Prohibition on new fabrication.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to fabricate any new war reserve plutonium pit.

"(c) Savannah River Site.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to establish, construct, operate, or support plutonium pit production at the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

"(d) Los Alamos National Laboratory.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the inspection, testing, certification, reacceptance, reuse, refurbishment, or requalification at Los Alamos National Laboratory of a plutonium pit.

"(e) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit activities necessary for dismantlement, waste disposition, environmental remediation, worker safety, nuclear material security, or compliance with statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction requirements."

(2) Manufacturing infrastructure.—[Section 6122 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking "To fabricate and certify new nuclear warheads, as necessary" and inserting "To dismantle and dispose of retired nuclear warheads and components"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(4), by striking "The fissile material component processing and fabrication capabilities of the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility and the Los Alamos National Laboratory" and inserting "The plutonium pit capabilities authorized under section 6128".

(3) Workforce development and training.—[Section 6130\(c\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "to support plutonium pit production at a covered facility" and inserting "to support a capability authorized under section 6128 at a covered facility".

(f) Transfer of funds.—

(1) Identification.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall identify unexpired unobligated balances made available for activities prohibited under section 1352 or subsection (d), or rendered unnecessary by the amendments made by subsection (e).

(2) Dismantlement transfer.—Not later than 30 days after the identification required under paragraph (1), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer the lesser of \$1,000,000,000 or the total amount of the balances identified under paragraph (1) to the Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition program of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) Availability and use.—Amounts transferred under paragraph (2) shall remain available until expended for dismantlement, retired component disposition, waste disposition, verification, environmental remediation, safety analysis, and workforce transition, and may not be used to support an activity prohibited under section 1352 or subsection (d), or inconsistent with the amendments made by subsection (e).

(4) Peace dividend.—After making the transfer required under paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer any remaining balances identified under paragraph (1) to the BREAD Fund established under section 10808 of title 22, United States Code, to remain available until expended.

(5) Report.—Not later than 30 days after each transfer under paragraph (2) or (4), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report identifying the source account, amount transferred, destination account, and planned use of the transferred funds.

(g) Implementation schedule.—

(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrator for Nuclear Security and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, shall submit to Congress a schedule for achieving the reductions required under this section.

(2) The schedule required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the baseline number of deployed nuclear warheads and nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) annual deployed nuclear warhead reduction targets;

(C) annual nuclear weapons stockpile reduction targets;

(D) annual dismantlement targets;

(E) the capacity and resources required for dismantlement, retired component disposition, waste disposition, verification, environmental remediation, safety analysis, and workforce transition;

(F) any statutory, administrative, logistical, workforce, environmental, or security barriers to timely implementation; and

(G) recommendations for additional legislation necessary to carry out this section.

(3) The schedule required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(h) Nuclear Weapons Council.—[Section 179 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy" each place it appears and inserting "the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Peacebuilding"; and

(B) by striking "nuclear deterrence related activities" and inserting "nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship activities";

(2) in subsection (a), by adding after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) The Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament of the Department of Peacebuilding.";

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking "nuclear deterrence activities" and inserting "nuclear activities"; and

(B) by striking "the deterrence posture" and inserting "the nuclear weapons posture";

(4) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "Developing nuclear weapons stockpiles options and the costs of such options and alternatives" and inserting "Developing nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship options and the costs of such options and alternatives";

(5) in subsection (d)(5), by striking "nuclear weapons production" and inserting "nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship";

(6) in subsection (d)(6), by striking "for existing weapons and for proposed new weapon program starts" and inserting "for existing weapons and for activities necessary to meet statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction and dismantlement requirements";

(7) in subsection (d)(7), by striking "Overseeing the approval of design, performance, and cost tradeoffs for all proposed new nuclear weapons programs" and inserting "Overseeing design, performance, and cost tradeoffs for nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship activities";

(8) in subsection (d)(8)(B), by striking "including production, surveillance, research, construction," and inserting "including stockpile reduction, dismantlement, production, surveillance, research,";

(9) in subsection (d)(9), by striking "study, development, production, and retirement of nuclear warheads and weapon systems, including concept definition studies, feasibility studies, engineering development, hardware component fabrication, warhead and weapon system production, and warhead retirement" and inserting "study, surveillance, safety, security, stewardship, dismantlement, and retirement of nuclear warheads and weapon systems, including activities necessary for compliance with statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction requirements";

(10) in subsection (f)(1), by striking "requirements relating to nuclear weapons and related weapon systems supporting nuclear deterrence missions" and inserting "requirements relating to nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship";

(11) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i)—

(A) by striking "the objectives of the Department of Defense with respect to nuclear weapons" and inserting "statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship requirements"; and

(B) by striking "those objectives" and inserting "those requirements";

(12) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(ii), by striking "the objectives described in clause (i)" and inserting "the requirements described in clause (i)";

(13) in subsection (f)(3)(B)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (I)—

(i) by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 4219(a) of such Act ([50 U.S.C. 2538a\(a\)](#))" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title"; and

(ii) by striking "and" at the end;

(B) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

"(II) the requirements relating to nuclear weapons stockpile reduction and dismantlement; and";

(14) in subsection (f)(3)(C), by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 6218" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title";

(15) in subsection (f)(5)(A)(i), by striking "nuclear stockpile and stockpile stewardship program requirements" and inserting "nuclear stockpile reduction, dismantlement, and stewardship program requirements"; and

(16) in subsection (f)(6), by striking "section 231(f)" and inserting "section 231(h)".

PART III—HOLDING AND PROMOTION OF PEACE CONGRESSES

SEC. 1361. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified "the holding and promotion of peace congresses" as an essential component of striving toward peace.

(2) As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. observed, "Peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is the presence of justice." Durable peace depends on institutions, relationships, and material conditions that enable people and nations to resolve disputes without violence and live with dignity, security, and democratic self-government, rather than on military force or coercion alone.

(3) People and communities directly affected by a conflict, injustice, shared threat, or other matter addressed by a peace congress possess knowledge, experience, and a stake in the

outcome that are indispensable to legitimate, practical, and durable peace, and should have meaningful opportunities to participate in the processes through which peace is pursued.

