

training, exchange, intelligence sharing, technical assistance, or other institutional security-cooperation program with the restricted foreign government or an agent or instrumentality of that government.

PART II—ABOLITION OR REDUCTION OF STANDING ARMIES

Subpart A—Military Spending, Foreign Installations, and War Powers

SEC. 1341. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified three essential components for striving toward peace. The second of these was "the abolition or reduction of standing armies."

(2) In the modern world, standing armies consist not only of armed forces, but also of the infrastructure of warfare, including the budgets, bases, authorities, and arsenals that sustain a permanent capacity for war.

(3) The military budget of the United States and its extensive standing military establishment command immense public resources. Military spending substantially in excess of legitimate national defense needs can divert public resources from diplomacy, peacebuilding, shared prosperity, and other investments that strengthen lasting security.

(4) Open-ended authorizations for use of military force and the initiation or continuation of hostilities without meaningful Congressional approval weaken democratic accountability and the Constitutional allocation of war powers.

(5) Nuclear weapons represent the most destructive component of the standing military power of the United States. Policies permitting first-use nuclear strikes or renewed explosive nuclear testing increase the risk of catastrophic escalation, weaken international restraints on nuclear weapons, and encourage other nations to pursue or expand similar capabilities.

(6) The Jubilee established by this Act provides an opportunity for the United States to demonstrate leadership in slowing or halting a renewed nuclear arms race.

(7) The security of the United States can be strengthened through a smaller and more disciplined military posture, renewed Congressional control over war, diplomacy, arms control, nuclear restraint, and the redirection of public resources toward the conditions of a durable peace.

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

(1) to reduce the scale and reach of the standing military establishment of the United States by reducing military budgets, foreign military bases, standing war authorizations, and nuclear arsenals, and by restoring Congress's Constitutional role in decisions to initiate and continue hostilities; and

(2) to carry out the principle expressed in Alfred Nobel's will concerning the abolition or reduction of standing armies.

SEC. 1342. REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ONE-QUARTER.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Applicable limit.—The term "applicable limit" means—

(A) for fiscal year 2027, 93.75 percent of the baseline amount;

(B) for fiscal year 2028, 87.5 percent of the baseline amount;

(C) for fiscal year 2029, 81.25 percent of the baseline amount; and

(D) for fiscal year 2030, 75 percent of the baseline amount.

(2) Baseline amount.—The term "baseline amount" means the total new budget authority for fiscal year 2026 classified in national defense budget function 050, calculated net of rescissions and negative budget authority.

(3) New budget authority.—The term "new budget authority" has the meaning given that term in section 3(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 ([2 U.S.C. 622\(2\)](#)).

(b) Aggregate limits.—For each of fiscal years 2027 through 2030—

(1) the total new budget authority provided for national defense budget function 050 may not exceed the applicable limit; and

(2) the total amount authorized to be appropriated for national defense budget function 050 may not exceed the applicable limit.

(c) Determination of baseline amount.—

(1) Initial estimate.—Not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine and publish an initial estimate of the baseline amount based on laws enacted through the date of the estimate.

(2) Final determination.—Not later than 30 days after the later of September 30, 2026, or the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall determine and publish the final baseline amount.

(3) Contents.—Each estimate or determination under this subsection shall—

(A) identify the new budget authority included in the baseline amount by account and source of authority;

(B) identify discretionary and mandatory new budget authority separately;

(C) identify amounts provided through regular appropriations, supplemental appropriations, emergency legislation, reconciliation legislation, continuing resolutions, authorization Acts, and other provisions of law;

(D) identify rescissions and negative budget authority deducted from the baseline amount;

(E) explain the treatment of transfers, reappropriations, offsetting collections, borrowing authority, contract authority, and changes in the availability of unobligated balances; and

(F) describe the functional classification methodology used to determine whether an amount is classified in national defense budget function 050.

(4) Subsequent revision.—If a law enacted after the final determination under paragraph (2) changes the amount of new budget authority for fiscal year 2026 classified in national defense budget function 050, the Director shall publish a revised final baseline amount not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of that law.

(5) Comptroller General review.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the Director publishes a final or revised final baseline amount, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the determination and submit to Congress and make publicly available a report evaluating the completeness, accuracy, and consistency of the determination with this section and generally applicable Federal budget classification principles.

(B) Response to material error.—Not later than 15 days after the Comptroller General submits a report identifying a material error, the Director shall—

(i) correct the error and publish a revised determination; or

(ii) submit to Congress and make publicly available a detailed explanation of why the Director has not made the correction.

(d) Provisional administration for fiscal year 2027.—

(1) In general.—Until the final baseline amount is determined under subsection (c)(2), the initial estimate under subsection (c)(1) shall be used to administer the applicable limit for fiscal year 2027.

(2) Reservation from obligation.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall reserve from obligation, on a proportionate basis, such amounts of new budget authority for fiscal year 2027 as the Director determines necessary to prevent obligations from being incurred against amounts that would cause total new budget authority provided for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit calculated using the initial estimate.

(3) No premature cancellation.—An amount reserved under paragraph (2) shall remain available in accordance with the law providing the amount and may not be permanently cancelled under this section before the final baseline amount is determined.

(4) Final adjustment.—Upon publication of the final baseline amount, the Director shall release any amount reserved in excess of the amount necessary to comply with the applicable limit for fiscal year 2027 and shall carry out subsection (e) with respect to any remaining excess.

(e) Automatic cancellation of excess budget authority.—

(1) Determination of excess.—Not later than 15 days after—

(A) publication of the final baseline amount under subsection (c)(2); or

(B) enactment of a law that provides additional new budget authority for an applicable fiscal year,

the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine whether the total new budget authority provided for that fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 exceeds the applicable limit.

(2) Automatic cancellation.—If the Director determines that the total new budget authority exceeds the applicable limit, an amount of the unobligated balances of new budget authority for that fiscal year equal to the excess is hereby permanently cancelled, without further action by Congress.

(3) Proportional application.—

(A) Accounts.—The cancellation required under paragraph (2) shall be applied by a uniform percentage to the unobligated balances of new budget authority for the applicable fiscal year in each account classified in national defense budget function 050.

(B) Programs, projects, and activities.—Within each account, the same percentage reduction shall apply to each program, project, and activity, as identified in the applicable appropriations Act or accompanying report or, for an account not included in an appropriations Act, in the most recently submitted budget of the President.

(4) Implementation.—The Director shall publish the amount of the excess, the uniform percentage reduction, and the amount cancelled from each account, and shall revise applicable apportionments to reflect the cancellation.

(5) Existing obligations.—A cancellation under this subsection may not affect an obligation validly incurred before the date on which the Director publishes the uniform percentage reduction.

(6) Application to previously enacted funding.—This subsection applies to new budget authority provided before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) Automatic reduction of excess authorizations.—

(1) In general.—If the aggregate amount authorized to be appropriated for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 exceeds the applicable limit, each amount authorized to be appropriated for that fiscal year for that budget function is reduced by the uniform percentage necessary to eliminate the excess.

(2) Determination and publication.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine and publish the uniform percentage reduction and identify each authorization affected by the reduction.

(3) Application to previously enacted authorizations.—This subsection applies to amounts authorized to be appropriated before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) Scope and prevention of evasion.—

(1) Sources of budget authority.—The limits under this section apply to new budget authority and authorizations provided through—

- (A) a regular or supplemental appropriations Act;
- (B) an emergency, disaster, or national-security designation;
- (C) a reconciliation Act;
- (D) a continuing resolution or continuing appropriation;
- (E) an authorization Act;
- (F) a transfer, reappropriation, advance appropriation, change in availability, or other provision of law; or
- (G) any other legislative vehicle or source of Federal budget authority.

(2) Discretionary and mandatory amounts.—The limits apply to both discretionary and mandatory new budget authority.

(3) Transfers.—

(A) A transfer of budget authority from a budget function other than national defense budget function 050 into national defense budget function 050 shall be included in the total for the fiscal year in which the transferred authority first becomes available for obligation in budget function 050.

(B) A transfer between accounts within national defense budget function 050 shall not be counted more than once.

