

Subtitle A—Jubilee Reform

SEC. 111. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The concept of a jubilee, drawn from the biblical tradition, recognized that societies accumulate not only financial obligations but also moral debts that must regularly be forgiven. Such jubilees, said to occur every 50 years, proclaimed liberty throughout the land, included the release of those held in enslavement or incarceration.

(2) As the United States marks its 250th birthday, a national jubilee is an opportunity to confront moral failures such as our system of mass incarceration, which has inflicted lasting harm on individuals, families, and communities and stands as a spiritual stain on the soul of the United States of America.

(3) Federal sentencing policy adopted over the last 4 decades, including mandatory minimum penalties and rigid sentencing frameworks, has produced excessive and disproportionate terms of imprisonment, shifted power away from judges toward inflexible statutory rules, and undermined the Constitutional goal of individualized justice.

(4) Extended incarceration yields sharply diminishing public safety returns after substantial time served, while imposing escalating human, fiscal, and institutional costs, including the maintenance of a large aging prison population that poses little risk to public safety and requires increasingly expensive medical and custodial care.

(5) The abolition of Federal parole eliminated individualized and ongoing review of incarceration decisions, replacing it with fixed sentencing assumptions made at a single point in time, regardless of later maturation, rehabilitation, changed circumstances, or demonstrated readiness for reintegration.

(6) Parole and second-look mechanisms conditioned on conduct, rehabilitation, and public safety promote accountability rather than leniency, reinforce respect for the law, and better align punishment with the Constitutional purposes of sentencing than irreversible and inflexible incarceration schemes. Retroactive application is necessary to restore equal treatment under law.

(7) The continued operation of the Guantanamo Bay military prison, including the prolonged detention of individuals without charge or trial, represents a continuing failure of justice, departs from Constitutional principles, due process, and the rule of law, and has caused lasting damage to the moral authority of the United States at home and abroad.

(8) Congress has the authority and the responsibility to correct systemic injustices it has created, including unjust sentencing regimes and unlawful detention practices, and to restore liberty in a manner consistent with public safety, Constitutional values, and human dignity.

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

(1) to mark a Jubilee in the United States' 250th year through forgiveness of excessive punishment, restoration of liberty, and renewal of justice; and

(2) to reform Federal sentencing and incarceration policy in a manner that recognizes the inherent human capacity for growth, rehabilitation, and self-improvement, while protecting public safety and upholding the Constitution.

SEC. 112. REPEAL OF MANDATORY MINIMUMS.

(a) Refusal of congressional witness to testify or produce papers.—[Section 192 of title 2](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than one month nor".

(b) Contested election witness process.—[Section 390 of title 2](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "subpenaed" and inserting "subpoenaed"; and

(2) by striking "less than one month nor".

(c) Commodity Exchange Act enforcement penalties.—[Section 13a of title 7](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than six months nor more than one year" and inserting "more than 1 year".

(d) Cotton futures contract penalties.—[Section 15b\(k\) of title 7](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than 30 days nor".

(e) Federal Seed Act penalties.—[Section 195\(3\) of title 7](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than six months nor".

(f) Nutrition assistance fraud.—[Section 2024 of title 7](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter following "upon the second and any subsequent conviction thereof", by striking "shall be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than five years" and inserting "shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years"; and

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter following "upon the second and any subsequent conviction thereof", by striking "shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years" and inserting "shall be imprisoned for not more than 5 years".

(g) Bringing in certain noncitizens.—[Section 1324\(a\)\(2\)\(B\) of title 8](#), United States Code, is amended in the matter following clause (iii)—

(1) by striking "less than 3 nor"; and

(2) by striking "less than 5 nor".

(h) Reentry after deportation.—[Section 1326\(b\)\(3\) of title 8](#), United States Code, is amended after "imprisoned for a period of" by inserting "not more than".

(i) Foreign banking price-fixing offenses.—[Section 617 of title 12](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than one year and not".

(j) Foreign banking officer offenses.—[Section 630 of title 12](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than two years nor".

(k) Import restraint penalties.—[Section 8 of title 15](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than three months nor".

(l) Ballistic knife penalties.—[Section 1245\(b\) of title 15](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "not less than five years and".

(m) Destruction of motor vehicles carrying radioactive or nuclear material.—[Section 33\(b\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "imprisoned for any term of years not less than 30, or for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years or to life imprisonment".

(n) Continuing financial crimes enterprise.—[Section 225\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended in the matter following paragraph (2) by striking "a term of not less than 10 years and" and inserting "any term of years".

(o) Chemical weapons penalties.—[Section 229A\(a\)\(2\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "punished by death or imprisoned for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years, or to the death penalty, or to life imprisonment".

(p) Explosives and arson penalties.—[Section 844 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "not less than 5 years and";

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking "not less than 7 years and"; and

(C) in paragraph (3) by striking "shall be subject to the death penalty, or imprisoned for not less than 20 years or for life" and inserting "shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years, which may be life, or to the death penalty";

(2) in subsection (h), by amending the matter following paragraph (2) to read as follows—

"including a felony which provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device may be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment for not more than 10 years. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction under this subsection, such person may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 20 years."; and

(3) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking "not less than 5 years and"; and

(B) by striking "not less than 7 years and".

(q) Firearms mandatory minimums.—[Section 924 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (c) and (e).

(r) Restricted ammunition penalties.—[Section 929 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Whoever, during and in relation to the commission of a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime (including a crime of violence or drug trafficking crime which provides for an enhanced punishment if committed by the use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or device) for which such person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, uses or carries a firearm

and is in possession of armor piercing ammunition capable of being fired in such firearm, may be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years.

"(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'drug trafficking crime' means any felony punishable under the Controlled Substances Act ([21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.](#)), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act ([21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.](#)), or [chapter 705 of title 46](#)."

(s) Aggravated identity theft.—[Section 1028A of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "shall" each place it occurs and inserting "may";

(B) in paragraph (1) by inserting "not more than" before "2 years"; and

(C) in paragraph (2) by inserting "not more than" before "5 years"; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

(t) Murder within special jurisdictions.—[Section 1111\(b\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows—

"(b) Within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States:

"(1) Whoever is guilty of murder in the first degree shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for any term of years or for life; and

"(2) Whoever is guilty of murder in the second degree, shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life."

(u) Murder by prisoner serving life sentence.—[Section 1118\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows—

"(a) Offense.—A person who, while confined in a Federal correctional institution under a sentence for a term of life imprisonment, commits the murder of another shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for any term of years or by life imprisonment."

(v) Protection of persons aiding Federal investigations.—[Section 1122\(c\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than 1 year nor".

(w) Kidnapping.—[Section 1201 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter following subsection (a)(5) to read as follows—

"shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life and, if the death of any person results, shall be punished by death or imprisonment for any term of years or for life."; and

(2) in the matter following subsection (g)(1)(B) to read as follows—

"the sentence under this section for such offense shall include imprisonment for any term of years."

(x) Hostage taking.—[Section 1203\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended after "punished by death or" by inserting "imprisonment for any term of years or to".

(y) Animal fighting attendance.—[Section 1389\(a\)\(3\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than 6 months nor".

(z) Piracy offenses.—[Sections 1651](#), [1652](#), [1653](#), [1655](#), and [1661 of title 18](#), United States Code, are amended by striking "imprisoned for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years or to life imprisonment".

(aa) Plunder of vessel.—[Section 1658\(b\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "not less than ten years and may be imprisoned" and inserting "for any term of years or".

(bb) Civil service exam fraud.—[Section 1917 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended in the matter following paragraph (4) by striking "less than ten days nor".

(cc) Murder for hire.—[Section 1958\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "shall be punished by death or life imprisonment" and inserting "may be punished by death or imprisoned for any term of years or for life".

(dd) Bank robbery and incidental crimes.—[Section 2113\(e\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "shall be imprisoned not less than ten years, or if death results shall be punished by death or life imprisonment" and inserting "shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years, or if death results shall be punished by death or imprisonment for any term of years, which may be life".

(ee) Aggravated sexual abuse of children.—[Section 2241\(c\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "not less than 30 years or for life. If the defendant" and inserting "any term of years or for life. A defendant who";

(2) by striking "unless the death penalty is imposed, the defendant shall be sentenced to life in prison" and inserting "shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any term of years, or to the death penalty, or to life in prison".

(ff) Sexual exploitation of children.—[Section 2251\(e\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "less than 15 years nor";

(2) by striking "less than 25 years nor";

(3) by striking "imprisoned not less than 35 years nor more than life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years or to life imprisonment"; and

(4) by striking "shall be punished by death or imprisoned for not less than 30 years or for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years, or to the death penalty, or to life imprisonment".

(gg) Child pornography conspiracy.—[Section 2252\(b\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "less than 5 years and not"; and

(B) by striking "less than 15 years and not"; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking "less than 10 years nor".

(hh) Child pornography distribution.—[Section 2252A of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking "less than 5 years and not"; and

(ii) by striking "less than 15 years and not"; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking "less than 10 years nor"; and

(2) in subsection (g)(1) by striking "not less than 20".