(4) Peace processes should be capable of addressing immediate violence and the underlying conditions that sustain or renew it, including economic injustice, sovereign debt distress, predatory lending, and the concentration or exploitation of political and economic power.

(5) Peace congresses can also provide forums for arms-control negotiations, disarmament summits, sovereign-debt relief, responsible lending, and other forms of international cooperation that reduce shared dangers and prevent future conflict.

(6) The United States advances its own security and the security of others by supporting peace congresses that are locally rooted, meaningfully inclusive, sustained beyond a single meeting, and designed to supplement rather than displace existing peace efforts.

(7) A Department of Peacebuilding can provide the expertise, continuity, coordination, and public accountability necessary to make the holding and promotion of peace congresses an enduring responsibility of the Federal Government.

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

(1) to establish durable civilian capacity within the Federal Government to convene, support, and promote peace congresses and continuing dialogue and cooperation to prevent, de-escalate, resolve, and repair conflict and address shared international problems through peaceful means; and

(2) to carry out the principle expressed in Alfred Nobel's will concerning the holding and promotion of peace congresses.

SEC. 1362. PEACE CONGRESSES FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILIZATION.

(a) Establishment.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may convene peace congresses for a foreign country or region, or for an international or transnational conflict or substantial risk of such a conflict, for the purpose of supporting nonviolent dispute resolution, promoting humanitarian access, protecting people and communities, and cultivating locally rooted processes for peace and stabilization.

(b) Administration.—

(1) Lead officer.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security shall serve as the lead officer of the Department of Peacebuilding for purposes of this section.

(2) Consultation.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall consult, as appropriate, with—

(A) the Secretary of State;

(B) the Secretary of the Treasury;

- (C) the Attorney General;
- (D) the Secretary of Homeland Security;
- (E) the Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security;
- (F) the Assistant Secretary for Technology, Media, and Democratic Resilience;
- (G) the Assistant Secretary for Peace Education, Training, and Research;
- (H) the Federal Interagency Committee on Peace established under section 1315(b);
- (I) regional organizations, international organizations, and multilateral institutions;
- (J) national, regional, and local governments willing to participate peacefully;
- (K) civil society institutions and community organizations in affected areas; and
- (L) other stakeholders directly affected by the relevant conflict or risk of conflict that are willing to participate peacefully.

(3) Diplomatic coordination.—In convening and administering a peace congress, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall coordinate with the Secretary of State regarding United States diplomatic relations, treaty obligations, recognition questions, sanctions administered by the United States, and entry into the United States.

(4) Chief of mission coordination.—If a peace congress or related activity under this section is conducted in a foreign country, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall coordinate with the chief of mission for that country in accordance with section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

(5) Preservation of diplomatic authority.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of State to conduct diplomacy or the authority of a chief of mission under section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([22 U.S.C. 3927](#)).

(c) Triggering conditions and responses.—

(1) Conditions.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may convene a peace congress under this section if the Secretary determines that 1 or more of the following conditions exist:

(A) Violent conflict is ongoing, recently concluded, likely to recur, or substantially threatened, or an opportunity exists to prevent, de-escalate, resolve, or stabilize such a conflict, including through a ceasefire, peace agreement, political transition, humanitarian access agreement, or local stabilization process.

(B) Economic injustice, including labor exploitation, severe unemployment, predatory debt, corruption, resource extraction, concentration of economic power, or deprivation of essential services, is contributing to conflict, displacement, instability, or violence.

(C) Disinformation, propaganda, incitement, or media or technology systems are increasing the risk of violence or undermining peaceful dispute resolution.

(D) A regional or international organization, foreign or local government, civic institution, group of affected communities, or committee of Congress with jurisdiction over the relevant matter submits a written request for assistance in convening or evaluating a peace congress.

(2) Response to requests.—Not later than 60 days after receiving a written request described in paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall provide the requesting entity a written response stating whether the Secretary intends to convene or further evaluate a peace congress and briefly stating the reasons for the determination. The Secretary may provide a classified or confidential annex if necessary to protect diplomatic negotiations or the safety of any person.

(3) Congressional direction.—Congress may direct by law that the Secretary convene a peace congress under this section. The Secretary shall convene the congress in accordance with that law.

(d) Participants.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding shall take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful participation by people and communities directly affected by the conflict or risk of conflict and may invite any government, organization, movement, belligerent, institution, community, or person that is willing to participate peacefully and either is directly involved in or affected by the conflict or risk of conflict or has a direct interest in its peaceful resolution.

(2) Participation standards.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may establish reasonable participation standards to ensure that a peace congress is conducted in a manner consistent with the principles and practice of nonviolence, the protection of people and communities, humanitarian principles, and the safety of participants.

(3) Rule of construction.—Participation in a peace congress—

(A) does not constitute diplomatic recognition of a government, organization, movement, or person;

(B) does not alter the legal status of a participant or remove, suspend, or otherwise affect a sanction, designation, or other restriction applicable to the participant, except to the extent expressly authorized under subsection (h);

(C) does not constitute endorsement by the United States of a participant or of conduct by the participant;

(D) does not confer immunity from criminal or civil liability, arrest, detention, extradition, or other lawful process;

(E) does not create an entitlement to participate in a peace congress or to enter or remain in the United States; and

(F) does not limit, supersede, or otherwise affect the restrictions under section 1337.

(e) Preparation.—Before convening a peace congress, the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall take reasonable steps to protect participants, preserve appropriate confidentiality, ensure lawful

participation, and determine whether a peace and stability partnership under section 1326 may be appropriate.

(f) Peace and stabilization outcomes.—

(1) Agenda.—A peace congress convened under this section shall seek to develop a written peace and stabilization agenda containing 1 or more of the following provisions:

(A) recommendations for ceasefires, de-escalation, mediation, nonviolent political settlement, local reconciliation, and peaceful dispute resolution;

(B) recommendations to secure humanitarian access to people in need, protect people and communities, reunify families, support the safe return or resettlement of displaced people, and safeguard essential civilian systems;

(C) recommendations for truth and reconciliation committees, local justice mechanisms, transitional justice, restorative justice, reparative processes, and accountability for severe abuses;

(D) recommendations for disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, unarmed civilian peacekeeping, community safety, and reduction of the destabilizing influence of armed groups;

(E) recommendations for monitoring, verification, sequencing, protection against retaliation, continued dialogue, and benchmarks for compliance; and

(F) recommendations for the establishment of a peace and stability partnership under section 1326.