(C) A transfer out of national defense budget function 050 shall reduce the total only to the extent that the transferred amount is no longer available for an activity classified in that budget function.

(4) Successive continuing and regular appropriations.—If new budget authority made available under a continuing resolution or other continuing appropriation for an account, program, project, benefit payment, or activity is charged against or superseded by a subsequently enacted appropriation for the same fiscal year, the budget authority made available under the continuing appropriation shall be treated as included in, and not in addition to, the amount provided by the subsequently enacted appropriation. Multiple continuing appropriations for the same period or activity may not be counted more than once.

(5) Prior-year unobligated balances.—Except for a change in availability that constitutes new budget authority under section 3(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, an unobligated balance of budget authority first made available before an applicable fiscal year shall not be included in the total for that fiscal year solely because the balance remains available for obligation and shall not be cancelled under subsection (e).

(6) Functional classification.—An amount shall be classified for purposes of this section according to the same functional classification principles used in preparation of the budget of the United States Government and may not be excluded from national defense budget function 050 solely because the amount is provided to a department or agency other than the Department of Defense or is labeled as emergency, supplemental, mandatory, or temporary funding.

(h) Subsequent congressional adjustments.—

(1) Adjustments within aggregate limit.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit Congress, by an Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act, from rescinding, transferring, or reallocating amounts among accounts, programs, projects, or activities within national defense budget function 050, if the total new budget authority for the applicable fiscal year does not exceed the applicable limit.

(2) Express amendment required.—A law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act may not be construed to increase an applicable limit unless that law expressly refers to this section and states the revised applicable limit or the amount by which the applicable limit is increased.

(i) Rule of the House of Representatives and Senate.—

(1) Unless the measure expressly amends the applicable limit in accordance with subsection (h)(2), it shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, amendment between the Houses, motion, or conference report if enactment of the measure would cause—

(A) the total new budget authority for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit; or

(B) the total amount authorized to be appropriated for an applicable fiscal year for national defense budget function 050 to exceed the applicable limit.

(2) Paragraph (1) may be waived or suspended in the House of Representatives or the Senate only by a roll call vote of not less than two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

(3) This subsection is enacted by Congress as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House.

SEC. 1343. REDUCTION OF FOREIGN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) Findings and purpose.—

(1) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(A) A Jubilee provides an opportunity to reestablish relationships on a foundation of justice and mutual respect.

(B) The stationing of United States armed forces can contribute to collective security while also imposing significant effects on the communities in which military installations are located.

(C) Fellowship among nations requires the United States to respect the consent of communities directly and materially affected by the presence of the United States armed forces.

(2) Purpose.—As part of the Jubilee, the purpose of this section is to provide host nations and local communities a one-time opportunity to affirm or withdraw consent for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at existing foreign military installations.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Close; closure.—The terms "close" and "closure", with respect to a foreign military installation, mean the termination of Department of Defense ownership, operation, control, permanent or standing access to, and regular use of the installation and the removal of United States armed forces from the installation, except for activities necessary to carry out a closure and transition plan under subsection (h).

(2) Eligible local participant.—The term "eligible local participant", with respect to a foreign military installation, means an adult citizen of the host nation who satisfies 1 or more of the following criteria:

(A) The individual is a resident of the local impact area.

(B) The individual owns or operates a business located within the installation or not more than 5 miles from the perimeter of the installation.

(C) The individual works at the installation and resides in the host nation.

(D) The individual has another direct and material connection to the installation, as determined by the Secretary of State.

(3) Foreign military installation.—The term "foreign military installation" means any fixed base, installation, site, facility, airfield, port facility, training range, logistics site, prepositioning site, or other real property site, including an overseas military location described in [section 2687a\(a\)\(3\)\(A\) of title 10](#), United States Code, or a site identified in the Base Structure Report, the real property inventory of the Department of Defense, the Enduring Location Master List, or any successor inventory or report, that—

(A) is located outside the United States, its territories, or its possessions; and

(B) on the date of enactment of this Act, is owned, operated, controlled, or regularly used by the Department of Defense.

(4) Host nation.—The term "host nation" means the foreign country in which a foreign military installation is located.

(5) Independent survey.—The term "independent survey" means a survey of eligible local participants that—

(A) is conducted by a public-opinion research entity that has demonstrated experience conducting representative surveys in the host nation or a comparable setting and is independent of the Department of Defense and the government of the host nation;

(B) uses a representative sampling method designed to produce a reliable estimate of how eligible local participants would vote on the question described in paragraph (7)(A);

(C) is conducted in the local language or languages and protects the confidentiality of respondents;

(D) includes reasonable measures to protect respondents against intimidation, coercion, and reprisal; and

(E) publicly reports the methodology, sample size, results, margin of error, and confidence level, except for information withheld to protect respondents or classified information.

(6) Local impact area.—The term "local impact area" means—

(A) the area within 5 miles of the perimeter of a foreign military installation;

(B) any village, town, city, municipality, or comparable municipal jurisdiction any part of which is located not more than 15 miles from the perimeter of the installation; and

(C) any additional area that the Secretary of State determines is directly and materially affected by the operations of the installation.

(7) Local referendum.—The term "local referendum" means a referendum or plebiscite conducted in the local impact area that—

(A) asks substantially the following question: "Should the United States armed forces continue their military presence at this installation?";

(B) includes all eligible local participants in the franchise, to the greatest extent practicable;

(C) permits each eligible local participant to cast 1 ballot;

(D) uses secret ballots, to the greatest extent practicable;

(E) provides ballots in the local language or languages;

(F) is publicized for not less than 60 days before voting concludes;

(G) protects participants against intimidation, coercion, and reprisal;

(H) produces a publicly reported result; and

(I) is certified by the Secretary of State under subsection (f)(4).

(8) Unit of local government.—The term "unit of local government" means—

(A) a village, town, city, municipality, or comparable general-purpose municipal government that has a governing body elected by residents of its jurisdiction; or

(B) for an area not within the jurisdiction of a unit described in subparagraph (A), a county, district, or comparable general-purpose political subdivision that has a governing body elected by residents of its jurisdiction.

The term does not include the host nation or a State, province, region, or other first-order political subdivision of the host nation.

(c) Installations subject to closure.—The Secretary of Defense shall prepare for and carry out the closure of a foreign military installation if—

(1) the host nation publicly requests closure of the installation not later than May 1, 2027, in accordance with subsection (d);

(2) units of local government adopt resolutions opposing the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation in accordance with subsection (e), unless a local referendum completed under subsection (f) subsequently establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation;

(3) a local referendum completed under subsection (f) fails to establish majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(4) no local referendum is completed by August 31, 2027, and—

(A) an independent survey completed under subsection (g) fails to establish majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(B) no independent survey is completed by October 30, 2027.

(d) Host nation requests for closure.—

(1) Request.—The condition described in subsection (c)(1) is satisfied if, not later than May 1, 2027, the host nation requests closure of the installation through a law, treaty, agreement, diplomatic note, or other official public act.

(2) Rescission.—The condition described in subsection (c)(1) is not satisfied if, not later than May 1, 2027, the host nation rescinds the request through a law, treaty, agreement, diplomatic note, or other official public act that, under the law of the host nation, has authority to rescind the act through which the request was made.

(e) Local government resolutions.—

(1) In general.—The condition described in subsection (c)(2) is satisfied if, before completion of a local referendum and not later than August 31, 2027—

(A) units of local government adopt resolutions opposing the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation; and

(B) the resident population represented by the adopting units, as calculated under paragraph (2), exceeds 50 percent of the resident population of the local impact area.

(2) Population represented.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) an adopting unit described in subsection (b)(8)(A) represents each resident of the local impact area who resides within its jurisdiction;

(B) an adopting unit described in subsection (b)(8)(B) represents each resident of the local impact area who resides within its jurisdiction and outside the jurisdiction of every unit described in subsection (b)(8)(A); and

(C) each resident shall be counted not more than once, regardless of the number of adopting units whose jurisdictions include the resident.

(f) Local referenda.—

(1) In general.—For each foreign military installation not subject to closure under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall take all practicable steps to organize and conduct a local referendum not later than August 31, 2027, including by affirmatively seeking the cooperation and approval of the host nation and appropriate local authorities.