(ii) Recordkeeping violation, second offense.—[Section 2257\(i\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "imprisoned for any period of years not more than 10 years but not less than 2 years" and inserting "imprisoned for not more than 10 years".

(jj) Certain penalties for registered sex offenders.—[Section 2260A of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 10 years" and inserting "may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years".

(kk) Interstate domestic violence.—[Section 2261\(b\)\(6\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "not less than 1 year" and inserting "not more than 5 years".

(ll) Coercion, enticement, and transportation involving minors.—[Section 2422\(b\)](#) and [section 2423\(a\) of title 18](#), United States Code, are amended by striking "imprisoned not less than 10 years or for life" and inserting "imprisoned for any term of years or for life".

(mm) Serious violent felony sentencing.—[Section 3559 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1) to read as follows—

"(1) Penalty.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is convicted in a court of the United States of a serious violent felony shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life, if—";

(2) in subsection (d)(1) by striking "imprisonment for life" and inserting "imprisonment for any term of years, or for life."; and

(3) by repealing subsections (e)-(f).

(nn) Customs officer bribery.—[Section 283 of title 19](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "not less than three months".

(oo) Narcotic farm escape.—[Section 212 of title 21](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "not less than one month and".

(pp) Poison prevention packaging violations.—[Section 622 of title 21](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than one year nor".

(qq) Continuing criminal enterprise.—[Section 848 of title 21](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by—

(A) striking "not be less than 20 years and which may be up to life imprisonment" and inserting "for any term of years or for life";

(B) striking "of him" and inserting "of such person"; and

(C) striking "he shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 30 years and which may be up to life imprisonment" and inserting "they shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any term of years up to life";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "he violates" and inserting "they violate";

(3) by striking subsection (d); and

(4) in subsection (e)(1), in paragraphs (A) and (B) by striking "which shall not be less than 20 years, and".

(rr) Consular officer neglect or malfeasance.—[Section 4221 of title 22](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "whenever he is required or deems" and inserting "whenever required or when such officer deems";

(2) by striking "he shall" and inserting "they shall";

(3) by striking "nor less than one year"; and

(4) by striking "he may" and inserting "they may".

(ss) Obstruction of navigable waters.—[Section 410 of title 33](#), United States Code, is amended in the undesignated second paragraph—

(1) by striking "shall have power, and he";

(2) by striking "he may at any time modify" and inserting "may be modified at any time"; and

(3) by striking "not less than thirty days nor".

(tt) Harbor-related offenses.—[Section 411 of title 33](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than thirty days nor".

(uu) Interference with aids to navigation.—[Section 447 of title 33](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than six months nor".

(vv) Atomic energy sabotage.—[Section 2272\(b\) of title 42](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "not less than 25 years" and inserting "for any term of years";

(2) by striking "not less than 30 years" and inserting "for any term of years"; and

(3) by striking "punished by imprisonment for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years which may be life".

(ww) Maritime drug law enforcement penalties.—[Section 58109\(a\) of title 46](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "at least one year but".

(xx) Communications Act offenses.—[Section 13 of title 47](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "may be imprisoned not less than six months" and inserting "may be imprisoned not more than 1 year".

(yy) Communications carrier recordkeeping offenses.—[Section 220\(e\) of title 47](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "less than one year nor".

(zz) Aircraft piracy.—[Section 46502 of title 49](#), United States Code, is amended:

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A) and subsection (b)(1) by striking "imprisoned for at least 20 years" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years"; and

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(B) and subsection (b)(2) by striking "put to death or imprisoned for life" and inserting "subject to imprisonment for any term of years, or to the death penalty, or to life imprisonment".

SEC. 113. MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.

(a) In general.—[Subchapter C](#) of chapter 229 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3626 the following:

"Sec. 3627. Modification of certain terms of imprisonment.

"(a) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a court may reduce a term of imprisonment imposed upon a defendant if—

"(1) the defendant—

"(A) was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than 10 years and has served not less than 10 years in custody for the offense; or

"(B) is under a criminal justice sentence for a Jubilee-eligible offense; and

"(2) the court finds, after considering the factors set forth in subsection (e), that—

"(A) the defendant—

"(i) is not a danger to the safety of any person or the community; and

"(ii) demonstrates readiness for reentry; and

"(B) the interests of justice warrant a sentence modification.

"(b) Jubilee review.—

"(1) In general.—For any individual who is under a criminal justice sentence for a Jubilee-eligible offense, the court that imposed the sentence shall, on motion of the individual, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the attorney for the Government, or the court, conduct a sentencing review hearing. If the individual is indigent, counsel shall be appointed under section 3006A to represent the individual in any sentencing review proceedings under this subsection.

"(2) Jubilee-eligible offenses.—There is a rebuttable presumption that a court shall reduce a term of imprisonment imposed upon a defendant if the term of imprisonment resulted, in whole or in part, from a Jubilee-eligible offense.

"(c) Supervised release.—

"(1) In general.—Any defendant whose sentence is reduced pursuant to subsection (a) may be ordered to serve—

"(A) the term of supervised release included as part of the original sentence imposed on the defendant; or

"(B) in the case of a defendant whose original sentence did not include a term of supervised release, a term of supervised release not to exceed the authorized terms of supervised release described in [section 3583](#).

"(2) Conditions of supervised release.—The conditions of supervised release and any modification or revocation of the term of supervised release shall be in accordance with [section 3583](#).

"(d) Jubilee-eligible offenses expunged.—After a sentencing hearing under subsection (b), a court may—

"(1) expunge each conviction or adjudication of juvenile delinquency for a Jubilee-eligible offense entered by the court before the date of enactment of this Act, and any associated arrest;

"(2) vacate the existing sentence or disposition of juvenile delinquency and, if applicable, impose any remaining sentence or disposition of juvenile delinquency on the individual as if the POPULIST Act, and the amendments made by such Act, were in effect at the time the offense was committed; and

"(3) order that all records related to a conviction or adjudication of juvenile delinquency that has been expunged or a sentence or disposition of juvenile delinquency that has been vacated under such Act be sealed and only be made available by further order of the court.

"(e) Factors and information to be considered in determining whether to modify a term of imprisonment.—

"(1) In general.—The court, in determining whether to reduce a term of imprisonment pursuant to subsection (a)—

"(A) may consider the factors described in section 3553(a), including the nature of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; and

"(B) shall consider—

"(i) the age of the defendant at the time of the offense;

"(ii) the age of the defendant at the time of the sentence modification petition and relevant data regarding the decline in criminality as the age of defendants increase;

"(iii) any presentation of argument and evidence by counsel for the defendant;

"(iv) a report and recommendation of the Bureau of Prisons, including information on whether the defendant has substantially complied with the rules of each institution in which the defendant has been confined and whether the defendant has completed any educational, vocational, or other prison program, where available;

"(v) any report and recommendation of the United States attorney for any district in which an offense for which the defendant is imprisoned was prosecuted;

"(vi) whether the defendant has demonstrated maturity, rehabilitation, and a fitness to reenter society sufficient to justify a sentence reduction;

"(vii) any statement, which may be presented orally or otherwise, by any victim of an offense for which the defendant is imprisoned or by a family member of the victim if the victim is deceased;

"(viii) any report from a physical, mental, or psychiatric examination of the defendant conducted by a licensed health care professional;

"(ix) the family and community circumstances of the defendant, including any history of abuse, trauma, or involvement in the child welfare system, and the potential benefits to children and family members of reunification with the defendant;

"(x) the role of the defendant in the offense and whether, and to what extent, an adult was involved in the offense if the defendant was a juvenile at the time of the offense;

"(xi) the diminished culpability of juveniles as compared to that of adults, and the hallmark features of youth, including immaturity, impetuosity, and failure to appreciate risks and consequences, if the defendant was a juvenile at the time of the offense;

"(xii) the availability to the defendant of opportunities to participate in a reintegration or reentry program, including access to a reintegration program such as a program established pursuant to section 114 of the POPULIST Act, if applicable;

"(xiii) if the defendant is enrolled in the American Union Jobs Program (42 U.S.C. 1398A et seq.), the anticipated impact of the financial stability provided by such program on the defendant's successful reentry and reduced risk of recidivism; and

"(xiv) any other information the court determines relevant to the decision of the court.

"(2) Rebuttable presumption.—In the case of a defendant who is 50 years of age or older on the date on which the defendant files an application for a sentence reduction under

subsection (a), there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the defendant shall be released, absent specific findings on public safety, victim impact, or individualized risk.

"(f) Limitation on applications pursuant to this section.—

"(1) Second application.—Not earlier than 5 years after the date on which an order denying release on an initial application under this section becomes final, a court shall entertain a second application by the same defendant under this section.

"(2) Third application.—Not earlier than 2 years after the date on which an order entered by a court on a second application under paragraph (1) becomes final, a court shall entertain a third application by the same defendant under this section.

"(3) Final application.—A court shall entertain a final application if the defendant—

"(A) is 50 years of age or older; and

"(B) has exhausted the sentencing modification process.