(2) Forms of outcome.—The outcome of a peace congress may include an agreed, interim, partial, or nonconsensus agenda, agreements among some participants, a statement of areas of agreement and disagreement, or a report of a mediator or facilitator.

(3) Local agency.—A recommendation under this subsection shall preserve the agency of participating partners and may not condition further assistance on adoption of a political, constitutional, monetary, financial, industrial, or economic model designed by the United States.

(4) Legal effect.—An agenda, agreement, statement, recommendation, or report developed under this subsection is not binding on the United States or any participant unless adopted or carried out under independent legal authority.

(g) Assistance for peace congresses.—

(1) Authorized assistance.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may provide technical assistance, mediation, research, translation, interpretation, accessibility, facilitation, logistical, and planning assistance necessary to convene a peace congress, facilitate participation, and develop an outcome under subsection (f).

(2) No separate authority for further assistance.—This section does not authorize assistance to carry out a recommendation, agreement, agenda, or other outcome of a peace

congress. Any such assistance may be provided only under section 1326 or another provision of law.

(3) Method of furnishing assistance.—To the greatest extent practicable, assistance under paragraph (1) that is provided to facilitate participation shall be furnished in kind or paid directly to a vendor. A reimbursement or controlled per diem may be provided only for a documented, reasonable, and necessary expense and may not be provided as unrestricted financial support.

(h) Lawful participation by sanctioned, designated, or inadmissible persons.—

(1) Peacebuilding determination.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding may determine in writing that the participation of a person, including a person subject to a sanction administered by the United States, affiliated with or acting on behalf of an organization designated under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1189](#)), or inadmissible under section 212(a) of such Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(a\)](#)), is reasonably necessary or materially useful to a peace congress and consistent with the purposes and safeguards of this section.

(2) Sanctions licenses.—Upon a determination under paragraph (1), and after consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue or amend such general or specific licenses under sanctions authorities administered by the Department of the Treasury as are necessary to authorize transactions ordinarily incident and necessary to participation in the peace congress. A license under this paragraph shall be limited to the congress and period identified in the determination and shall include reasonable recordkeeping, reporting, and anti-diversion safeguards.

(3) Material-support exception.—[Section 2339B\(j\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(j) Exceptions.—

"(1) Existing approval authority.—No person may be prosecuted under this section in connection with the term 'personnel', 'training', or 'expert advice or assistance' if the provision of that material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization was approved by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Attorney General.

"(2) Peace congresses.—No person may be prosecuted under this section for providing material support or resources to a foreign terrorist organization if—

"(A) the material support or resources are provided solely to convene a peace congress under section 1362 of the POPULIST Act, facilitate participation in the congress, or develop a peace and stabilization agenda or other outcome under such section;

"(B) the provision is approved in writing by the Secretary of Peacebuilding with the concurrence of the Attorney General and after consultation with the Secretary of State;

"(C) the approval identifies the recipient, the material support or resources authorized, the safeguards imposed, and the duration of the approval; and

"(D) the provision complies with subsections (g) and (h) of such section 1362.

"(3) Prohibited approvals.—Neither the Secretary of State under paragraph (1) nor the Secretary of Peacebuilding under paragraph (2) may approve the provision of any material support that may be used to carry out terrorist activity (as defined in section 212(a)(3)(B)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(a\)\(3\)\(B\)\(iii\)](#))).

"(4) Scope.—An approval under paragraph (2) does not—

"(A) alter the designation or legal status of a foreign terrorist organization or any person;

"(B) provide immunity for conduct outside the scope of the approval; or

"(C) bar prosecution of a person who knowingly facilitates terrorist activity."

(4) Consideration for temporary parole.—Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1182\(d\)\(5\)](#)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) Peace congresses.—Upon a written request from the Secretary of Peacebuilding identifying an alien whose temporary presence in the United States is reasonably necessary or materially useful to a peace congress under section 1362 of the POPULIST Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall expeditiously consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether parole under subparagraph (A), solely to participate in the congress and related travel, would constitute a significant public benefit. The request shall identify the proposed duration and any recommended conditions of parole. Nothing in this subparagraph creates an entitlement to parole, limits the discretion of the Secretary of Homeland Security under subparagraph (A), alters a ground of inadmissibility, or causes parole to be regarded as an admission."

(5) Conditions, suspension, and revocation.—

(A) A determination, license, approval, or grant of parole under this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection shall be limited to the person, congress, activities, and period identified.

(B) An official exercising authority under this subsection or an amendment made by this subsection may—

(i) impose conditions reasonably necessary for participant safety, public safety, recordkeeping, reporting, anti-diversion, or compliance with law; or

(ii) suspend or revoke the action for a material violation of its terms or conditions, a material misrepresentation, misuse or diversion of authorized assistance, or conduct that threatens participant or public safety or facilitates violence or terrorist activity.

(i) Reports to Congress.—

(1) Final and interim reports.—Not later than 180 days after a peace congress concludes, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to Congress a final report on the peace congress. If the peace congress has not concluded within 180 days after it is first convened, the Secretary shall submit an interim report not later than 60 days after the end of that 180-day period and, annually thereafter, shall submit an additional interim report until the final report is submitted.

(2) Contents.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include, as applicable—

(A) the foreign country or region, or international or transnational conflict or risk of conflict, addressed by the peace congress;

(B) the triggering conditions under subsection (c);

(C) a description of the consultation and peace-congress process;

(D) any peace and stabilization agenda or other outcome developed under subsection (f);

(E) any Federal funds obligated to convene or support the peace congress;

(F) safeguards used to protect the safety and agency of participants;

(G) a summary of sanctions licenses, material-support approvals, and parole requests associated with the congress;

(H) any known misuse, diversion, coercion, intimidation, or obstruction relating to the peace congress; and

(I) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to improve conflict prevention, civilian peacebuilding, and nonviolent stabilization.