(2) Advance designation.—Before the 60-day publicization period required under subsection (b)(7)(F) begins, the Secretary of State shall fix and publicly identify the local impact area and the criteria used to identify eligible local participants for the referendum.

(3) Majority defined.—A local referendum establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces only if more than 50 percent of the ballots cast are in favor of the question described in subsection (b)(7)(A).

(4) Certification.—Not later than 3 days after voting concludes, the Secretary of State shall ensure that the result of the referendum is publicly reported. Not later than 10 days after the result is publicly reported, the Secretary of State shall—

(A) certify that the referendum satisfies subsection (b)(7); or

(B) issue and make publicly available a written determination identifying each requirement of subsection (b)(7) that was not satisfied and the factual basis for the determination.

(5) A referendum is completed for purposes of this section only upon certification under subparagraph (A). Upon such certification, the referendum shall be deemed to have been completed on the date voting concluded. For purposes of subsections (c)(4) and (g)(1), a referendum for which voting concluded not later than August 31, 2027, shall not be treated as uncompleted while the period for a certification decision under this paragraph remains open.

(g) Fallback independent surveys.—

(1) In general.—If no local referendum has been completed for a foreign military installation by August 31, 2027, and the installation is not subject to closure under subsection (c)(1) or (2), the Secretary of State may commission an independent survey to be completed not later than October 30, 2027.

(2) Survey population.—An independent survey shall use the local impact area and eligibility criteria fixed under subsection (f)(2). If no such designation was made, the Secretary of State shall fix the local impact area and eligibility criteria before survey fieldwork begins.

(3) Majority-support standard.—For purposes of subsection (c)(4)(A), an independent survey establishes majority support for the continued presence of the United States armed forces at the installation only if the estimated percentage of eligible local participants supporting continued presence exceeds 50 percent by more than the survey's reported margin of error, calculated at a 95-percent confidence level.

(4) Classified information.—An independent survey under paragraph (1) shall be designed to avoid disclosure of classified information. To the extent necessary, the survey may identify the installation by a general description of its location and operations sufficient to permit eligible local participants to express an informed opinion. The classified status of an installation does not excuse compliance with this subsection.

(h) Closure and transition plans.—

(1) Applicable closure determination date.—For purposes of this section, the applicable closure determination date for a foreign military installation is—

(A) for closure under subsection (c)(1), the date of the host nation request, unless the request is timely rescinded under subsection (d)(2);

(B) for closure under subsection (c)(2), August 31, 2027, if no local referendum is completed by that date;

(C) for closure under subsection (c)(3), the date on which the Secretary of State certifies the result of the local referendum under subsection (f)(4);

(D) for closure under subsection (c)(4)(A), the date on which the result of the independent survey is publicly reported; and

(E) for closure under subsection (c)(4)(B), October 30, 2027.

(2) In general.—Not later than 90 days after the applicable closure determination date for a foreign military installation, and in no event later than January 15, 2028, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, shall submit to Congress a plan to close the installation.

(3) Contents.—For each foreign military installation included in a plan required under paragraph (2), the plan shall include—

(A) the schedule for closure and, as applicable, the return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, or infrastructure;

(B) the estimated cost of closure and the estimated annual savings after closure;

(C) the diplomatic, administrative, legislative, and legal steps necessary to carry out the closure and the actions described in subparagraph (A), including steps required under a

treaty, status of forces agreement, lease, license, access agreement, or other international agreement;

(D) the treatment of residual value, improvements, personal property, and other property interests of the United States;

(E) the steps required to remediate environmental contamination, if any; and

(F) the steps required for worker transition and compliance with applicable severance, pension, and other employment obligations.

(4) Completion.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), each closure included in a plan required under paragraph (2) shall be completed not later than 1 year after the applicable closure determination date for the foreign military installation.

(5) Extension.—On a case-by-case basis, the President may extend the deadline under paragraph (4) for a foreign military installation for not more than 90 days, but in no case beyond January 15, 2029, if the President certifies to Congress that additional time is necessary to—

(A) protect members of the United States armed forces, civilian employees, contractors, or other persons during an orderly withdrawal from the installation;

(B) safely remove classified, sensitive, hazardous, or explosive material;

(C) comply with a binding international agreement or host nation legal requirement governing the disposition of land, facilities, infrastructure, or property interests; or

(D) complete environmental remediation or another action necessary to carry out the closure safely and lawfully.

(i) Limitation on funds.—

(1) In general.—Beginning on the date on which closure of a foreign military installation is required to be completed under subsection (h)(4) or (5), no funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any provision of law may be obligated or expended by any Federal department or agency to enable the Department of Defense or the United States armed forces to—

(A) own, operate, control, maintain permanent or standing access to, or regularly use the installation;

(B) station, assign, or deploy members of the United States armed forces at the installation; or

(C) directly or indirectly support an activity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) Closure activities.—The limitation under paragraph (1) does not apply to funds used solely for closure, removal of United States armed forces, cleanup, environmental remediation, worker transition, protection of persons during closure, or the return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, infrastructure, or property.

(j) Relation to other law.—

(1) Closure requirement.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out each closure required under this section.

(2) European installations.—Section 2828 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (division B of [Public Law 116–283](#); [10 U.S.C. 2687a note](#)) shall not apply to a closure required under this section.

(3) Property and settlement requirements.—Except to the extent directly inconsistent with the duty and deadline to complete a closure under this section, nothing in this section may be construed to alter the requirements of subsections (b) through (g) of [section 2687a of title 10](#), United States Code, or another provision of law governing residual value, settlement review, environmental remediation, property disposition, payments-in-kind, or the treatment of nonappropriated-fund property.

(k) Reports.—

(1) Initial report.—Not later than July 1, 2027, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress and make publicly available a report on implementation of this section.

(2) Subsequent reports.—Not less frequently than once every 6 months after submission of the report required under paragraph (1), and until each closure required under subsection (c) is complete, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Peacebuilding shall jointly submit to Congress and make publicly available an updated report on implementation of this section.

(3) Contents.—Each report required under this subsection shall include, as applicable—

(A) a list of foreign military installations for which local referenda were conducted;

(B) the certified results of each local referendum;

(C) a list of foreign military installations subject to closure under subsection (c)(2), including the local government resolutions and the resident population represented by the adopting units under subsection (e)(2);

(D) a list of foreign military installations for which independent surveys were conducted and, for each survey, the methodology, sample size, result, margin of error, confidence level, and whether the survey established majority support under subsection (g)(3);

(E) a list of foreign military installations for which no local referendum or independent survey was completed and the reason the determination was not completed;

(F) a list of foreign military installations subject to closure under subsection (c);

(G) the status of each closure, removal of United States armed forces, environmental remediation, and return, transfer, disposition, termination of a lease, license, or access agreement, or other relinquishment of United States rights in land, facilities, or infrastructure;

(H) the estimated closure costs and annual savings associated with each installation subject to closure; and

(I) recommendations for legislation or administrative action.

(4) Classified annex.—A report required under this subsection may include a classified annex, but the unclassified portion of the report shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, the information necessary for Congress and the public to evaluate compliance with this section.

SEC. 1344. SUNSET OF EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

(a) Sunset.—Effective 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the following laws are repealed:

(1) The 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force ([Public Law 107–40](#); [50 U.S.C. 1541 note](#)).

(2) The 1957 Authorization for Use of Military Force in the Middle East ([Public Law 85–7](#); 71 Stat. 5; [22 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.](#)).

(b) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit Congress from passing a new Authorization for Use of Military Force pursuant to the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.](#)).

SEC. 1345. WAR POWERS MODERNIZATION.

(a) Purpose and policy.—Section 2 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541](#)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: "Congress has the sole authority to authorize the obligation or expenditure of funds for the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances. The temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a) constitutes an exercise by Congress of that authority."; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a)."

(b) Definitions.—The War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.](#)) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

"Sec. 2A. Definitions.

"(a) Definitions.—For purposes of this joint resolution and [section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code:

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

"(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction; and

"(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, or any successor committee having substantially the same jurisdiction.

"(2) Armed forces.—The term 'armed forces' has the meaning given the term in [section 101\(a\)\(4\) of title 10](#).