"(g) Procedures.—

"(1) Notice.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the 10th year of imprisonment begins for a defendant sentenced to more than 10 years of imprisonment for an offense, the Bureau of Prisons shall provide written notice of this section to—

"(A) the defendant; and

"(B) the sentencing court, the United States attorney, and the Federal Public Defender or Executive Director of the Community Defender Organization for the judicial district in which the sentence described in this paragraph was imposed.

"(2) Application.—

"(A) In general.—An application for a sentence reduction under this section shall be filed in the judicial district in which the sentence was imposed as a motion to reduce the sentence of the defendant pursuant to this section and may include affidavits or other written material.

"(B) Requirement.—A motion to reduce a sentence under this section shall be filed with the sentencing court and a copy shall be served on the United States attorney for the judicial district in which the sentence was imposed.

"(3) Expanding the record; hearing.—

"(A) Expanding the record.—After the filing of a motion to reduce a sentence under this section, the court may direct the parties to expand the record by submitting additional written materials relating to the motion.

"(B) Hearing.—

"(i) In general.—The court shall, upon request of the defendant or the Government, conduct a hearing on the motion, at which the defendant and counsel for the defendant shall be given the opportunity to be heard.

"(ii) Evidence.—In a hearing under this section, the court shall allow parties to present evidence.

"(iii) Defendant's presence.—At a hearing under this section, the defendant shall be present unless the defendant waives such privilege. The requirement under this clause may be satisfied by the defendant appearing by video teleconference.

"(iv) Counsel.—A defendant who is unable to afford counsel is entitled to have counsel appointed, at no cost to the defendant, to represent the defendant for the application and proceedings under this section, including any appeal, unless the defendant, having been advised by the court, knowingly and expressly waives such privilege.

"(v) Findings.—The court shall state in open court, and file in writing, the reasons for granting or denying a motion under this section.

"(C) Appeal.—The Government or the defendant may file a notice of appeal in the district court for review of a final order under this section. The time limit for filing such appeal shall be governed by rule 4(b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

"(4) Crime victims notified.—Upon receiving an application under paragraph (2), the United States attorney shall provide any notifications required under [section 3771](#).

"(h) Annual report.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and once every year thereafter, the United States Sentencing Commission shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on requests for sentence reductions under this section and shall publish the report on a publicly accessible website.

"(2) Contents.—Each report required to be published under paragraph (1) shall include, for the 1-year period preceding the report—

"(A) the number of—

"(i) incarcerated individuals who were granted a sentence reduction under this section;

"(ii) incarcerated individuals who were denied a sentence reduction under this section; and

"(iii) incarcerated individuals released under this section;

"(B) the demographic characteristics, including age, race, and gender, of—

"(i) the incarcerated individuals who applied for a sentence reduction under this section;

"(ii) the incarcerated individuals who were granted a sentence reduction under this section; and

"(iii) the incarcerated individuals who were released under this section;

"(C) the location, categorized by Federal circuit and State, of—

"(i) the incarcerated individuals who applied for a reduction under this section;

"(ii) the incarcerated individuals who were granted a reduction under this section;
and

"(iii) the incarcerated individuals who were released under this section; and

"(D) the average sentence reduction granted under this section.

"(3) Attorney General cooperation.—The Attorney General shall—

"(A) assist and provide information to the United States Sentencing Commission in the performance of the duties of the Commission under this subsection; and

"(B) promptly respond to requests from the Commission.

"(i) Definition.—In this section, the term 'Jubilee-eligible offense' has the meaning given that term in section 102(a) of the POPULIST Act."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections for [subchapter C](#) of chapter 229 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3626 the following:

"3627. Modification of certain terms of imprisonment."

(c) Technical and conforming amendment.—[Section 3582\(c\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B) by striking the word "and";

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting at the end the word "and"; and

(3) inserting a new paragraph (3) as follows:

"(3) the court may reduce a term of imprisonment in accordance with section 3627."

(d) Crime victim notification.—[Section 3771\(a\)\(4\) of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting "sentencing review," after "sentencing,".

(e) Applicability.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to any conviction entered before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 114. REENTRY AND REINTEGRATION GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) Establishment.—The Attorney General shall establish a grant program, to be administered through the Department of Justice, to support reentry and reintegration services for individuals released from incarceration, including individuals released pursuant to section 3627 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this subtitle.

(b) Eligible recipients.—Grants under this section may be awarded to—

- (1) eligible States, as defined by section 115(c) of the POPULIST Act;
- (2) units of local government in eligible States;
- (3) Tribal governments;
- (4) nonprofit organizations, including community-based and faith-based organizations; and
- (5) partnerships among entities described in paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) Authorized uses of funds.—Amounts made available under this section may be used to support—

- (1) transitional and long-term community housing, including housing paired with supportive services;
- (2) case management and reentry planning, including individualized release planning coordinated with courts, probation offices, and correctional facilities;
- (3) employment readiness, job placement, credentialing, and coordination with public employment programs;
- (4) access to physical health care, mental health care, and substance use disorder treatment;
- (5) assistance in obtaining government-issued identification, benefits enrollment, and restoration of civil rights;
- (6) family reunification services, including parenting support and child welfare coordination;
- (7) transportation assistance necessary to access employment, treatment, or court obligations;
- (8) data systems and capacity-building necessary to deliver, track, and evaluate reentry services; and
- (9) any other service the Attorney General determines appropriate to facilitate successful reintegration and reduce recidivism.

(d) Priority.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to applications that—

- (1) serve individuals released after lengthy terms of incarceration;
- (2) coordinate services beginning prior to release and continuing post-release;
- (3) demonstrate partnerships with local employers, housing providers, or service agencies; and
- (4) include plans to serve individuals released pursuant to sentence modification or second look proceedings.

(e) State participation incentive.—A State that elects to participate in sentence review, release, or reintegration efforts consistent with this subtitle shall be eligible for enhanced consideration or increased grant amounts under this section, as determined by the Attorney General.

(f) Funding.—

(1) Rescission.—Of the amounts appropriated under section 90003 of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ([PL 119-21](#)) for detention capacity, \$500,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

(2) Reallocation.—There is appropriated, from the amounts rescinded under paragraph (1) or any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000 to carry out this section, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 2028.

(g) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a State to modify its criminal laws, grant sentence reductions, order release, or achieve any specific reduction in incarceration levels as a condition of receiving a grant under this section.

SEC. 115. INCENTIVES FOR STATE SECOND LOOK AND JUBILEE REENTRY CAPACITY.

(a) In general.—The Attorney General shall establish a program of grants and technical assistance to eligible States to support the creation, expansion, or acceleration of second look sentence review, early release evaluation, and reentry capacity consistent with the purposes of this subtitle.

(b) Amount of grant available.—Not more than 1 grant may be awarded under this section to each eligible State, which shall be an amount equal to the greater of—

(1) \$4,700,000; or

(2) the product of—

(A) \$1,200; and

(B) the number of individuals under the jurisdiction of such eligible State's correctional authorities as of December 31, 2023, as reported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

(c) Eligible State defined.—The term "eligible State" means a State (which, for purposes of this subsection, includes the District of Columbia) that—

(1) has implemented, commits to implement, or is actively implementing—

(A) a law, court rule, or administrative procedure that provides for second look sentence modification which is substantially similar to section 3627 of title 18, United States Code;

(B) a law, court rule, or administrative procedure that provides for solitary confinement reform which is substantially similar to section 4016 of title 18, United States Code; and

(C) integration of each jail or prison commissary system in such State with a digital Treasury account described in section 623(b)(8) of the POPULIST Act, to permit the fee-free transfer of funds with respect to incarcerated individuals; and

(2) commits to Jubilee-year prioritization and accelerated review of incarcerated people who fall into 1 or more of the following categories:

(A) individuals who have served 10 years or more of a term of imprisonment;

(B) individuals convicted of Jubilee-eligible offenses; or

(C) individuals born prior to July 4, 1976; and

(3) has implemented, commits to implement, or is actively implementing reentry supports on or before the date of release for individuals granted sentence reductions, including ensuring identification documents.

(d) Authorized uses of funds.—A State receiving a grant under this section may use such funds to support—

(1) judicial and adjudicatory capacity, including the hiring, training, or temporary appointment of judges, magistrates, hearing officers, or court staff necessary to conduct sentence review;

(2) appointment and compensation of counsel for individuals eligible for second look review;

(3) prosecution and victim notification resources necessary to process sentence review petitions in a timely manner;

(4) modernization and integration of criminal justice data systems to—

(A) identify eligible individuals, track outcomes, and report required metrics; or

(B) implement improvements that will make criminal record expungement or sealing automatic;

(5) accelerated reentry preparation, including pre-release planning, identification assistance, benefits enrollment, housing placement, and employment readiness;

(6) grants or subgrants to nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, or local governments that provide reentry, transitional housing, mental health, substance use treatment, education, job training, or family reunification services; and

(7) coordination between correctional agencies, courts, reentry providers, and community supervision agencies to ensure continuity of care and supervision.

(e) No outcome mandate.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a State to grant sentence reductions, order release, or achieve any specific reduction in incarceration levels as a condition of receiving funds under this section.