(3) Public availability and protection of sensitive information.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form and made publicly available in an accessible format. The Secretary of Peacebuilding may include a classified annex and may withhold, aggregate, or anonymize information if disclosure would endanger a person, violate a lawful confidentiality commitment, or materially harm an active peace process.

(j) Civilian control.—

(1) In general.—The Department of Defense may not exercise programmatic control over a peace congress, including by determining its location, schedule, agenda, mediator or facilitator, or substantive proceedings. No funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to or administered by the Department of Defense, except to reimburse logistical support provided under paragraph (2).

(2) Department of Defense logistical support.—At the request of the Secretary of Peacebuilding, the Department of Defense may provide transportation, facilities, communications, medical services, protective services, or other logistical support for a peace congress, on a reimbursable basis or without reimbursement as otherwise authorized by law.

(3) Department of Defense participation.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Department of Defense or an element of the armed forces from participating in a peace congress, or from designating its own representatives, if invited by the Secretary of Peacebuilding.

(k) Limitations.—

(1) Prohibited authority.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the use of military force, including military occupation or regime change operations, or to authorize covert action, intelligence activities, or weapons transfers.

(2) Prohibited assistance.—No assistance or funds under this section may be used to train, arm, equip, or provide operational support to a military, paramilitary, police, intelligence, or other security force, or be intended or reasonably expected to facilitate violence or terrorist activity.

(3) Protection of confidential information.—Information provided in confidence for purposes of a peace congress may not be used for an unrelated military, intelligence, law enforcement, or immigration enforcement purpose. This paragraph does not prohibit identity verification, threat assessment, or protective measures reasonably necessary to protect participants or the public, or the use of information necessary to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, comply with a court order, or enforce a condition of parole granted pursuant to subsection (h)(4).

(l) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2036 to carry out this section.

SEC. 1363. SUDAN PEACE PROCESS AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support inclusive, Sudanese-led and African-led diplomatic processes to establish a comprehensive ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement in Sudan;

(2) to facilitate unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Sudan, across military lines and across international borders, including through local mutual-aid organizations, emergency response rooms, and other grassroots organizations;

(3) to support civilian protection, atrocity prevention, ceasefire monitoring, and nonviolent conflict resolution in Sudan;

(4) to support an inclusive civilian political dialogue aimed at establishing a civilian-led transition and durable constitutional framework;

(5) to support accountability for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, violations of international humanitarian law, conflict-related sexual violence, and other severe abuses committed by armed actors in Sudan; and

(6) to prevent United States–origin weapons or military equipment from being used by belligerents in Sudan.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) Major defense equipment.—The term "major defense equipment" has the meaning given the term in section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act ([22 U.S.C. 2794\(6\)](#)).

(c) Strategy.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to support civilian protection, humanitarian access, ceasefire negotiations, and progress toward a sustainable peace in Sudan.

(2) Matters included.—The strategy required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) plans to support, supplement, or help consolidate existing Sudanese-led, African-led, United Nations-led, regional, local, or other diplomatic processes toward a comprehensive ceasefire and sustainable peace agreement, without displacing or unnecessarily duplicating such processes;

(B) an assessment of whether and how a peace congress under section 1362 could support the processes described in subparagraph (A), including by facilitating participation, coordination, or agreement among parties and affected communities;

(C) actions in multilateral fora and with regional institutions to support civilian protection, sustained and unimpeded humanitarian access, enforcement of the United Nations arms embargo on Darfur, and expansion of such embargo to include all of Sudan;

(D) plans to support an inclusive civilian political dialogue with safe and meaningful leadership and participation by Sudanese people and communities directly affected by the conflict, including through local mutual-aid organizations, civic organizations, labor organizations, professional associations, local peace committees, and other representative community institutions;

(E) efforts to support grassroots organizations providing humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance in conflict-affected areas that traditional implementing partners cannot reach, including mechanisms to fund such organizations and facilitate secure communications;

(F) efforts to provide training and other support for doctors, lawyers, journalists, civic leaders, humanitarian workers, local mutual-aid organizations, and other persons working at the grassroots level to—

(i) preserve witness testimony, forensic evidence, medical evidence, and other information relating to genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, violations of international humanitarian law, conflict-related sexual violence, and other severe abuses; and

(ii) provide psychosocial support for Sudanese civilians who have experienced violence, including conflict-related sexual violence;

(G) a targeted accountability and anti-diversion strategy to deter atrocities, support accountability, end hostilities, and restrict arms, materiel, financial support, resources, and equipment that materially support military operations of the Rapid Support Forces or the Sudanese Armed Forces;

(H) an identification of foreign countries, foreign persons, and other entities knowingly providing support described in subparagraph (G); and

(I) an assessment of whether conduct identified under subparagraph (G) or (H) warrants a determination or other action under section 1337.

(3) Implementation reports.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the strategy required under paragraph (1) is submitted, and every 180 days thereafter for 4 years, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on implementation of the strategy that includes substantive updates on the matters described in paragraph (2).

(d) Special Envoy for Sudan.—

(1) Appointment and extension.—Section 7204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 ([Public Law 118–159](#); [22 U.S.C. 10001 note](#)) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking "with the advice and consent of the Senate" and inserting "consistent with section 1(j) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 ([22 U.S.C. 2651a\(j\)](#))"; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking "2 years" and inserting "5 years".

(2) Coordination.—The Special Envoy for Sudan shall coordinate implementation of the strategy required under subsection (c) with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, and other relevant Federal officials.

(3) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Secretary of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$4,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2029, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 7204 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025, as amended by paragraph (1). It is the intent of Congress that amounts appropriated under this paragraph be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342.

(e) Multilateral implementation.—The Secretary of State and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations and other multilateral bodies to advance the policies described in subsection (a) and implement the strategy required under subsection (c), including by supporting unimpeded humanitarian access, documentation of atrocity crimes, civilian protection, and an end to hostilities in Sudan.

(f) Civilian protection and ceasefire monitoring.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary of Peacebuilding, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall engage the United Nations, the African Union, and relevant international, regional, local,

and community participants to develop and support locally rooted, nonviolent civilian protection, humanitarian access, and ceasefire monitoring mechanisms in Sudan.