"(3) Congressional defense committees.—The term 'congressional defense committees' has the meaning given the term in [section 101\(a\)\(16\) of title 10](#).

"(4) Congressional foreign affairs committee.—The term 'congressional foreign affairs committee' means, with respect to a House of Congress, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, or any successor committee of that House having substantially the same jurisdiction.

"(5) Congressional leadership.—The term 'congressional leadership' means the Speaker and minority leader of the House of Representatives and the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate.

"(6) Consultation.—The term 'consultation' means a meaningful exchange, before or after the introduction of armed forces as required by this joint resolution, between the President and the congressional leadership and, to the greatest extent practicable, the chairs and ranking minority members of the congressional foreign affairs committees and congressional defense committees, which includes the legal basis, factual basis, mission objectives, estimated scope, anticipated duration, countries or geographic areas involved, and the nature of any planned or ongoing hostilities.

"(7) Reserved.

"(8) Hostilities.—The term 'hostilities' includes any use of lethal or potentially lethal force by or against armed forces, and any situation in which armed forces are actively coordinating, directing, participating in, or providing operational support for the use of such force by another state, group, or person.

"(9) Immediate self-defense.—The term 'immediate self-defense' means force used only to repel or prevent an imminent armed attack against armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel, and does not include retaliatory, punitive, deterrent, preemptive, or continuing offensive operations.

"(10) Introduction of armed forces.—The term 'introduction of armed forces' includes—

"(A) the assignment of members of the armed forces to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of any foreign country or government when such military forces are engaged, or there exists an imminent threat that such forces will become engaged, in hostilities; and

"(B) the provision of operational support for the use of force by such regular or irregular military forces.

"(11) Operational support for the use of force.—The term 'operational support for the use of force' includes selecting or identifying targets, providing tactical or operational intelligence for strikes or raids, command and control, mission planning, refueling aircraft conducting strikes, cyber operations integral to kinetic operations, and accompanying foreign forces that are engaged or are likely to become engaged in hostilities.

"(12) Safe and orderly withdrawal.—The term 'safe and orderly withdrawal' means actions strictly necessary to remove armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel from actual or imminent danger, including force protection, extraction, transportation, medical care, communications, intelligence, surveillance, and rescue directly incident to such removal.

"(13) Specific statutory authorization.—The term 'specific statutory authorization' means a provision of Federal law that—

"(A) expressly authorizes the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances;

"(B) identifies, by name or objective limiting criteria, the foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces against which such authority may be used;

"(C) identifies the mission and military objectives authorized by the law and identifies the theater of operations by name, geographic description, or objective limiting criteria;

"(D) states that it is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution; and

"(E) terminates not later than 2 years after the date of enactment unless renewed by a subsequent provision of Federal law that satisfies this paragraph.

"(14) Substantially enlarge.—The term 'substantially enlarge' means, during any 30-day period, an increase in the overall number of armed forces equipped for combat in a foreign nation, including members present on temporary duty or rotational deployment, that equals or exceeds the lesser of—

"(A) 25 percent of the number present at the beginning of the period; or

"(B) 1,000 members of the armed forces.

"(15) Substantially related forces.—The term 'substantially related forces' means forces acting in coordination with, under the direction of, in material support of, or as a co-belligerent with a foreign state, organization, or person against whom hostilities were previously conducted.

"(16) Theater of operations.—The term 'theater of operations' means the foreign country, countries, airspace, waters, or other geographic area in which hostilities are occurring or from which hostilities are being launched or materially supported.

"(17) War powers measure.—The term 'war powers measure' means a bill or joint resolution—

"(A) the sole purpose of which is—

"(i) to declare war or provide specific statutory authorization;

"(ii) to extend by law the 60-day period under section 5(a); or

"(iii) to direct removal under section 5(d); and

"(B) that contains no provision not directly related to the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal described in subparagraph (A).

"(b) Rule of construction.—For purposes of this joint resolution, whether hostilities exist shall be determined based on the facts and circumstances and shall not depend solely on the characterization of such actions by the executive branch."

(c) Consultation.—Section 3 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1542](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Consultation; condition of temporary emergency authority.

"(a) Prior consultation.—The President may exercise the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a) only after engaging in consultation with Congress in every possible instance before introducing armed forces into hostilities or into situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

"(b) Consultation after emergency introduction.—If the President determines that circumstances do not permit consultation before such introduction, the President shall engage in consultation with Congress as soon as practicable after such introduction, but not later than 24 hours after such introduction.

"(c) Renewed consultation.—The President shall renew consultation before any material expansion in the scope, mission, geographic area, or expected duration of such introduction, including the use of force against an additional foreign state, organization, or person.

"(d) Continuing consultation.—After any such introduction, the President shall engage in regular consultation with Congress until armed forces are no longer engaged in the hostilities or have been removed from the situation."

(d) Reporting requirement.—Section 4 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1543](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. Reporting requirement.

"(a) Initial report.—In the absence of a declaration of war, the President shall, not later than 48 hours after introducing armed forces in any manner described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3), submit to Congress a written report that satisfies subsection (b):

"(1) Introduction into hostilities or into situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances.

"(2) Introduction into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat, except for deployments that relate solely to the supply, replacement, repair, or training of such forces.

"(3) Introduction in numbers that substantially enlarge armed forces equipped for combat already located in a foreign nation.

"(b) Contents of initial report.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall—

"(1) be transmitted on the same calendar day to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate;

"(2) be referred to the appropriate congressional committees; and

"(3) set forth—

"(A) the circumstances necessitating the introduction of armed forces;

"(B) the constitutional and statutory authority under which the introduction took place, including whether the President is acting pursuant to section 5(a);

"(C) the foreign state, organization, or person against which force has been used, is being used, or is reasonably anticipated to be used;

"(D) each country or geographic area in which such forces have been introduced or in which hostilities have occurred or are reasonably anticipated to occur;

"(E) the mission objectives and the nature of the hostilities or likely hostilities involved;

"(F) the estimated scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement;

"(G) whether consultation with Congress occurred before the introduction and, if not, the reasons prior consultation did not occur;

"(H) if, at the time the report is transmitted, Congress has adjourned sine die or for a period exceeding 3 calendar days, whether the President has exercised or intends to exercise the authority under Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States to convene both Houses and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

"(I) such other matters as are necessary to inform Congress of the factual and legal basis, scope, and anticipated consequences of the introduction, including any information then available concerning amounts obligated or expended and any reasonably available estimate of amounts expected to be obligated or expended during the period of temporary emergency authority.

"(c) Additional information.—The President shall provide such other information as Congress may request in the fulfillment of its constitutional responsibilities with respect to war, the use of armed forces abroad, and the authorization of appropriations.

"(d) Periodic reports.—

"(1) Hostilities and imminent hostilities.—Whenever armed forces are introduced into hostilities or into a situation described in subsection (a)(1), the President shall, for so long as

such forces remain engaged in such hostilities or situation, submit to Congress periodic reports on the status, scope, duration, and legal and factual basis of such hostilities or situation, including any funds obligated or expended, but in no event less often than once every 30 days.

"(2) Other deployments.—Whenever armed forces are introduced in a manner described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), but are not engaged in hostilities or in a situation described in subsection (a)(1), the President shall, for so long as such forces remain so deployed, submit to Congress the information described in paragraph (1), but in no event less often than once every 180 days.

"(e) Supplemental reports on material changes.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 48 hours after any material expansion in the scope, mission, geographic area, expected duration, or additional foreign state, organization, or person involved in hostilities or likely hostilities, the President shall submit a supplemental report containing the information required under subsection (b), as updated to reflect such change.

"(2) Separate introduction.—If a material expansion independently constitutes an introduction described in subsection (a)(1), including an introduction into hostilities against an additional foreign state, organization, or person, the President shall submit a new initial report under subsection (a). If the President claims that a separate period applies, the report shall state that claim and set forth the facts supporting the conclusion that the later hostilities are distinct. Subject to section 8(d), the separate introduction shall be subject to a separate 60-day period under section 5(a).