(f) Application and approval.—A State seeking a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Attorney General at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Attorney General may require, including a description of—

(1) the State's existing or proposed second look or sentence review mechanisms;

(2) how grant funds will be used to increase review and reentry capacity; and

(3) how the State will collect and report data under subsection (g).

(g) Reporting.—Each State receiving a grant under this section shall submit annual reports through fiscal year 2028 to the Attorney General describing—

(1) the number of individuals reviewed for sentence modification;

(2) the number of sentence reductions and releases granted;

(3) demographic and offense characteristics of reviewed individuals;

(4) reentry services provided;

(5) any available public safety or recidivism outcomes, including rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration data where available;

(6) the number of incarcerated individuals placed in solitary confinement during the reporting period, including the number of individuals held—

(A) for more than 15 consecutive days; or

(B) for more than 30 days in any 60-day period;

(7) the number of individuals placed in solitary confinement who would qualify as vulnerable persons under section 4016(a)(13) of title 18, United States Code; and

(8) a description of any statutory, regulatory, or administrative limitations adopted by the State since the issuance of the grant relating to the use, duration, review, or oversight of solitary confinement.

(h) Funding.—

(1) Rescission.—Of the amounts appropriated under section 90003 of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ([PL 119-21](#)) for detention capacity, \$1,500,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

(2) Reallocation.—There is appropriated, from the amounts rescinded under paragraph (1) or any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,500,000,000 to carry out this section, to remain available until the end of fiscal year 2028.

SEC. 116. RE-ESTABLISHING OF FEDERAL PAROLE.

(a) In general.—[Part III of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting before chapter 313 the following:

"CHAPTER 312—PAROLE

"SEC. 4221. Definitions.

"SEC. 4222. Parole Commission created.

"SEC. 4223. Powers and duties of the Commission.

"SEC. 4224. Powers and duties of the Chairperson.

"SEC. 4225. Time of eligibility for release on parole.

"SEC. 4226. Parole determination criteria.

"SEC. 4227. Information considered.

"SEC. 4228. Parole determination proceeding; time.

"SEC. 4229. Conditions of parole.

"SEC. 4230. Jurisdiction of Commission.

"SEC. 4231. Early termination of parole.

"SEC. 4232. Aliens.

"SEC. 4233. Summons to appear or warrant for retaking of parolee.

"SEC. 4234. Revocation of parole.

"SEC. 4235. Appeal.

"SEC. 4236. Applicability of Administrative Procedure Act.

"Sec. 4221. Definitions.

"(a) As used in this chapter—

"(1) Commission.—The term 'Commission' means the United States Parole Commission;

"(2) Commissioner.—The term 'Commissioner' means any member of the United States Parole Commission;

"(3) Director.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Bureau of Prisons;

"(4) Eligible prisoner.—The term 'eligible prisoner' means any Federal prisoner who is eligible for parole pursuant to this title or any other law, including any Federal prisoner whose parole has been revoked and who is not otherwise ineligible for parole;

"(5) Parolee.—The term 'parolee' means any eligible prisoner who has been released on parole or deemed as if released on parole under section 4164, section 4184, or section 4225(f); and

"(6) Rules.—The term 'rules' means rules made by the Commission under section 4223.

"Sec. 4222. Parole Commission created.

"(a) Generally.—There is hereby established, as an independent agency in the Department of Justice, a United States Parole Commission which shall be comprised of 9 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate a Chairperson.

"(b) Term.—The term of office of a Commissioner shall be 6 years, except that the term of a person appointed as a Commissioner to fill a vacancy shall expire 6 years from the date upon which such person was appointed and qualified. Upon the expiration of a term of office of a Commissioner, the Commissioner shall continue to act until a successor has been appointed and qualified, except that no Commissioner may serve in excess of 12 years.

"(c) Compensation.—Commissioners shall be compensated at the maximum rate payable under [5 U.S.C. 5376](#).

"Sec. 4223. Powers and duties of the Commission.

"(a) Administrative powers.—The Commission shall meet at least quarterly, and by majority vote shall—

"(1) make rules establishing guidelines for the powers enumerated in subsection (b) of this section and such other rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out a national parole policy and the purposes of this chapter;

"(2) create such regions as are necessary to carry out this chapter; and

"(3) ratify, revise, or deny any request for regular, supplemental, or deficiency appropriations, prior to the submission of the requests to the Office of Management and Budget by the Chairperson, which requests shall be separate from those of any other agency of the Department of Justice.

"(b) Substantive powers.—The Commission, by majority vote, and pursuant to the procedures set out in this chapter, shall have the power to—

"(1) grant or deny an application or recommendation to parole any eligible prisoner;

"(2) impose reasonable conditions on an order granting parole;

"(3) modify or revoke an order paroling any eligible prisoner; and

"(4) request probation officers and other individuals, organizations, and public or private agencies to perform such duties with respect to any parolee as the Commission deems necessary for maintaining proper supervision of and assistance to such parolees; and so as to assure that no probation officers, individuals, organizations, or agencies shall bear excessive caseloads.

"(c) Delegation.—The Commission, by majority vote, and pursuant to rules and regulations—

"(1) may delegate to any Commissioner or commissioners powers enumerated in subsection (b) of this section;

"(2) may delegate to administrative law judges any powers necessary to conduct hearings and proceedings, take sworn testimony, obtain and make a record of pertinent information, make findings of probable cause and issue subpoenas for witnesses or evidence in parole revocation proceedings, and recommend disposition of any matters enumerated in subsection (b) of this section, except that any such findings or recommendations shall be based upon the concurrence of not less than 2 such administrative law judges;

"(3) may delegate authority to conduct hearings held pursuant to section 4234 to any officer or employee of the executive or judicial branch of Federal or State government; and

"(4) may review, or may delegate to the National Appeals Board the power to review, any decision made pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection except that any such decision so reviewed must be reaffirmed, modified or reversed within 30 days of the date the decision is rendered, and, in case of such review, the individual to whom the decision applies shall be informed in writing of the Commission's actions with respect thereto and the reasons for such actions.

"(d) Quorum.—Except as otherwise provided by law, any action taken by the Commission pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be taken by a majority vote of all individuals currently holding office as members of the Commission which shall maintain and make available for public inspection a record of the final vote of each member on statements of policy and interpretations adopted by it. In so acting, each Commissioner shall have equal responsibility and authority, shall have full access to all information relating to the performance of such duties and responsibilities, and shall have 1 vote.

"(e) Cooperation with States.—

"(1) Generally.—The Commission shall, upon the request of the head of any law enforcement agency of a State or of a unit of local government in a State, make available as expeditiously as possible to such agency, with respect to individuals who are under the jurisdiction of the Commission, who have been convicted of felony offenses against the United States, and who reside, are employed, or are supervised in the geographical area in which such agency has jurisdiction, the following information maintained by the Commission (to the extent that the Commission maintains such information)—

"(A) the names of such individuals;

"(B) the addresses of such individuals;

"(C) the dates of birth of such individuals;

"(D) the Federal Bureau of Investigation numbers assigned to such individuals;

"(E) photographs and fingerprints of such individuals; and

"(F) the nature of the offenses against the United States of which each such individual has been convicted and the factual circumstances relating to such offense.

"(2) Nondissemination requirement.—Any law enforcement agency which receives information under this subsection shall not disseminate such information outside of such agency.

"Sec. 4224. Powers and duties of the Chairperson.

"(a) Generally.—The Chairperson shall—

"(1) convene and preside at meetings of the Commission under section 4223 and such additional meetings of the Commission as the Chairperson may call or as may be requested in writing by at least 3 Commissioners;

"(2) appoint, fix the compensation of, assign, and supervise all personnel employed by the Commission except that—

"(A) the appointment of any administrative law judge shall be subject to approval of the Commission within the first year of the judge's employment; and

"(B) regional Commissioners shall appoint and supervise such personnel employed regularly and full time in their respective regions as are compensated at a rate up to and including grade 11 of the General Schedule pay rates ([5 U.S.C. 5332](#));

"(3) assign duties among officers and employees of the Commission, including Commissioners, so as to balance the workload and provide for orderly administration;

"(4) direct the preparation of requests for appropriations for the Commission, and the use of funds made available to the Commission;

"(5) designate not fewer than 3 Commissioners to serve on the National Appeals Board of whom 1 shall be so designated to serve as vice chairperson of the Commission (who shall act as Chairperson of the Commission in the absence or disability of the Chairperson or in the event of the vacancy of the Chairpersonship), and designate, for each such region established under section 4223, 1 Commissioner to serve as regional Commissioner in each such region, but in each such designation the Chairperson shall consider years of service, personal preference and fitness, and no such designation shall take effect unless concurred in by the President, or the President's designee;

"(6) serve as spokesman for the Commission and report annually to Congress on the activities of the Commission; and

"(7) exercise such other powers and duties and perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter or as may be otherwise provided by law.