(2) Civilian administration.—The Department of Defense and the intelligence community may not exercise programmatic control over a mechanism supported under paragraph (1).

(g) International protection force.—

(1) Assistance under independent authority.—The Secretary of State may, under authority otherwise available under law, provide assistance to deploy and sustain a protection force authorized by the United Nations, the African Union, or another competent multilateral body to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian operations, and monitor a ceasefire in Sudan.

(2) End-use and retransfer assurances.—Assistance under paragraph (1) may be provided only after the force provides written assurances that the force will not—

(A) transfer the assistance to a person who is not an officer, employee, or agent of the force without the prior consent of the President; or

(B) use or permit the use of the assistance for a purpose other than the purpose for which it was furnished without the prior consent of the President.

(3) Congressional notification.—If the President provides consent described in paragraph (2), the President shall promptly notify the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2394-1](#)).

(4) Planning assistance.—At the request of the Secretary of State and under authority otherwise available under law, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence may detail personnel or provide technical assistance to the African Union or another competent multilateral body solely to assess conditions and plan for the possible establishment of a protection force described in paragraph (1).

(5) Exclusion of civilian peacebuilding funds.—No amounts made available to the Basic Relief, Economic Assistance, and Development program or the Peacebuilding Fund may be used to deploy, sustain, arm, train, equip, or provide operational support to a force described in paragraph (1).

(h) Participation in peacebuilding, relief, and recovery.—The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall take available measures to facilitate safe and meaningful leadership and participation by Sudanese people and communities directly affected by the conflict, including through local mutual-aid organizations, civic organizations, labor organizations, professional associations, local peace committees, and other representative community institutions, in—

(1) formal and informal conflict prevention and conflict resolution processes to address the conflict in Sudan;

(2) post-conflict relief, recovery, accountability, reconstruction, and civilian governance efforts;

(3) prevention, mitigation, and response efforts relating to conflict-related sexual violence;
and

(4) planning and delivery of humanitarian relief and civilian protection efforts.

(i) Prohibition on sale or licensing of major defense equipment.—

(1) In addition to other restrictions.—In addition to any restriction applicable under section 1337, the United States may not issue a license or other approval for, authorize, or carry out a sale, export, or transfer of major defense equipment to a foreign country that the President identifies under subsection (c)(2)(H) or an implementation report under subsection (c)(3) as knowingly providing support described in subsection (c)(2)(G).

(2) Waiver.—The President may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) on a case-by-case basis if the President—

(A) determines that the waiver is vital to the national interests of the United States; and

(B) not later than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and a detailed description and justification for the waiver.

(3) Termination.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall cease to apply to a country on the date on which the President determines that the country no longer knowingly provides support described in subsection (c)(2)(G). The President shall promptly submit the determination and its factual basis to the appropriate congressional committees and make the determination publicly available in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(j) Assessment of restrictions on United States humanitarian assistance.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a certification and report consistent with the requirements of section 620I(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2378-1\(a\)](#)) describing and assessing the extent to which a foreign country prohibits or otherwise restricts, directly or indirectly, the transport or delivery of United States humanitarian assistance in Sudan, including a United States Government-supported international effort to provide such humanitarian assistance.

(2) Use of exception.—The certification and report required under paragraph (1) shall include a description of any use of the authority described in section 620I(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 ([22 U.S.C. 2378-1\(b\)](#)) and the date such authority was exercised in the continued provision of assistance to such foreign country.

(3) Relationship to strategy.—The strategy required under subsection (c) shall incorporate the findings of the certification and report required under paragraph (1).

(4) Form.—The certification and report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(k) Report on United States-origin weapons being used in Sudan.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on United States–origin weapons or military equipment being used by belligerents in Sudan.

(2) Matters included.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an assessment of whether United States–origin weapons or military equipment have been or are being used by belligerents in Sudan and by which actors;

(B) a list of the types of United States–origin weapons or military equipment identified as having been used by belligerents in Sudan;

(C) an analysis of the chain of control for United States–origin weapons or military equipment identified as having been used by belligerents in Sudan;

(D) a summary of actions taken, and steps necessary, to prevent United States–origin weapons or military equipment from being used by belligerents in Sudan; and

(E) an assessment of whether the findings of the report warrant a determination or other action under section 1337 or investigation, monitoring, suspension, or other action under section 1336.

(3) Form.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(I) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed as congressional authorization for the use of military force or as independent authority to provide security force assistance.

SEC. 1364. NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL TALKS AND DISARMAMENT SUMMITS.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Nuclear weapons pose an existential threat to humanity, a fact affirmed on January 3, 2022, when the leaders of the People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States (commonly referred to as the "P5") issued a joint statement declaring that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought".

(2) Since the advent of nuclear weapons in 1945, millions of people around the world have demanded meaningful international action to halt, reduce, and eliminate the threats posed by nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear war.

(3) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483), entered into force March 5, 1970, includes a binding obligation to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

(4) Bipartisan United States global leadership has curbed the growth in the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons and slowed vertical proliferation among countries already possessing nuclear weapons, as shown by a reduction of approximately 90 percent in the United States nuclear weapons stockpile from its Cold War height of 31,255 in 1967.

(5) Despite progress made to reduce the number and role of, and risks posed by, nuclear weapons, tensions among nuclear-armed countries are increasing, key nuclear risk-reduction treaties are under threat or have expired, significant stockpiles of weapons-usable fissile material remain, and a qualitative global nuclear arms race may be beginning.

(6) On September 23, 2025, President Trump stated before the United Nations General Assembly, "We want to have a cessation of the development of nuclear weapons If we ever use them, the world literally might come to an end."

(7) A nuclear freeze and reduction by the United States would seek to halt the new nuclear arms race and renew a comprehensive and verifiable global freeze on the testing, deployment, and production of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons.

(8) Through this title, the United States builds on decades-long bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by prohibiting first-use nuclear strikes by the United States, prohibiting explosive nuclear testing by the United States, and directing renewed international nuclear arms control talks, treaty negotiations, and disarmament summits.