"(3) Existing periods unaffected.—A supplemental report under paragraph (1) does not extend or restart any period under section 5. A separate period arising under paragraph (2) does not extend or restart the period applicable to any hostilities previously reported.

"(f) Incident reports.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than 48 hours after any incident in which armed forces are involved in an attack or hostilities, whether in an offensive or defensive capacity, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the congressional foreign affairs committees a report on the incident, unless—

"(A) the President submits a report under subsection (a) or (e) within the same 48-hour period that includes the information required by paragraph (2); or

"(B) before the incident, the President determined in an annual report, semiannual update, or notice submitted under [section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code, that the armed forces involved would be operating pursuant to specific statutory authorization, the determination remained current at the time of the incident, and the incident falls within the scope of the authority and operations described in that report, update, or notice.

"(2) Contents.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include—

"(A) the authority or authorities under which armed forces were operating when the incident occurred;

"(B) the date, location, and duration of the incident and the other parties involved;

"(C) a description of the armed forces involved in the incident and the mission of those forces;

"(D) the number of combatant casualties and civilian casualties resulting from the incident; and

"(E) any other information the President determines appropriate."

(e) Repeal of separate incident-reporting provision.—[Section 1543a of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(f) Temporary emergency authority and congressional action.—Section 5 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. Temporary emergency authority; congressional action.

"(a) Temporary emergency authority.—Subject to compliance with sections 3 and 4, the President may obligate or expend funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law for the introduction or use of armed forces in hostilities, or in a situation in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, for a period not exceeding 60 calendar days beginning on the date on which a report concerning such introduction is submitted or required to be submitted under section 4(a)(1), whichever occurs first. After the expiration of that period, no funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended for the continued use of such forces except as provided in subsections (b) and (c).

"(b) Exceptions to termination.—The prohibition in the second sentence of subsection (a) shall not apply if Congress—

"(1) has declared war or has enacted a specific statutory authorization for such use of armed forces;

"(2) has extended by law the 60-day period under subsection (a); or

"(3) is unable, as a direct result of an armed attack upon the United States, to convene or complete action on a measure described in paragraph (1) or (2), but only for so long as that inability continues.

"(c) Limited authority for withdrawal.—Before the expiration of the 60-day period under subsection (a), the President may certify to Congress in writing that unavoidable military necessity respecting the safety of armed forces, United States civilian personnel, or United States diplomatic personnel requires the continued use of such forces solely to carry out a safe and orderly withdrawal and immediate self-defense during such withdrawal. Upon submission of the certification, the authority under subsection (a) shall continue for an additional period not exceeding 30 calendar days. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended during the additional 30-day period to initiate a new mission, materially expand the hostilities, or conduct retaliatory operations not necessary to the withdrawal or immediate self-defense.

"(d) Earlier removal by law.—At any time that armed forces are engaged in hostilities outside the territory of the United States, its possessions, and its territories without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization, Congress may by law direct the removal of such forces.

"(e) Protection of personnel compensation and benefits.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of funds for pay or benefits owed to members of the armed forces or their survivors, or for military funeral honors."

(g) Congressional priority procedures.—Section 6 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1545](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. Congressional priority procedures for war powers measures.

"(a) Introduction.—A war powers measure may be introduced in either House of Congress by any Member of that House.

"(b) Committee consideration.—

"(1) Referral.—A war powers measure introduced in either House shall be referred to the congressional foreign affairs committee of that House.

"(2) Report or discharge.—Not later than 7 calendar days after the first war powers measure addressing particular hostilities is referred to the committee, the committee shall report 1 war powers measure addressing those hostilities. If the committee has not reported such a measure by the end of that period, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the first such measure.

"(3) Pending business.—Only the war powers measure reported or discharged under paragraph (2) shall become the pending business of that House and receive expedited consideration under this section.

"(4) Other measures.—Any other war powers measure addressing the same hostilities that was referred before the report or discharge under paragraph (2) shall remain referred to the committee under otherwise applicable rules. After that House has finally disposed of the measure described in paragraph (3), a war powers measure addressing the same hostilities referred thereafter shall be treated as the first such measure for purposes of paragraph (2).

"(c) Accelerated consideration near expiration.—

"(1) Recorded approval required.—If, on the date a war powers measure is introduced in a House, not more than 15 calendar days remain before the expiration of the 60-day period applicable to the hostilities addressed by the measure under section 5(a), or if, on the date a war powers measure passed by one House is received by the other House, not more than 8 calendar days remain before that expiration, the accelerated procedures under paragraph (2) shall apply in that House only upon adoption of a motion to apply such procedures. The motion shall be privileged, shall not be debatable, and shall be determined by the yeas and nays.

"(2) Accelerated procedures.—Upon adoption of a motion under paragraph (1)—

"(A) if the committee to which 1 or more war powers measures addressing the same hostilities are referred has not reported 1 such measure at the end of 48 hours after the first such measure is referred, the committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the first such measure;

"(B) the measure reported or discharged under subparagraph (A) shall become the pending business of that House immediately;

"(C) debate shall be limited as provided in subsection (d)(2); and

"(D) the vote on passage shall be determined by the yeas and nays and shall occur immediately after the conclusion of debate.

"(3) Failure to approve accelerated consideration.—Failure to adopt a motion under paragraph (1) shall not prevent continued consideration of the war powers measure under the otherwise applicable procedures of this section.

"(4) Expiration during consideration.—Expiration of the applicable period under section 5(a) shall not terminate or suspend consideration of a war powers measure.

"(d) Floor consideration.—

"(1) Pending business.—A war powers measure that becomes the pending business of a House under subsection (b) or (c) shall be considered immediately. All points of order against the war powers measure and against consideration of the war powers measure are waived. Consideration of the measure shall not be subject to a motion to postpone or to proceed to the consideration of other business.

"(2) Debate.—Debate on a war powers measure and all amendments thereto shall be limited to 10 hours in each House, divided equally between proponents and opponents of the measure.

"(3) Amendments and motions.—Amendments to a war powers measure shall be in order, but each amendment shall be directly related to the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal addressed by the war powers measure. No motion to postpone or recommit a war powers measure shall be in order.

"(4) Vote.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(2)(D), a vote on passage of a war powers measure shall be determined by the yeas and nays and shall occur immediately after the conclusion of debate and not later than 3 calendar days after the measure becomes the pending business of that House. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage shall not be in order.

"(e) Consideration by other House.—A war powers measure passed by one House shall be referred to the congressional foreign affairs committee of the other House. The procedures and deadlines under subsections (b) through (d) shall apply in the other House beginning on the date the measure is received.

"(f) Disagreement between Houses.—If the Houses pass different versions of a war powers measure, conferees shall be appointed not later than 24 hours after passage of the second version. The committee of conference shall, not later than 48 hours after the conferees are appointed, file a conference report or report to the respective Houses in disagreement. A conference report filed under this subsection shall be considered under subsection (d), except that, notwithstanding any rule in either House concerning the printing of conference reports in the Congressional Record or concerning any delay in the consideration of such reports, each House shall vote on the conference report not later than 48 hours after the report is filed.

"(g) Veto message.—If the President vetoes a war powers measure, debate on the veto message shall be limited to 10 hours in each House, divided equally between proponents and opponents of overriding the veto, and a vote on overriding the veto shall occur not later than 3 calendar days after the veto message is received by that House.

"(h) Rules of the House of Representatives and Senate.—This section is enacted by Congress—

"(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a war powers measure and supersedes other rules only to the extent of any inconsistency with this section; and

"(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules, so far as relating to the procedure of that House, at any time, in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House."

(h) Repeal of concurrent-resolution procedures.—Section 7 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1546](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. Reserved."

(i) Repeal of additional expedited procedures.—[Section 1546a of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(j) Interpretation and rules of construction.—Section 8 of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547](#)) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Interpretation and rules of construction.

"(a) Funding not authorization or ratification.—Except for the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a), neither the enactment or availability of any appropriation, authorization, transfer, reprogramming, or other funding provision nor the obligation or expenditure of funds under such a provision may be construed—

"(1) to constitute or imply specific statutory authorization for hostilities;

"(2) to ratify hostilities undertaken without a declaration of war or specific statutory authorization;

"(3) to extend or restart any period under section 5; or

"(4) to cure a failure to comply with this joint resolution.