"(b) Administrative powers.—The Chairperson shall have the power to—

"(1) without regard to section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, and other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of the functions of the Commission, with any public agency, or with any person, firm, association, corporation, educational institution, or nonprofit organization;

"(2) accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding [section 1342 of title 31](#), United States Code;

"(3) procure for the Commission temporary and intermittent services under [section 3109\(b\) of title 5](#), United States Code;

"(4) collect systematically the data obtained from studies, research, and the empirical experience of public and private agencies concerning the parole process;

"(5) carry out programs of research concerning the parole process to develop classification systems which describe types of offenders, and to develop theories and practices which can be applied to the different types of offenders;

"(6) publish data concerning the parole process;

"(7) devise and conduct, in various geographical locations, seminars, workshops and training programs providing continuing studies and instruction for personnel of Federal, State and local agencies and private and public organizations working with parolees and connected with the parole process; and

"(8) use the services, equipment, personnel, information, facilities, and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement therefor of other Federal, State, local, and private agencies with their consent.

"(c) Policies to be followed.—In carrying out the functions under this section, the Chairperson shall be governed by the national parole policies promulgated by the Commission.

"Sec. 4225. Time of eligibility for release on parole.

"(a) Generally.—Whenever confined and serving a definite term or terms of 1 year or more, a prisoner shall be eligible for release on parole after serving:

"(1) 1/3 of such term or terms, or

"(2) after serving 10 years of a life sentence, or of a sentence of over 25 years, notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary, or

"(3) the period described in paragraph (1) or (2), as applicable, calculated using the term or terms of imprisonment as modified pursuant to section 3627.

"A prisoner convicted under the law of the District of Columbia shall be subject to the guidelines used by the former District of Columbia board of parole.

"(b) Courts' power at time of sentencing.—Upon entering a judgment of conviction, the court having jurisdiction to impose sentence, when in its opinion the ends of justice and best interest of the public require that the defendant be sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, may—

"(1) designate in the sentence of imprisonment imposed a minimum term at the expiration of which the prisoner shall become eligible for parole, which term may be less than but shall not be more than 10 years; or

"(2) fix the maximum sentence of imprisonment to be served in which event the court may specify that the prisoner may be released on parole at such time as the Commission may determine.

"(c) Information for court.—

"(1) Commitment for study.—If the court desires more detailed information as a basis for determining the sentence to be imposed, the court may commit the defendant to the custody of the Attorney General, which commitment shall be deemed to be for the maximum sentence of imprisonment prescribed by law, for a study as described in subsection (d).

"(2) Report to court.—The results of such study, together with any recommendations which the Director of the Bureau of Prisons believes would be helpful in determining the disposition of the case, shall be furnished to the court within 3 months unless the court grants time, not to exceed an additional 3 months, for further study.

"(3) Court order.—After receiving such reports and recommendations, the court may in its discretion—

"(A) place the offender on probation as authorized by section 3561; or

"(B) modify the sentence pursuant to section 3627 of title 18, United States Code; or

"(C) affirm the sentence of imprisonment originally imposed, or reduce the sentence of imprisonment, and commit the offender under any applicable provision of law.

"(4) Commencement of term of sentence.—The term of the sentence shall run from the date of original commitment under this section.

"(d) Study of prisoner sentenced to imprisonment.—Upon commitment of a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment under subsection (a) or (b), the Director, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, shall cause a complete study to be made of the prisoner and shall furnish to the Commission a summary report together with any recommendations which in their opinion would be helpful in determining the suitability of the prisoner for parole. This report may include data regarding the prisoner's previous delinquency or criminal convictions, pertinent circumstances of the prisoner's social background and capabilities, the prisoner's mental and physical health, and such other factors the Director considers pertinent. The Commission may make such other investigation as it may deem necessary.

"(e) Duty of probation officers.—Upon request of the Commission, it shall be the duty of the various probation officers and government bureaus and agencies to furnish the Commission information available to such officer, bureau, or agency, concerning any eligible prisoner or parolee and whenever not incompatible with the public interest, their views and recommendation with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

"(f) Short prison terms.—Any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a term or terms of not less than 6 months but not more than 1 year shall be released at the expiration of such sentence less good time deductions provided by law, unless the court which imposed sentence shall, at the time of sentencing, provide for the prisoner's release as if on parole after service of 1/3 of such term or terms notwithstanding section 4164. This subsection does not prevent delivery of any person released on parole to the authorities of any State otherwise entitled to custody of such person.

"(g) Reduction in sentence.—At any time upon motion of the Bureau of Prisons, the court may reduce any minimum term to the time the defendant has served, if notice of such motion has been provided pursuant to [section 3771\(a\)\(2\) of title 18](#), United States Code. The court shall have jurisdiction to act upon the application and no hearing shall be required.

"(h) Promotion of sentence reduction motions.—The Bureau of Prisons shall accept nominations for such motions from any employee or agent who is in contact with the defendant on a regular basis, and shall promote this subsection within its jurisdiction.

"Sec. 4226. Parole determination criteria.

"(a) Generally.—An eligible prisoner shall be granted parole, subject to subsections (b) and (c), and pursuant to guidelines issued by the Commission, if the eligible prisoner has substantially observed the rules of the institution or institutions to which they have been confined, and if the

Commission, upon consideration of the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the prisoner, determines that release would not—

"(1) depreciate the seriousness of the offense or promote disrespect for the law; or

"(2) jeopardize the public welfare;

"such prisoner shall be released.

"(b) Good cause exception.—The Commission may grant or deny release on parole notwithstanding the guidelines referred to in subsection (a) of this section if it determines there is good cause for so doing, if the prisoner is furnished written notice stating with particularity the reasons for its determination, including in detail the information relied upon.

"(c) Release after 2/3 of sentence.—Any prisoner, serving a sentence of 5 years or longer, who is not earlier released under this section or any other applicable provision of law, shall be released on parole after having served 2/3 of each consecutive term or terms, or after serving 30 years of each consecutive term or terms of more than 45 years including any life term, whichever is earlier, but the Commission shall not release such prisoner if it determines that the prisoner has seriously or frequently violated institution rules and regulations or that there is a reasonable probability that they will commit any Federal, State, or local crime.

"Sec. 4227. Information considered.

"(a) In making a determination under this chapter (relating to release on parole), the Commission shall consider, if available and relevant—

"(1) reports and recommendations which the staff of the facility in which such prisoner is confined may make;

"(2) official reports of the prisoner's prior criminal record, including a report or record of earlier probation and parole experiences;

"(3) presentence investigation reports;

"(4) recommendations regarding the prisoner's parole made at the time of sentencing by the sentencing judge;

"(5) a statement, which may be presented orally or otherwise, by any victim of the offense for which the prisoner is imprisoned (or by a family member of the victim if the victim is deceased) about the financial, social, psychological, and emotional harm done to, or loss suffered by such victim;

"(6) reports of physical, mental, or psychiatric examination of the offender;

"(7) release plans submitted by the prisoner and correctional staff; and

"(8) such additional relevant information concerning the prisoner (including information submitted by the prisoner) as may be reasonably available.

"(b) Consideration of development and change over time.—In addition to the information described in subsection (a), the Commission shall consider—

"(1) the age of the prisoner at the time of the offense and at the time of the parole determination;

"(2) evidence of maturation, rehabilitation, and readiness for reentry;

"(3) the length of time served and the relationship between continued incarceration and any identifiable public safety benefit;

"(4) the prisoner's conduct while incarcerated, with greater weight given to sustained compliance and completion of educational, vocational, therapeutic, or rehabilitative programs;

"(5) family and community circumstances, including the availability of stable housing, employment, and community support upon release;

"(6) the availability to the prisoner of reintegration supports established under Federal law, including income, employment, health care, or reentry programs; and

"(7) any other factor bearing on whether continued incarceration is necessary to achieve the purposes of punishment.

"(c) Limitation.—The Commission shall not deny parole based solely on the seriousness of the offense of conviction or generalized assumptions about recidivism, absent individualized findings based on current information.

"Sec. 4228. Parole determination proceeding; time.

"(a) General rule.—In making a determination under this chapter (relating to parole), the Commission shall conduct a parole determination proceeding unless it determines on the basis of the prisoner's record that the prisoner will be released on parole.

"(1) Whenever feasible, the initial parole determination proceeding for a prisoner eligible for parole under subsections (a) and (b)(1) of section 4225 shall be held not later than 60 days before the date of such eligibility for parole.

"(2) Whenever feasible, the initial parole determination proceeding for a prisoner eligible for parole pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of section 4225 or released on parole and whose parole has been revoked shall be held not later than 90 days following such prisoner's imprisonment or reimprisonment in a Federal institution, as the case may be.

"(3) An eligible prisoner may knowingly and intelligently waive any proceeding under this section.

"(b) Preparation.—

"(1) At least 60 days before any parole determination proceeding, the prisoner shall be provided with—

"(A) written notice of the time and place of the proceeding; and

"(B) reasonable access to any report or other document to be used by the Commission in making its determination, including the parole analyst summary.

"(2) Waiver and scheduling.—A prisoner may knowingly and intelligently waive the advance notice required in paragraph (1)(A). If such notice is waived, the parole determination proceeding may be held at the next regularly scheduled proceeding of the Commission at the institution in which the prisoner is confined.

"(c) Exceptions to disclosure.—

"(1) Subsection (b)(1)(B) does not apply to—

"(A) diagnostic opinions which, if disclosed to the eligible prisoner, could lead to a serious disruption of the prisoner's institutional program;

"(B) any document that reveals sources of information obtained upon a promise of confidentiality; or

"(C) any other information which, if disclosed, might result in physical harm or other serious harm to any person.