(b) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to seek to build upon its decades-long, bipartisan efforts to reduce the number and salience of nuclear weapons by leading international negotiations on specific arms-reduction measures as part of a 21st-century global denuclearization movement;

(2) to seek to engage with all other countries that possess nuclear weapons, including the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to negotiate and conclude future multilateral arms control, disarmament, and risk-reduction agreements, which should contain some or all of the following provisions:

(A) an agreement by the United States and the Russian Federation on a resumption of onsite inspections and verification measures formerly provided under the New START Treaty and a follow-on treaty or agreement that lowers central limits and covers new kinds of strategic delivery vehicles or non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(B) an agreement on a verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and further deployment of all nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for such weapons;

(C) an agreement that establishes, to the extent practicable, a verifiable numerical ceiling on the deployed shorter-range and intermediate-range delivery systems, as defined by the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (TIAS No. 12101), and strategic delivery systems, as defined by the New START Treaty (TIAS No. 11-205), and the nuclear warheads associated with such systems for all countries that possess nuclear weapons, using August 2, 2019, the date on which the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty terminated, as the baseline;

(D) an agreement by each country to adopt a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons or provide transparency into its nuclear declaratory policy;

(E) an agreement on a proactive United Nations Security Council resolution that expands access by the International Atomic Energy Agency to any country found by the

Board of Governors of that Agency to be noncompliant with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

(F) an agreement to refrain from configuring nuclear forces in a "launch on warning" or "launch under warning" nuclear posture, which may prompt a nuclear-armed country to launch a ballistic missile attack in response to detection by an early-warning satellite or sensor of a suspected incoming ballistic missile;

(G) an agreement not to target or interfere with the nuclear command, control, and communications infrastructure of another country through a kinetic attack or a cyberattack;

(H) an agreement on transparency measures or verifiable limits, or both, on hypersonic cruise missiles and glide vehicles that are fired from sea-based, ground, and air platforms; and

(I) an agreement to provide a baseline and continuous exchanges detailing the aggregate number of active nuclear weapons and associated systems possessed by each country.

(3) to seek to rejuvenate efforts in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament toward the negotiation of a verifiable Fissile Material Treaty or Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty, or to move negotiations to another international body or forum, such as a meeting of the P5, to verifiably prevent the production by any country of highly enriched uranium and plutonium for use in nuclear weapons;

(4) to seek to convene a series of head-of-state-level summits on nuclear disarmament modeled on the Nuclear Security Summits process, which saw the elimination of the equivalent of 150 nuclear weapons; and

(5) to refrain from developing new designs for nuclear warheads or bombs and to seek reciprocal commitments from other nuclear-armed countries.

SEC. 1365. SOVEREIGN DEBT RELIEF, RESPONSIBLE LENDING, AND PEACEBUILDING CONFERENCE.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support sovereign debt relief for low-income countries, conflict-affected countries, and other countries experiencing unsustainable debt burdens;

(2) to support responsible lending and borrowing standards that reduce the risk of future debt crises;

(3) to oppose debt-relief conditions that require privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict;

(4) to support transparent, participatory, and accountable use of savings generated by debt relief for health care, education, food security, housing, public infrastructure, environmental restoration, post-conflict recovery, and other peacebuilding purposes;

(5) to support orderly, fair, timely, and predictable sovereign debt restructuring mechanisms; and

(6) to oppose predatory collection of sovereign debt by creditors that acquire distressed debt for the purpose of extracting excessive returns from countries experiencing debt distress.

(b) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Sovereign debt distress can contribute to armed conflict, forced displacement, food insecurity, austerity, political instability, predatory resource extraction, and weakened democratic self-government.

(2) In 1996, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank launched the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative to reduce unsustainable debt burdens on low-income countries, and, in 2005, that initiative was supplemented by the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative to provide deeper cancellation of eligible debts owed to multilateral institutions.

(3) Debt relief can free public resources for health care, education, food security, infrastructure, environmental restoration, post-conflict recovery, and other investments that reduce the conditions that contribute to violence and instability.

(4) Debt relief that is conditioned on privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty can undermine peacebuilding and democratic stability.

(5) A durable international debt framework should promote responsible lending and borrowing, transparent debt contracting, meaningful public accountability, orderly sovereign debt workouts, and protection against predatory debt collection.

(6) The United States can promote peace by convening debtor countries, creditor countries, international financial institutions, regional development banks, the United Nations, civil society organizations, labor organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, and communities affected by debt distress to develop a fair, transparent framework centered on peacebuilding for sovereign debt relief.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Eligible bilateral debt.—The term "eligible bilateral debt" means any loan, credit, guarantee, insurance claim, concessional financing obligation, development assistance debt, export credit, food assistance credit, or other sovereign obligation owed by an eligible country to the United States.

(2) Eligible country.—The term "eligible country" means a foreign country that—

(A) is a low-income country;

(B) is experiencing sovereign debt distress;

(C) is affected by armed conflict, recent armed conflict, mass displacement, famine, or severe political instability; or

(D) is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, to be a country for which debt relief would materially advance peacebuilding, civilian welfare, democratic stability, or economic self-determination.

(3) Fund.—The term "Fund" means the Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund established under subsection (g).

(d) Peacebuilding conference on sovereign debt relief and responsible lending.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, and in consultation with the Secretary of Peacebuilding, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civic Dignity and Economic Security, and the Assistant Secretary for International Peacebuilding and Human Security, shall convene an international conference on sovereign debt relief, monetary reform, responsible lending, and peacebuilding.

(2) Participation.—The conference required under paragraph (1) shall seek participation from—

(A) debtor countries experiencing unsustainable debt burdens or debt distress;

(B) creditor countries;

(C) the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, regional development banks, and other international financial institutions;

(D) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations;

(E) labor organizations, civil society organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, public finance experts, and other nongovernmental stakeholders with relevant expertise; and

(F) communities directly affected by debt distress, austerity measures, resource extraction, forced displacement, or conflict.

(3) Purpose.—The purpose of the conference required under paragraph (1) shall be to develop a framework for sovereign debt relief, responsible lending and borrowing, and orderly sovereign debt restructuring that supports peacebuilding, democratic accountability, and economic self-determination, including monetary reform.