"(b) Scope of declarations and authorizations.—

"(1) General rule.—No provision of law may be construed to authorize the introduction or continued use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances unless the provision is a declaration of war or constitutes specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(2) Limits on construction.—No declaration of war, authorization for use of military force, specific statutory authorization, or other provision of law may be construed to—

"(A) authorize hostilities against a foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces not identified in such law by name or objective limiting criteria; or

"(B) in the case of any such law other than a declaration of war, authorize a mission, military objective, or theater of operations not identified in such law by name, geographic description, or objective limiting criteria.

"(c) International sources.—Authority to introduce or continue the use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances shall not be inferred from any treaty, international agreement, resolution of the United Nations Security Council, or other source of international law unless implemented by legislation constituting specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(d) Continuity of hostilities; separate hostilities; anti-evasion.—

"(1) Totality of circumstances.—Whether a later introduction or use of armed forces constitutes part of the same hostilities as, or hostilities separate from, an earlier introduction or use shall be determined from the totality of the facts and circumstances. No single factor described in paragraph (2) or (3) is controlling.

"(2) Factors indicating the same hostilities.—Factors indicating that later operations are part of the same hostilities include whether the later operations—

"(A) pursue the same or substantially related military objectives;

"(B) are part of the same military campaign, armed conflict, or operational plan;

"(C) are conducted against the same foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or substantially related forces as part of the same armed conflict;

"(D) share command, logistics, intelligence, targeting, or operational support with the earlier hostilities;

"(E) were contemplated or reasonably foreseeable when the earlier hostilities began; or

"(F) advance, protect, sustain, or facilitate the earlier hostilities.

"(3) Factors indicating separate hostilities.—Factors indicating that later operations constitute separate hostilities include whether the later operations—

"(A) arise from a distinct armed attack or other separate emergency;

"(B) are conducted against a different adversary that is not acting in coordination with, under the direction of, in material support of, or as a co-belligerent with an adversary in the earlier hostilities;

"(C) pursue a substantially distinct military objective;

"(D) are independently planned, commanded, supplied, and conducted;

"(E) do not depend operationally on the earlier hostilities; or

"(F) are not a contemplated or reasonably foreseeable expansion of the earlier hostilities.

"(4) Changes insufficient.—A change in the name, legal characterization, stated mission, military objective, command structure, composition of forces, weapons, tactics, operational tempo, location, foreign country, theater of operations, political leadership, government, or identity of any person shall not, by itself, establish separate hostilities, including when the change results from the earlier hostilities.

"(5) Effect on periods.—Hostilities treated as part of the same hostilities under this subsection shall not create new temporary emergency authority or start, extend, or restart a period under section 5. Hostilities treated as separate under this subsection shall be subject to a separate 60-day period under section 5(a), and that separate period shall not extend or restart the period applicable to earlier hostilities.

"(6) Presidential characterization not controlling.—A statement or determination by the President that later hostilities are separate shall not be controlling.

"(e) Joint headquarters operations of high-level military commands.—Nothing in this joint resolution may be construed to require any further specific statutory authorization to permit members of the armed forces to participate jointly with members of the armed forces of 1 or more foreign countries in the headquarters operations of high-level military commands that were established before November 7, 1973, pursuant to the United Nations Charter or any treaty ratified by the United States before that date.

"(f) Constitutional authorities and treaties.—Nothing in this joint resolution is intended to alter the constitutional authority of Congress or the President or the legal effect of any treaty, except that no treaty shall itself constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of this joint resolution.

"(g) No additional presidential authority.—This joint resolution does not confer on the President any authority to introduce or continue the use of armed forces in hostilities or in situations in which imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, except for the temporary emergency authority provided by section 5(a)."

(k) Comprehensive reports and briefings on use of military force.—[Section 1549 of title 50](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1549. Comprehensive reports and briefings on use of military force.

"(a) Annual comprehensive report.—

"(1) In general.—Not later than March 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the complete legal and policy frameworks for the use of military force and related national security operations that are in effect on the date of submission and describing operations conducted during the preceding calendar year.

"(2) Complete current framework.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe the entire current framework and shall not consist solely of changes made since a previous report.

"(b) Matters to be included.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) Authorities.—A list of each declaration of war, specific statutory authorization, exercise of temporary emergency authority under section 1544, or other constitutional authority under which the President claims that armed forces have been or may be introduced or used in hostilities, together with the legal, factual, and policy basis for each claim and the limits the executive branch considers applicable to that authority.

"(2) Adversaries and targeting criteria.—

"(A) a list of each foreign state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces against which the executive branch considers force authorized or against which force was used during the reporting period;

"(B) the legal and factual basis for each determination described in subparagraph (A);
and

"(C) the criteria used to determine whether a state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces falls within an authority described in paragraph (1), including any criteria for determining membership, affiliation, co-belligerency, material support, or lawful targetability.

"(3) Geographic scope and operations.—A list of each country, geographic area, airspace, or waters in which operations were conducted or in which the executive branch considers operations authorized, including the circumstances necessitating the use of force, the mission and military objectives, the status and scope of operations, the anticipated duration, and whether the area has been designated as an area of active hostilities.

"(4) Threat assessments.—An intelligence assessment of the risk to the United States posed by each adversary identified under paragraph (2).

"(5) Partner forces.—A list of each partner force and country with respect to which armed forces commanded, coordinated, participated in the movement of, accompanied, trained, or provided operational support to regular or irregular forces that were engaged, or were likely to become engaged, in hostilities, including the authority claimed for such activity and the nature and extent of the United States role.

"(6) Coalition contributions.—A description of the actual and proposed contributions, including financing, equipment, intelligence, training, troops, and logistical support, provided by each foreign country participating in an international coalition with the United States in connection with operations described in the report.

"(7) Changes.—A description of each material change made since the preceding annual or semiannual report to any legal or policy framework, targetability criterion, operational scope, mission, adversary, partner-force relationship, or geographic area described in this subsection, together with the legal, factual, and policy justification for the change.

"(c) Semiannual update.—Not later than September 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update describing each material change and each operation described in subsection (b) that commenced after submission of the annual report. If no such change occurred and no such operation commenced, the President shall submit a statement to that effect.

"(d) Notice of material changes.—Not later than 30 days after a material change is made to a legal or policy framework described in subsection (a), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of the change and provide the legal, factual, and policy justification for the change.

"(e) Briefings.—At least once during each 180-day period, the President, acting through 1 or more appropriate senior officials of the executive branch, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on the matters required to be reported under this section.

"(f) Form and public availability.—Each report, update, and notice required by this section shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex. The unclassified portion shall include, to the maximum extent practicable, the information required by this section and shall be made available to the public at the same time it is submitted to Congress.

"(g) Incorporation of other reports.—A report under this section may incorporate by reference information submitted under section 1543 or another provision of law, but the annual report required by subsection (a) shall remain a complete and comprehensible statement of the current framework and operations."

(l) Conforming amendments.—

(1) Sinai early warning system.—

(A) Congressional termination.—The first section of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to implement the United States proposal for the early-warning system in Sinai" ([Public Law 94–110](#); 89 Stat. 572) is amended by striking "if the Congress by concurrent resolution determines" and inserting "if a joint resolution is enacted into law determining".

(B) Expedited procedures.—Section 2 of such joint resolution is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. Expedited consideration.

"(a) In general.—A joint resolution introduced in either House of Congress, the sole purpose of which is to make a determination described in the first section and which contains no provision not directly related to that determination or the resulting removal of United States civilian personnel assigned to Sinai, shall be treated as a war powers measure for purposes of section 6 of the War Powers Resolution.

"(b) Application.—In applying section 6 of the War Powers Resolution to a joint resolution described in subsection (a)—

"(1) subsection (c) of such section shall not apply;

"(2) references in subsection (b) of such section to particular hostilities, those hostilities, or the same hostilities shall be treated as references to the grounds for removal addressed by the joint resolution; and

"(3) paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of such section shall be applied by substituting 'the determination or removal addressed by the joint resolution' for 'the declaration, authorization, extension, or removal addressed by the war powers measure'.".