"(2) If any document is deemed by the Commission, the Bureau of Prisons, or any other agency to fall within the exclusionary provisions of paragraph (1), the Commission, the Bureau, or such other agency, as applicable, shall summarize the basic contents of the material withheld, taking into account the need for confidentiality and the potential impact on the prisoner, and shall furnish such summary to the prisoner.

"(d) Consultation.—

"(1) During the period before the parole determination proceeding described in subsection (b), a prisoner may consult, as provided by the Director, with a representative described in paragraph (2) and may consult by mail or other means with any person concerning such proceeding.

"(2) The prisoner may be represented at the parole determination proceeding by a representative who qualifies under rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission, and such rules shall not exclude attorneys as a class.

"(e) Personal appearance of prisoner.—The prisoner shall be permitted to appear and testify on their own behalf at the parole determination proceeding and may be accompanied by a legal spouse if the spouse is approved for visitation at the facility in which the prisoner is housed.

"(f) Record.—A full and complete audio and video record of each parole determination proceeding shall be created and retained by the Commission. Upon request, the Commission shall make available to an eligible prisoner any such record retained of the proceeding.

"(g) Decision and notice.—The Commission shall furnish the eligible prisoner with a written notice of its determination not later than 21 days, excluding holidays, after the date of the parole determination proceeding. If parole is denied—

"(1) such notice shall state with particularity the reasons for such denial; and

"(2) if feasible, a personal conference between the prisoner and a representative of the Commission shall—

"(A) explain the reasons for such denial; and

"(B) include advice to the prisoner as to what steps may be taken to enhance their chance of being released at a subsequent proceeding.

"(h) Frequency of parole determination proceedings.—If release on parole is not granted, subsequent parole determination proceedings shall be conducted not less frequently than—

"(1) once every 12 months in the case of a prisoner serving a term or terms of more than 1 year but less than 10 years; or

"(2) once every 18 months in the case of a prisoner serving a term or terms of 10 years or longer.

"Sec. 4229. Conditions of parole.

"(a) Mandatory conditions.—In every case, the Commission shall impose as conditions of parole—

"(1) that the parolee not commit another Federal, State, or local crime;

"(2) that, if a fine was imposed, the parolee make a diligent effort to pay such fine in accordance with the judgment; and

"(3) if the parolee is a person described in section 4042(c)(4), that they:

"(A) report the address where they will reside and any subsequent change of residence to the probation officer responsible for supervision; and

"(B) register in any State where they reside, are an employee, or are a student (as such terms are defined in section 111 of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act ([34 U.S.C. 20911](#))).

"(b) Additional conditions.—The Commission may impose or modify conditions of parole only to the extent that such conditions are—

"(1) reasonably related to the nature and circumstances of the offense of conviction and the history and characteristics of the parolee;

"(2) necessary to promote public safety or to support the successful reintegration of the parolee into the community; and

"(3) no more restrictive than necessary to achieve the purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

"(c) Prohibited bases.—The Commission shall not impose or continue any condition of parole—

"(1) based solely on the seriousness of the offense of conviction;

"(2) based on conduct for which the parolee has already been punished, absent a current and articulable risk related to supervision;

"(3) that unreasonably interferes with the parolee's ability to obtain or maintain lawful employment, housing, education, or necessary medical care, unless the Commission makes specific written findings that such interference is necessary to protect public safety; or

"(4) that is imposed for a punitive purpose rather than a supervisory or reintegrative purpose.

"(d) Clarity and notice of conditions.—The Commission shall—

"(1) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the parolee understands the conditions of parole, including the consequences of noncompliance; and

"(2) provide upon release a written statement of each condition of parole, stated with sufficient specificity to serve as a clear guide to supervision and conduct.

"(e) Residential and monitoring conditions.—

"(1) As a condition of parole or release as if on parole, the Commission may require a parolee—

"(A) to reside in or participate in the program of a residential community treatment center, or both, for all or part of the period of parole; or

"(B) to remain at a place of residence during nonworking hours and, if the Commission so directs, to have compliance with this condition electronically monitored.

"(2) A condition under paragraph (1)(B) may be imposed only as an alternative to incarceration and only upon a finding that less restrictive conditions are insufficient.

"(3) A parolee residing in a residential community treatment center pursuant to this subsection may be required to pay such costs incident to such residence as the Commission deems appropriate, taking into account the parolee's ability to pay.

"(f) Modification of conditions.—

"(1) The Commission may modify conditions of parole on its own motion or on the motion of a United States probation officer supervising the parolee if the parolee receives notice of the proposed modification and has 10 days after receipt of such notice to submit views.

"(2) Following such 10-day period, the Commission shall have 21 days, excluding holidays, to act on the proposed modification.

"(3) The Commission may modify conditions of parole without regard to the notice period described in paragraph (1) if the Commission determines that immediate modification is necessary to prevent imminent harm to the parolee or to the public.

"(4) A parolee may petition the Commission at any time for a modification of conditions.

"(5) This subsection shall not apply to modifications imposed as part of a revocation proceeding under section 4234.

"Sec. 4230. Jurisdiction of Commission.

"(a) Custody.—A parolee shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the Attorney General until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which such parolee was sentenced.

"(b) Termination.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the jurisdiction of the Commission over the parolee shall terminate no later than the date of the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which they were sentenced, except that—

"(1) such jurisdiction shall terminate at an earlier date to the extent provided under section 4164 (relating to mandatory release), section 4184 (relating to release as if on parole), or section 4231 (relating to early termination of parole supervision); and

"(2) in the case of a parolee who has been convicted of any criminal offense committed subsequent to release on parole, and such offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment, detention, or incarceration in any penal facility, the Commission shall determine, in accordance with the provisions of section 4234(b) or (c), whether all or any part of the unexpired term being served at the time of parole shall run concurrently or consecutively with the sentence imposed for the new offense, but in no case shall such service, together with such time as the parolee has previously served in connection with the offense for which they were paroled, be longer than the maximum term for which they were sentenced in connection with such offense.

"(c) Extension.—In the case of any parolee found to have intentionally refused or failed to respond to any reasonable request, order, summons, or warrant of the Commission or any member or agent thereof, the jurisdiction of the Commission may, by judicial order, be extended for the period during which the parolee so refused or failed to respond.

"(d) Concurrence of running of term.—The parole of any parolee shall run concurrently with the period of parole, probation, or supervised release under the same or any other Federal, State, or local sentence.

"(e) Supervised release for same offense.—During any period in which a parolee is also subject to supervised release for the same offense—

"(1) the parolee shall be supervised solely under this chapter;

"(2) each day successfully served on parole shall be credited as a day served on supervised release;

"(3) no separate condition, modification, or revocation proceeding may be imposed or initiated under section 3583 during the period of concurrent supervision; and

"(4) upon termination of parole, any unexpired portion of the term of supervised release shall continue in accordance with section 3583.

"(f) Certificate of discharge.—Upon the termination of the jurisdiction of the Commission over any parolee, the Commission shall issue a certificate of discharge to such parolee and to such other agencies as it may determine.

"Sec. 4231. Early termination of parole.

"(a) In general.—Upon its own motion or upon request of the parolee, the Commission may terminate supervision over a parolee prior to the termination of jurisdiction under section 4230.

"(b) Review.—

"(1) 2 years after each parolee's release on parole, and at least annually thereafter, the Commission shall review the status of the parolee to determine the need for continued supervision. In calculating such 2-year period there shall not be included any period of release on parole prior to the most recent such release, nor any period served in confinement on any other sentence.

"(2) The Commission shall establish early termination guidelines and there shall be a presumption that supervision over the parolee shall be terminated at the designated time unless detailed written reasons are offered by the Commission that prove the parolee would be a danger to the public safety.

"(c) Presumptive termination.—

"(1) 5 years after each parolee's release on parole, the Commission shall terminate supervision over such parolee unless it is determined, after a hearing conducted in accordance with the procedures prescribed in section 4234(a)(2), that such supervision should not be terminated because there is a likelihood that the parolee will engage in conduct violating any criminal law.

"(2) If supervision is not terminated under paragraph (1), the parolee may request a hearing annually thereafter, and a hearing, with procedures as provided in paragraph (1), shall be conducted with respect to such termination of supervision not less frequently than biennially.

"(3) In calculating the 5-year period referred to in paragraph (1), there shall not be included any period of release on parole prior to the most recent such release, nor any period served in confinement on any other sentence.

"Sec. 4232. Aliens.

"When an alien prisoner subject to deportation becomes eligible for parole, the Commission may authorize the release of such prisoner on condition that such person be deported and remain outside the United States. Such person shall be delivered to the duly authorized immigration official for deportation when their parole becomes effective, unless such prisoner requests asylum. The alien prisoner may remain incarcerated while the asylum request is processed.

"Sec. 4233. Summons to appear or warrant for retaking of parolee.

"(a) In general.—If any parolee is alleged to have violated parole, the Commission may—

"(1) summon such parolee to appear at a hearing conducted pursuant to section 4234; or

"(2) issue a warrant and retake the parolee as provided in this section.