(e) Negotiating objectives.—In carrying out subsection (d), the United States shall seek international agreement on—

(1) cancellation or reduction of unsustainable bilateral and multilateral debts owed by low-income countries, conflict-affected countries, and other countries experiencing debt distress;

(2) use of grants, rather than new loans, for development assistance to countries for which additional borrowing would create or deepen debt distress;

(3) responsible lending and borrowing standards requiring that sovereign loans—

(A) be publicly disclosed in accessible form;

(B) include the principal amount, interest rate, fees, maturity, collateral, governing law, and material repayment terms;

(C) comply with applicable domestic and international law;

(D) be approved through transparent and accountable domestic legal processes;

(E) include an assessment of debt sustainability and the likely effect of the loan on public services, labor conditions, food security, environmental sustainability, and conflict risk; and

(F) not finance corruption, repression, forced displacement, severe labor exploitation, resource theft, or violations of international humanitarian law;

(4) debt-relief standards that prohibit conditions requiring privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict;

(5) debt portfolio audits to identify debts that are odious, illegal, fraudulent, corrupt, predatory, unconscionable, or inconsistent with responsible lending and borrowing standards;

(6) an orderly, fair, timely, and predictable sovereign debt workout mechanism, which may include arbitration, mediation, a standing international sovereign debt restructuring process, or another neutral mechanism capable of binding public and private creditors;

(7) measures to prevent predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt, including litigation or enforcement practices that undermine debt relief, humanitarian assistance, or peacebuilding;

(8) international monetary reform, public payment systems, nonextractive finance, and other public finance tools that reduce reliance on predatory debt and support peaceful economic development;

(9) disclosure and public accountability requirements for the use of savings generated by debt cancellation or debt reduction; and

(10) mechanisms to ensure that debt relief does not reduce other forms of development assistance, humanitarian assistance, or peacebuilding assistance.

(f) Use of voice, vote, and influence.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to support—

(1) debt cancellation, debt reduction, and debt restructuring consistent with this section;

(2) responsible lending and borrowing standards consistent with subsection (e)(3);

(3) limits on harmful conditionality consistent with subsection (e)(4);

(4) debt portfolio audits consistent with subsection (e)(5);

(5) orderly sovereign debt workout mechanisms consistent with subsection (e)(6);

(6) measures to prevent predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt consistent with subsection (e)(7);

(7) international monetary reform, public payment systems, nonextractive finance, and other public finance tools consistent with subsection (e)(8); and

(8) grant-based assistance for countries for which additional borrowing would create or deepen debt distress.

(g) Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund.—

(1) Establishment.—There is established in the Treasury a fund to be known as the Sovereign Debt Relief and Peacebuilding Fund.

(2) Peace dividend appropriation.—There is appropriated to the Fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$5,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2027, to remain available until expended. It is the intent of Congress that the appropriation under this paragraph be treated as a peace dividend from reductions in national defense budget function 050 under section 1342.

(3) Administration.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall administer the Fund in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding.

(h) Use of Fund.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for—

(1) the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 ([2 U.S.C. 661a](#)), of modifying, reducing, cancelling, or otherwise forgiving eligible bilateral debts owed to the United States;

(2) contributions by the United States to multilateral debt cancellation, debt reduction, or debt restructuring arrangements negotiated through international financial institutions;

(3) transfers to the Comptroller General of the United States for debt portfolio audits described in subsection (k);

(4) support for responsible lending and borrowing standards described in subsection (e)(3);

(5) support for orderly sovereign debt workout mechanisms described in subsection (e)(6); and

(6) administrative costs necessary to carry out this section.

(i) Bilateral debt cancellation authority.—

(1) In general.—The President, acting through the Secretary of the Treasury, may modify, reduce, cancel, or otherwise forgive any eligible bilateral debt owed to the United States by an eligible country, to the extent amounts are available in the Fund for the cost of such modification, reduction, cancellation, or forgiveness.

(2) No refund of amounts previously paid.—Cancellation of an eligible bilateral debt under this subsection shall not require the United States to refund principal, interest, fees, or charges paid before the date of cancellation, unless expressly provided by a subsequent Act of Congress.

(j) Multilateral debt cancellation authority.—The Secretary of the Treasury may use amounts in the Fund to support a multilateral debt cancellation, debt reduction, or debt restructuring arrangement if—

(1) the arrangement reduces or cancels debts owed by 1 or more eligible countries to an international financial institution;

(2) the arrangement is consistent with the policy and negotiating objectives described in subsections (a) and (e);

(3) the arrangement does not condition debt relief on privatization of public resources, increased costs for basic public services, reductions in essential public employment, or austerity measures that deepen poverty, food insecurity, displacement, or conflict; and

(4) the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the contribution would support peacebuilding, civilian welfare, democratic stability, or economic self-determination.

(k) Debt portfolio audits.—

(1) In general.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct audits of eligible bilateral debts and, to the extent practicable, debts owed by eligible countries to international financial institutions or private creditors, to identify debts that are odious, illegal, fraudulent, corrupt, predatory, unconscionable, or inconsistent with responsible lending and borrowing standards.

(2) Matters included.—An audit under paragraph (1) shall assess—

(A) the origin, purpose, principal amount, interest rate, fees, maturity, collateral, governing law, and repayment terms of the debt;

(B) whether the debt complied with applicable domestic and international law at the time it was incurred;

(C) whether the proceeds of the debt were used for the stated public purpose;

(D) whether the debt financed corruption, repression, forced displacement, severe labor exploitation, resource theft, or violations of international humanitarian law;

(E) whether the debt materially contributed to debt distress, austerity, economic instability, conflict, displacement, or deprivation of essential services; and

(F) whether cancellation, reduction, restructuring, or other remedial action would advance the purposes of this section.

(3) Consultation.—In conducting audits under this subsection, the Comptroller General may consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Peacebuilding, international financial institutions, debtor governments, civil society

organizations, labor organizations, anti-corruption experts, debt justice experts, and communities affected by debt distress.

(4) Prioritization, initial audit, and public availability.—

(A) Prioritization.—In selecting debts for audit, the Comptroller General shall give priority to—

(i) eligible bilateral debts for which action under subsection (i) is under consideration;

(ii) debts of eligible countries experiencing acute debt distress, armed conflict, post-conflict recovery, or humanitarian crisis;

(iii) debts for which credible information indicates the presence of 1 or more conditions described in paragraph (1); and

(iv) debts for which an audit is likely to materially inform action under subsection (i) or (j), or negotiations or international action under subsection (e) or (f).