(2) Support of special operations for irregular warfare.—[Section 127d of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547\(c\)](#))" each place it appears and inserting "section 2A(a)(10) of the War Powers Resolution"; and

(B) by striking "section 5(b) of such Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544\(b\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(13) of such Resolution".

(3) Support of special operations to combat terrorism.—[Section 127e\(g\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "section 8(c) of the War Powers Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1547\(c\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(10) of the War Powers Resolution"; and

(B) by striking "section 5(b) of such Resolution ([50 U.S.C. 1544\(b\)](#))" and inserting "section 2A(a)(13) of such Resolution".

(4) Repeal of duplicative reporting provision.—[Section 1550 of title 50](#), United States Code, is repealed.

(m) Transitional treatment of existing authorizations.—

(1) Continuation during transition.—During the period described in section 1344(a), each law identified in that subsection shall continue to have the same force, effect, and lawful scope that the law had immediately before the date of enactment, notwithstanding the amendments made by this section.

(2) Application of procedural requirements.—During the period described in paragraph (1), the consultation, reporting, congressional-notification, and congressional-procedure requirements of the War Powers Resolution, as amended by this section, shall apply to hostilities conducted under a law identified in section 1344(a).

(3) No expansion or renewal.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to expand the scope of an authorization, authorize force against an additional state, organization, alliance or coalition, person, or class of forces, authorize operations in an additional theater of operations, or extend, renew, or restart an authorization or a period under the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 1346. PROHIBITION ON FIRST-USE NUCLEAR STRIKES.

(a) Definition.—Section 2A(a) of the War Powers Resolution, as inserted by section 1345, is amended by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

"(7) First-use nuclear strike.—The term 'first-use nuclear strike' means an attack using a nuclear weapon against an enemy conducted without prior joint confirmation to the President by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that the enemy has used a nuclear weapon against the United States, a territory or possession of the United States, or the armed forces."

(b) No funding authority.—Section 7 of the War Powers Resolution, as amended by section 1345, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funding authority for first-use nuclear strikes.

"Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under any law may be obligated or expended to conduct a first-use nuclear strike only pursuant to a declaration of war enacted by Congress that expressly authorizes the strike."

Subpart B—Restricting the Supply of Nuclear Weapons

SEC. 1351. PROHIBITION ON EXPLOSIVE NUCLEAR TESTING BY THE UNITED STATES.

(a) Statement of policy.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to seek the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the [Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty](#), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 10, 1996 (in this section referred to as the "CTBT"), and, upon receiving such advice and consent, promptly deposit the instrument of ratification of the United States;

(2) to support the prompt entry into force and full implementation of the CTBT; and

(3) to encourage each other State listed in Annex 2 to the CTBT that has not signed or ratified the CTBT, or has withdrawn or revoked its ratification, to sign, ratify, or restore its ratification, as applicable.

(b) Prohibition on explosive nuclear testing.—[Section 6121 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6121. Prohibition on explosive nuclear testing.

"(a) Prohibition.—No nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion may be conducted by the United States. No department or agency of the United States, and no officer, employee, or contractor thereof acting under color of Federal authority, may make preparations for or maintain readiness to conduct any such explosion.

"(b) Limitation on availability of funds.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2027 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended to conduct, make preparations for, or maintain readiness to conduct any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

"(c) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to limit nuclear stockpile stewardship activities, including subcritical experiments, that are consistent with the zero-yield standard and other requirements of law.

"(d) Subcritical experiment defined.—In this section, the term 'subcritical experiment' means an experiment involving fissile material that is conducted under conditions that do not permit a self-sustaining, supercritical nuclear fission chain reaction."

(c) Nuclear weapons stockpile plan.—[Section 6114 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "and nuclear test readiness" and inserting "and compliance with section 6121"; and

(2) in subsection (c), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5) With respect to compliance with section 6121—

"(A) a description of actions taken to eliminate capabilities maintained solely to conduct a nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion; and

"(B) an assessment of the stockpile stewardship capabilities necessary to maintain the safety, security, and reliability of the nuclear weapons stockpile without explosive nuclear testing."

(d) Annual stockpile assessments.—[Section 6117\(e\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Such official's determination as to whether an issue identified in the assessments requires corrective action and, if so, identification of the stockpile stewardship, repair, refurbishment, retirement, dismantlement, or other action consistent with section 6121 that is necessary to resolve the issue."

SEC. 1352. SMARTER APPROACH TO NUCLEAR EXPENDITURES.

(a) Limits on nuclear-capable delivery platforms.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended to procure, acquire, or place into service—

(1) more than 6 Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines;

(2) more than 50 B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft; or

(3) any F-35 aircraft capable of carrying a nuclear weapon.

(b) Reduction and consolidation of land-based intercontinental ballistic missile forces.—

(1) Force cap and single missile field.—Beginning on October 30, 2028, the intercontinental ballistic missile forces of the Air Force shall include not more than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles confined to a single missile field.

(2) Designated missile field and deactivation of other missile fields.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than October 30, 2028—

(A) the single missile field described in paragraph (1) shall consist of launch facilities assigned to the 341st Missile Wing at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana;

(B) no operational intercontinental ballistic missile or nuclear warhead may remain assigned to, deployed within, or maintained for operational use by the 90th Missile Wing at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base or the 91st Missile Wing at Minot Air Force Base; and

(C) each launch facility assigned to either wing, and each launch control center and other facility used principally to command, control, maintain, secure, or support the intercontinental ballistic missile mission of either wing, shall be permanently deactivated and rendered incapable of launching, commanding, controlling, maintaining, securing, or supporting an intercontinental ballistic missile.

(3) Alternative single missile field designated by Congress.—Congress may, by an Act enacted after the date of enactment of this Act, designate a different single missile field and make corresponding substitutions for the retained and deactivated missile fields identified in paragraph (2).

(4) Consolidation and disposition.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary of Defense may relocate intercontinental ballistic missiles, nuclear warheads, and components among or from the missile fields identified in paragraph (2) as necessary to select the 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles and associated nuclear warheads to be retained at the single missile field. Each intercontinental ballistic missile not retained under paragraph (1) shall be retired and dismantled, demilitarized, or otherwise permanently rendered incapable of use as a nuclear delivery system. Each nuclear warhead removed from the intercontinental ballistic missile force to comply with paragraph (1) shall be retired and placed on a binding dismantlement schedule under section 1353(c)(3).

(c) Prohibition on nuclear missile and cruise-missile programs.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment, sustainment, or life extension of—

(1) the LGM-35 Sentinel intercontinental ballistic missile (previously known as the ground-based strategic deterrent) or any other new intercontinental ballistic missile;

(2) the long-range stand-off weapon or any other new air-launched cruise missile; or

(3) a new submarine-launched cruise missile capable of carrying a low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead.

(d) Prohibition on nuclear warheads, bombs, and life extension programs.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the research, development, test, evaluation, production, procurement, deployment, sustainment, or life extension of—

(1) the W87-1 warhead or any other new nuclear warhead associated with an intercontinental ballistic missile;

(2) the W80-4 life extension program or any other nuclear warhead life extension program associated with a new air-launched cruise missile;

(3) the W93 warhead on a submarine-launched ballistic missile;

(4) the W76-2 warhead or any other low-yield or nonstrategic nuclear warhead; or

(5) the B83-1 bomb.

(e) Anti-evasion.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds may be obligated or expended for any program, contract, transaction, or other arrangement that knowingly evades or attempts to evade this section, including by replacing, renaming, dividing, transferring, or otherwise carrying out an activity prohibited under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d).

(f) Transfer of unobligated balances.—Unexpired unobligated balances made available for an activity prohibited under this section shall be identified and transferred in accordance with section 1353(f).

(g) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the orderly termination of an activity prohibited under this section, including the payment of legally required termination costs, or activities necessary to safely deactivate, secure, dismantle, or dispose of a nuclear weapon, delivery system, facility, or component or otherwise carry out section 1353, if such activities do not continue or expand the prohibited activity.