"(b) Issuance.—Any summons or warrant issued under this section shall be issued by the Commission as soon as practicable after discovery of the alleged violation, except when delay is deemed necessary. Imprisonment in an institution shall not be deemed grounds for delay of such issuance, except that, in the case of any parolee charged with a criminal offense, issuance of a summons or warrant may be suspended pending disposition of the charge.

"(c) Contents.—Any summons or warrant issued pursuant to this section shall provide the parolee with written notice of—

"(1) the conditions of parole allegedly violated as provided under section 4229;

"(2) the procedures and protections available to the parolee under this chapter; and

"(3) the possible action which may be taken by the Commission.

"(d) Execution of warrant.—Any officer of any Federal penal or correctional institution, or any Federal officer authorized to serve criminal process within the United States, to whom a warrant issued under this section is delivered, shall execute such warrant in a manner consistent with constitutional requirements and applicable Federal law, by taking such parolee and returning the parolee to the custody of the regional commissioner, or to the custody of the Attorney General, if the Commission shall so direct.

"Sec. 4234. Revocation of parole.

"(a) Procedural protections for parolee.—

"(1) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any alleged parole violator summoned or retaken under section 4233 shall be accorded the opportunity to have—

"(A) a preliminary hearing at or reasonably near the place of the alleged parole violation or arrest, without unnecessary delay, to determine if there is probable cause to believe that a condition of parole has been violated; and upon a finding of probable cause a digest shall be prepared by the Commission setting forth in writing the factors considered and the reasons for the decision, a copy of which shall be given to the parolee within a reasonable period of time; except that after a finding of probable cause the Commission may restore any parolee to parole supervision if—

"(i) continuation of revocation proceedings is not warranted;

"(ii) incarceration of the parolee pending further revocation proceedings is not warranted by the alleged frequency or seriousness of such violation or violations;

"(iii) the parolee is not likely to fail to appear for further proceedings; and

"(iv) the parolee does not constitute a danger to themselves or others; and

"(B) upon a finding of probable cause under subparagraph (A), a revocation hearing at or reasonably near the place of the alleged parole violation or arrest within 60 days of such determination of probable cause, except that a revocation hearing may be held at the same time and place set for the preliminary hearing.

"(2) Hearings held pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be conducted by the Commission in accordance with the following procedures:

"(A) Notice to the parolee of the conditions of parole alleged to have been violated, and the time, place, and purposes of the hearing.

"(B) Opportunity for the parolee to be represented by—

"(i) an attorney retained by the parolee;

"(ii) if financially unable to retain counsel, by counsel provided pursuant to section 3006A;

"(iii) a representative as provided by rules and regulations;

"unless the parolee knowingly and intelligently waives such representation.

"(C) Opportunity for the parolee to appear and testify, and present witnesses and relevant evidence.

"(D) Opportunity for the parolee to be apprised of the evidence against them and, upon request, to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, unless the Commission specifically finds substantial reason for not so allowing.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, the Commission may subpoena witnesses and evidence, pay witness fees as established for the courts of the United States, and seek enforcement of subpoenas through the district courts.

"(b) Effect of conviction.—

"(1) Conviction for any criminal offense committed subsequent to release on parole shall constitute probable cause for purposes of subsection (a). In cases in which a parolee has been convicted of such an offense and is serving a new sentence in an institution, a parole revocation warrant or summons issued pursuant to section 4233 may be placed against the parolee as a detainer. Such detainer shall be reviewed by the Commission within 180 days of notification to the Commission of placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, have an opportunity to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the detainer, and, unless waived, shall have counsel as provided in subsection (a)(2)(B) to assist in the preparation of such application.

"(2) If the Commission determines that additional information is needed to review a detainer, a dispositional hearing may be held at the institution where the parolee is confined. The parolee shall have notice of such hearing, be allowed to appear and testify on their own behalf, and, unless waived, shall have counsel as provided in subsection (a)(2)(B).

"(3) Following the disposition review, the Commission may—

"(A) let the detainer stand; or

"(B) withdraw the detainer.

"(c) Hearing.—Any alleged parole violator who—

"(1) is summoned or retaken by warrant under section 4233 and knowingly and intelligently waives the hearing provided under subsection (a);

"(2) knowingly and intelligently admits violation at a preliminary hearing held pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A); or

"(3) is retaken pursuant to subsection (b);

"shall receive a revocation hearing within 90 days of the date of retaking. The alleged parole violator shall have notice of such hearing, be allowed to appear and testify on their own behalf, and, unless waived, shall have counsel or another representative as provided in subsection (a)(2)(B).

"(d) Actions of the Commission.—Whenever a parolee is summoned or retaken pursuant to section 4233, and the Commission finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the parolee has violated a condition of parole,

"(1) for criminal conviction, the Commission may, after considering the seriousness thereof, take any of the following actions:

"(A) restore the parolee to supervision;

"(B) reprimand the parolee;

"(C) modify the parolee's conditions of parole;

"(D) refer the parolee to a residential community treatment center for all or part of the remainder of the original sentence; or

"(E) formally revoke parole or release as if on parole pursuant to this title; or

"(2) for a technical violation of parole, the Commission shall—

"(A) consider whether any action is warranted by the frequency or seriousness of the parolee's violation;

"(B) employ the least restrictive intervention necessary to address the violation and protect public safety;

"(C) consider whether the violation reflects reentry challenges, unmet supervision needs, or conditions that may be modified to improve compliance;

"(D) prioritize continued supervision in the community whenever consistent with public safety; and

"(E) ensure that incarceration is used only when lesser interventions have been determined to be insufficient.

"(e) Written notice.—The Commission shall furnish the parolee with a written notice of its determination not later than 21 days, excluding holidays, after the date of the revocation hearing. If parole is revoked, a digest shall be prepared by the Commission setting forth in writing the factors considered and reasons for such action, a copy of which shall be given to the parolee.

"Sec. 4235. Appeal.

"(a) Application.—Whenever an individual disputes the time of eligibility for release under section 4225, parole release is denied under section 4226, parole conditions are imposed or modified under section 4229, parole discharge is denied under section 4231(b) or (c), or parole is modified or revoked under section 4234, the individual to whom any such decision applies may

appeal such decision by submitting a written application to the National Appeals Board not later than 60 days following the date on which the decision is rendered.

"(b) Requirement to act.—The National Appeals Board, upon receipt of the appellant's papers, shall act pursuant to rules and regulations within 60 days to reaffirm, modify, or reverse the decision and shall inform the appellant in writing of the decision and the reasons therefor.

"(c) Attorney General's request.—The National Appeals Board may review any decision of a regional commissioner upon the written request of the Attorney General filed not later than 30 days following the decision and, by majority vote, shall reaffirm, modify, or reverse the decision within 60 days of receipt of the Attorney General's request. The Board shall inform the Attorney General and the individual to whom the decision applies in writing of its decision and the reasons therefor.

"Sec. 4236. Applicability of Administrative Procedure Act.

"(a) Generally.—For purposes of the provisions of [chapter 5 of title 5](#), United States Code, other than sections 554, 555, 556, and 557, the Commission is an 'agency' as defined in such chapter.

"(b) Special rule.—For purposes of subsection (a), [section 553\(b\)\(3\)\(A\) of title 5](#), United States Code, relating to rulemaking, does not include the phrase 'general statements of policy'.

"(c) Judicial review.—To the extent that actions of the Commission pursuant to section 4223(a)(1) are not in accord with [section 553 of title 5](#), United States Code, they shall be reviewable in accordance with sections 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of chapters at the beginning of [part III of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to chapter 313 the following new item:

"312. Parole."

(c) Continuity of United States Parole Commission.—Any United States Parole Commission in existence on the date of enactment of this section, including the Commission continued pursuant to section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 ([Public Law 98-473](#)), shall be deemed to be the United States Parole Commission established under section 4222 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this section, and shall continue in existence without interruption.

(d) Transfer of authority, functions, and matters.—All authority, jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions, personnel, property, records, proceedings, and pending matters of the United States Parole Commission existing on the date of enactment of this section are hereby transferred to and vested in the United States Parole Commission established under chapter 312 of title 18, United States Code, as added by this section. Any parole determination, supervision decision, warrant, summons, condition of release, revocation proceeding, appeal, or other action taken or pending before the date of enactment shall continue in effect and be carried out under chapter 312, unless modified or superseded pursuant to law.

(e) Applicability and prioritization.—This section shall apply to prisoners whose convictions occur before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act, and the Commission shall prioritize parole determinations for such individuals who, under the amendments made by this Act, would have been eligible for parole on such date.

(f) Construction and references.—

(1) Any reference in Federal law, regulation, order, guidance, or document to [chapter 311 of title 18](#), United States Code, or to the United States Parole Commission as established thereunder, shall be deemed to refer to chapter 312 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission as established thereunder.