(B) Initial audit.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall complete at least 1 audit under this subsection.

(C) Public availability.—Upon completion of an audit under this subsection, the Comptroller General shall submit the audit to Congress and make the audit publicly available in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex and may omit information prohibited from disclosure by law.

(l) Relationship to fellowship among nations and peace congresses.—

(1) Peace and stability partnerships.—A framework developed under this section may inform the establishment of a peace and stability partnership under section 1326, including partnership objectives relating to debt relief, public banking, monetary reform, nonextractive finance, public benefit systems, anti-corruption, labor standards, natural resource governance, and local productive capacity.

(2) Peace congresses.—A framework developed under this section may inform a peace and stabilization agenda developed under section 1362 if sovereign debt distress, austerity, predatory lending, predatory resource extraction, concentrated economic power, or deprivation of essential services contributes to the conflict or potential conflict addressed by the peace congress.

(3) No merger of authorities.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to authorize assistance, grants, cooperative agreements, debt cancellation, or debt restructuring except as otherwise authorized by law.

(m) Report to Congress.—

(1) Report required.—Not later than 180 days after the conclusion of the conference required under subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the conference.

(2) Contents.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) a description of the participants in the conference;
- (B) a summary of any framework, recommendations, or agreements developed through the conference;
- (C) a description of progress toward the negotiating objectives described in subsection (e);
- (D) an assessment of how sovereign debt distress, predatory lending, predatory collection, austerity, resource extraction, and harmful conditionality affect peacebuilding, democratic accountability, economic self-determination, forced displacement, food security, public health, education, and conflict risk;
- (E) an assessment of how debt relief and responsible lending standards may support peace and stability partnerships under section 1326;
- (F) an assessment of how sovereign debt relief and responsible lending standards may support peace congresses under section 1362;
- (G) a description of actions taken by the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution pursuant to subsection (f); and
- (H) recommendations for legislation or administrative action to advance sovereign debt relief, responsible lending, orderly sovereign debt workouts, limits on harmful conditionality, and protection against predatory collection of distressed sovereign debt.

(3) Public availability.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be made publicly available in an accessible format, except that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding may withhold information if public disclosure would materially harm an ongoing diplomatic negotiation.

Subtitle C—Presidential Address on Peace and Populism

SEC. 1371. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON PEACE AND POPULISM.

(a) Address.—Not later than July 4, 2027, the President shall deliver to Congress and the people of the United States an address describing progress made through the Jubilee, in carrying out the POPULIST Act, and in advancing peace, justice, prosperity, democratic self-government, and dignity for all.

(b) Consultation.—The President shall prepare the address in consultation with members of the Cabinet and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies.

(c) Public availability.—At the time the address is delivered, the President shall make the text of the address and supporting data and sources sufficient to substantiate its principal factual claims publicly available without charge in accessible and searchable formats.

(d) Matters addressed.—The address shall describe, in clear language and using concrete measures and examples to the extent practicable—

(1) progress in the lives of ordinary people, including changes in health care coverage and costs, poverty, employment, wages, education, housing, household debt, the cost of living, and access to essential public systems;

(2) progress in ensuring that people working in the United States are authorized for employment, that all workers are protected from exploitation and unfair competition, and that workers are empowered to meaningfully participate in collective bargaining;

(3) progress in reducing concentrations of economic and political power, including actions by the Federal Trade Commission and other Federal agencies to promote competition, limit algorithmic price coordination, safeguard against mega-mergers, and prevent unfair, deceptive, and abusive acts or practices;

(4) progress toward establishing justice, including changes in incarceration, community safety, access to legal services, de-escalation of the war on drugs, promoting government accountability, immigration reform, the establishment of complaints.gov, and rebuilding public trust;

(5) progress toward democratic self-government, including the principle of one citizen, one vote, reducing the influence of political spending, addressing gerrymandering with fair redistricting standards, expanding representation, and statehood for Washington, D.C.;

(6) progress in building a better food system, including reductions in child hunger and food insecurity, implementation of universal free school meals, stronger enforcement against unfair agricultural practices, restoration of country-of-origin labeling, and rebuilding public capacity in the Department of Agriculture;

(7) progress in reining in Big Tech and regulating artificial intelligence, including breaking up dominant digital platforms, protecting data privacy, restricting surveillance advertising and surveillance pricing, protecting consumers from addictive product designs, limiting children's access to social media, and ensuring that technology serves human dignity;

(8) progress in making housing affordable, including restrictions on excessive institutional ownership of homes, preservation of rural and farmworker housing, reductions in homelessness and housing cost burdens, rehabilitation and expansion of public housing, and the status of the study on a modern metropolis in the heartland of the nation;

(9) progress in reforming the monetary and banking system to reduce dependence on money created through private debt and support broad-based economic abundance, including through sovereign money, public banking and Treasury transaction accounts, the National Infrastructure Bank, and the Strategic Public Production Corporation;

(10) progress in advancing fellowship among nations, including diplomatic engagement and normalization, restraint of broad economic sanctions, humanitarian access, family reunification, clean energy and nonproliferation cooperation, peace and stability partnerships, civilian international assistance, sovereign debt relief, and other peaceful economic and civic cooperation;

(11) progress in the abolition or reduction of standing armies, including reductions in the national defense budget, the ending of forever wars, restoration of congressional control over

war powers, progress toward nuclear disarmament, prevention of first-use nuclear strikes, and protection of outer space from weaponization;

(12) progress in the holding and promotion of peace congresses, including peace congresses for conflict prevention and stabilization, the Sudan peace process, nuclear arms-control talks and disarmament summits, and the sovereign debt relief, responsible lending, and peacebuilding conference; and

(13) priorities for continuing the work begun under the POPULIST Act of 2026, including legislative provisions for consideration in the legislative package to be bargained for in 2028, as part of the larger goal of making America a great country in which the majority of citizens no longer feel that the political and economic systems are stacked against them.

([The POPULIST Act of 2026](#), TITLE XIII, version 2.1, last updated August 7, 2026)