(2) [Chapter 311 of title 18](#), United States Code, shall apply only to the extent necessary to effectuate continuity for actions taken before the date of enactment of this Act and shall have no independent operative effect inconsistent with chapter 312.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to reduce, impair, or eliminate any parole eligibility, procedural protection, or substantive protection that existed under Federal law on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) Conforming amendment relating to supervised release.—[Section 3624\(e\) of title 18, United States Code](#), is amended by striking "for another offense" and inserting "for the same or another offense".

SEC. 117. GOOD TIME CREDITS.

(a) In general.—[Part III of title 18](#), United States Code, as amended by this Act, is further amended by inserting after [chapter 309](#) the following:

"CHAPTER 310—GOOD TIME CREDITS

"SEC. 4181. Computation generally.

"SEC. 4182. Industrial good time.

"SEC. 4183. Discharge.

"SEC. 4184. Released prisoner as parolee.

"SEC. 4185. Forfeiture for offense.

"SEC. 4186. Restoration of forfeited commutation.

"Sec. 4181. Computation generally.

"(a) Each prisoner convicted of an offense against the United States and confined in a penal or correctional institution for a definite term other than for life, whose record of conduct shows faithful observance of rules and no punishment, shall be entitled to a deduction from the term of their sentence beginning with the day on which the sentence commences to run, as follows:

"5 days for each month, if the sentence is not less than 6 months and not more than 1 year.

"6 days for each month, if the sentence is more than 1 year and less than 3 years.

"7 days for each month, if the sentence is not less than 3 years and less than 5 years.

"8 days for each month, if the sentence is not less than 5 years and less than 10 years.

"10 days for each month, if the sentence is 10 years or more.

"(b) When 2 or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences shall be the basis upon which the deduction shall be computed.

"Sec. 4182. Industrial good time.

"(a) A prisoner may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, be allowed a deduction from their sentence of not to exceed 3 days for each month of any year or any part thereof.

"(b) In the discretion of the Attorney General such allowance may also be made to a prisoner performing exceptionally meritorious service or performing duties of outstanding importance in connection with institutional operations.

"(c) A prisoner may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, be allowed a deduction from their sentence of up to 3 additional days for each month or part thereof for superior program achievement. Superior program achievement includes, but is not limited to, satisfactory progress towards degrees from accredited educational institutions or completion certificates from vocational technical or rehabilitative programs and teaching such courses of study. Each inmate shall be permitted to substitute Bureau-certified educational programs in place of institutional employment or be allowed to do both. Such extra good time allowances shall be in addition to commutation of time for good conduct under section 4181 and under the same terms and conditions and without regard to length of sentence.

"Sec. 4183. Discharge.

"All current and future sentences shall be recalculated by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons based upon the criteria set forth in sections 4181 and 4182(a), (b), and (c), notwithstanding any other statute to the contrary. Except as hereinafter provided, a prisoner shall be released at the expiration of their term of sentence less the time deducted for good conduct. A certificate of such deduction shall be entered on the commitment by the warden or keeper. If such release date falls upon a Saturday, a Sunday, or on a Monday which is a legal holiday at the place of confinement, the prisoner may be released at the discretion of the warden or keeper on the preceding Friday. If such release date falls on a holiday which falls other than on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the prisoner may be released at the discretion of the warden or keeper on the day preceding the holiday.

"Sec. 4184. Released prisoner as parolee.

"A prisoner having served their term or terms less good-time deductions shall, upon release, be deemed as if released on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which they were sentenced, less 180 days. This section shall not prevent delivery of a prisoner to the authorities of any State otherwise entitled to custody of such person.

"Sec. 4185. Forfeiture for offense.

"If during the term of imprisonment a prisoner commits any offense or violates the rules of the institution, all or any part of such person's earned good time may be forfeited.

"Sec. 4186. Restoration of forfeited commutation.

"The Attorney General may restore any forfeited or lost good time or such portion thereof as they deem proper upon recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of chapters at the beginning of [part III of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to [chapter 309](#) the following new item:

"310. Good time credits."

SEC. 118. CONFORMING DUTIES RELATED TO PAROLE.

(a) Amendment to duties of the United States Sentencing Commission.—[Section 994 of title 28](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(z) Duties relating to parole.

"(1) Parole consistency.—In promulgating guidelines and policy statements under this section, the Commission shall ensure that such guidelines and policy statements are consistent with chapter 312 of title 18, United States Code, and shall not be construed or applied to limit, delay, or frustrate parole eligibility, parole consideration, or release presumptions established under Federal law.

"(2) Recognition of parole as primary release mechanism.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall treat parole, rather than supervised release or extended terms of imprisonment, as the primary mechanism for determining the timing of release for eligible Federal prisoners, except where Congress has expressly provided otherwise.

"(3) Conforming amendments.—Not later than May 1, 2027, the Commission shall promulgate amendments to the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and relevant policy statements to conform to the amendments made by subtitle A of title I of the POPULIST Act, including amendments restoring parole eligibility, modifying mandatory minimum penalties, and authorizing second-look and sentence modification mechanisms.

"(4) Retroactive application.—Any amendment promulgated pursuant to paragraph (3) shall apply retroactively, notwithstanding subsection (p) or subsection (u), and shall authorize courts and parole authorities to grant relief consistent with such amendments.

"(5) No negative inference.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit or limit any court, the United States Parole Commission, or any other decision making authority from adopting, implementing, or incorporating changes in law or policy made by subtitle A of title I of the POPULIST Act prior to the issuance or effective date of amendments to the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

"(6) Construction.—In the event of any conflict between the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and chapter 312 of title 18, United States Code, chapter 312 shall control."

SEC. 119. CLOSING GUANTÁNAMO BAY MILITARY PRISON.

(a) Repealing restriction on closure.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sections 8130 through 8133 of Division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 ([PL 119-75](#)) shall have no force or effect.

(b) Closure of facility.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall close the Department of Defense detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, not later than January 1, 2027.

(c) Restriction on use of funds.—

(1) Restriction.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 or fiscal year 2028 or beyond may be used for the Guantánamo Bay detention facility.

(2) Exception.—Amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 may be used for the following purposes related to the detention of foreign nationals who were detained at the Guantánamo Bay detention facility on the date of enactment:

(A) Transfer to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for purposes of pretrial detention, detention during a trial, or while serving a sentence, of any such person charged with:

(i) an offense under [chapter 47A of title 10](#), United States Code, as added by section 3 of the Military Commissions Act of 2006;

(ii) a felony offense under [title 18](#), United States Code; or

(iii) [chapter 47 of title 10](#), United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

provided that any detention complies with section 4016 of title 18, United States Code, as inserted by this Act.

(B) Transfer of any such person to another country, provided that—

(i) the transfer complies with the [Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees](#), done at Geneva July 28, 1951, the [Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment](#), done at New York December 10, 1984, and Federal law; and

(ii) an individual being so transferred who is asserting a well-founded fear of torture, abuse, or persecution has an opportunity to have the claim heard by the Executive Office for Immigration Review, subject to the same judicial review provided for in section 242(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1252\(a\)\(4\)](#)).

(C) Release of any other such person.

(d) Immigration status.—The transfer of an individual under subsection (c)(2)(A) shall not be considered an entry into the United States for purposes of immigration status.

(e) Alternative sites.—Congress may, by separate legislation after the enactment of this Act, amend the destination for detention in subsection (c)(2)(A).

(f) Authorization of appropriations.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out activities under this section related to the investigation, prosecution, and defense of cases and claims relating to foreign nationals who were detained at the

Guantánamo Bay detention facility on or after July 4, 2026, and the transfer of such persons, including for the reimbursement of costs incurred by local communities.

Subtitle B—The Matthew Charles Prison Reform Act

PART I—HUMANE CONFINEMENT AND PRISON ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 121. ENDING CONTRACTING OUT OF FEDERAL PRISON FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY CONFINEMENT FACILITIES.

(a) Elimination of contracting for Federal correctional facilities and community confinement facilities.—[Chapter 301 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Sec. 4015. No contracting out of Federal prison facilities or community confinement facilities.

"(a) Federal correctional facilities generally.—Beginning October 1, 2030—

"(1) all core correctional services at each correctional facility used by the Bureau of Prisons for the confinement of persons serving sentences of imprisonment for Federal offenses shall be performed by employees of the Federal Government; and

"(2) all core correctional services at each correctional facility used by the United States Marshals Service for the confinement of persons in the custody of the United States Marshals Service shall be performed by employees of the Federal Government, except that the United States Marshals Service may enter into and maintain a contract with a facility operated by a State or unit of local government if—

"(A) the core correctional services at such correctional facility are performed by employees of such State or unit of local government; and

"(B) the facility meets all constitutional, Federal statutory, United States Marshals Service, and any applicable State or local standards.

"(b) Federal community confinement facilities.—Beginning October 1, 2032, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may not enter into or maintain any contract with any for-profit entity to provide or manage any community confinement facility.

"(c) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) Community confinement facility.—The term 'community confinement facility' has the meaning given that term in [section 115.5 of title 28](#), Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 4, 2026.

"(2) Core correctional services.—The term 'core correctional services' means the housing, safeguarding, protecting, and disciplining of individuals charged with or convicted of an offense."

(b) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections for [chapter 301 of title 18](#), United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"4015. No contracting out of Federal prison facilities or community confinement facilities."