SEC. 1353. NUCLEAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILE REDUCTION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Deployed nuclear warhead.—The term "deployed nuclear warhead" means a nuclear warhead that meets 1 or more of the following conditions:

(A) The warhead is mounted on or loaded on a nuclear-capable delivery system.

(B) The warhead is located outside the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

(C) The warhead is assigned to, stored for, or otherwise maintained for use by a military unit equipped with an operational nuclear-capable delivery system.

(2) Military capability increase.—The term "military capability increase" means an improvement or expansion of the operational capabilities of a nuclear warhead or nuclear delivery system, and does not include a change made solely to improve safety, security, reliability, or use control.

(3) New nuclear delivery system.—The term "new nuclear delivery system" means a nuclear-capable delivery system not in operational service on the date of enactment of this Act, including a replacement, modification, or redesign of an existing system that materially changes its operational capabilities.

(4) New nuclear warhead type.—The term "new nuclear warhead type" means a nuclear warhead type not in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act, including a replacement, modification, or redesign of an existing warhead type that materially changes its operational capabilities.

(5) Nuclear weapons stockpile.—The term "nuclear weapons stockpile" means the active and inactive nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States, excluding a retired nuclear warhead that satisfies the requirements of subsection (c)(3).

(b) Deployed nuclear warhead reduction.—

(1) Beginning on October 30, 2028, the United States shall maintain not more than 1,300 deployed nuclear warheads.

(2) Beginning on October 30, 2030, the United States shall maintain not more than 999 deployed nuclear warheads.

(c) Nuclear weapons stockpile reduction.—

(1) Beginning on October 30, 2028, the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States shall not exceed 70 percent of the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Beginning on October 30, 2031, the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile of the United States shall not exceed 40 percent of the number of nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Exclusion for retired warheads.—A retired nuclear warhead is excluded from the nuclear weapons stockpile only if the warhead has been—

(A) removed from any operational assignment; and

(B) placed on a binding dismantlement schedule administered by the National Nuclear Security Administration through the Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition program.

(d) Prohibition on new nuclear weapons programs.—

(1) No Federal funds may be obligated or expended for the development, production, procurement, deployment, or life extension of—

(A) a new nuclear warhead type;

(B) a new nuclear delivery system;

(C) a nuclear weapons component for a new nuclear warhead type or new nuclear delivery system; or

(D) a life extension program that results in a military capability increase.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an activity necessary to maintain the safety, security, reliability, or use control of an existing nuclear warhead or nuclear delivery system, or to dismantle or dispose of a nuclear warhead or component, if the activity does not result in a military capability increase.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply to activities relating to Columbia-class ballistic missile submarines or B-21 long-range penetrating bomber aircraft to the extent such activities are consistent with subsection (a) of section 1352.

(e) Plutonium pit capability and manufacturing infrastructure.—

(1) Plutonium pit capability.—[Section 6128 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6128. Plutonium pit capability.

"(a) Requirement.—Consistent with statutory requirements for nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the nuclear security enterprise maintains only such plutonium pit inspection, testing, certification, reacceptance, reuse, refurbishment, requalification, disassembly, and disposition capability as is necessary for safety, security, stockpile surveillance, dismantlement, verification, and compliance with law.

"(b) Prohibition on new fabrication.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to fabricate any new war reserve plutonium pit.

"(c) Savannah River Site.—No Federal funds may be obligated or expended to establish, construct, operate, or support plutonium pit production at the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility at the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina.

"(d) Los Alamos National Laboratory.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit the inspection, testing, certification, reacceptance, reuse, refurbishment, or requalification at Los Alamos National Laboratory of a plutonium pit.

"(e) Rule of construction.—Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit activities necessary for dismantlement, waste disposition, environmental remediation, worker safety, nuclear material security, or compliance with statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction requirements."

(2) Manufacturing infrastructure.—[Section 6122 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(C), by striking "To fabricate and certify new nuclear warheads, as necessary" and inserting "To dismantle and dispose of retired nuclear warheads and components"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(4), by striking "The fissile material component processing and fabrication capabilities of the Savannah River Plutonium Processing Facility and the Los Alamos National Laboratory" and inserting "The plutonium pit capabilities authorized under section 6128".

(3) Workforce development and training.—[Section 6130\(c\)\(2\) of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended by striking "to support plutonium pit production at a covered facility" and inserting "to support a capability authorized under section 6128 at a covered facility".

(f) Transfer of funds.—

(1) Identification.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall identify unexpired unobligated balances made available for activities prohibited under section 1352 or subsection (d), or rendered unnecessary by the amendments made by subsection (e).

(2) Dismantlement transfer.—Not later than 30 days after the identification required under paragraph (1), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer the lesser of \$1,000,000,000 or the total amount of the balances identified under paragraph (1) to the Weapons Dismantlement and Disposition program of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(3) Availability and use.—Amounts transferred under paragraph (2) shall remain available until expended for dismantlement, retired component disposition, waste disposition, verification, environmental remediation, safety analysis, and workforce transition, and may not be used to support an activity prohibited under section 1352 or subsection (d), or inconsistent with the amendments made by subsection (e).

(4) Peace dividend.—After making the transfer required under paragraph (2), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transfer any remaining balances identified under paragraph (1) to the BREAD Fund established under section 10808 of title 22, United States Code, to remain available until expended.

(5) Report.—Not later than 30 days after each transfer under paragraph (2) or (4), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report identifying the source account, amount transferred, destination account, and planned use of the transferred funds.

(g) Implementation schedule.—

(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrator for Nuclear Security and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Peacebuilding, shall submit to Congress a schedule for achieving the reductions required under this section.

(2) The schedule required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the baseline number of deployed nuclear warheads and nuclear warheads in the nuclear weapons stockpile on the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) annual deployed nuclear warhead reduction targets;

(C) annual nuclear weapons stockpile reduction targets;

(D) annual dismantlement targets;

(E) the capacity and resources required for dismantlement, retired component disposition, waste disposition, verification, environmental remediation, safety analysis, and workforce transition;

(F) any statutory, administrative, logistical, workforce, environmental, or security barriers to timely implementation; and

(G) recommendations for additional legislation necessary to carry out this section.

(3) The schedule required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(h) Nuclear Weapons Council.—[Section 179 of title 10](#), United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy" each place it appears and inserting "the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Peacebuilding"; and

(B) by striking "nuclear deterrence related activities" and inserting "nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship activities";

(2) in subsection (a), by adding after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) The Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament of the Department of Peacebuilding.";

(3) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking "nuclear deterrence activities" and inserting "nuclear activities"; and

(B) by striking "the deterrence posture" and inserting "the nuclear weapons posture";

(4) in subsection (d)(3), by striking "Developing nuclear weapons stockpiles options and the costs of such options and alternatives" and inserting "Developing nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship options and the costs of such options and alternatives";

(5) in subsection (d)(5), by striking "nuclear weapons production" and inserting "nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship";

(6) in subsection (d)(6), by striking "for existing weapons and for proposed new weapon program starts" and inserting "for existing weapons and for activities necessary to meet statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction and dismantlement requirements";

(7) in subsection (d)(7), by striking "Overseeing the approval of design, performance, and cost tradeoffs for all proposed new nuclear weapons programs" and inserting "Overseeing design, performance, and cost tradeoffs for nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship activities";

(8) in subsection (d)(8)(B), by striking "including production, surveillance, research, construction," and inserting "including stockpile reduction, dismantlement, production, surveillance, research,";

(9) in subsection (d)(9), by striking "study, development, production, and retirement of nuclear warheads and weapon systems, including concept definition studies, feasibility studies, engineering development, hardware component fabrication, warhead and weapon system production, and warhead retirement" and inserting "study, surveillance, safety, security, stewardship, dismantlement, and retirement of nuclear warheads and weapon systems, including activities necessary for compliance with statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction requirements";

(10) in subsection (f)(1), by striking "requirements relating to nuclear weapons and related weapon systems supporting nuclear deterrence missions" and inserting "requirements relating to nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship";

(11) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(i)—

(A) by striking "the objectives of the Department of Defense with respect to nuclear weapons" and inserting "statutory nuclear weapons stockpile reduction, dismantlement, safety, security, and stewardship requirements"; and

(B) by striking "those objectives" and inserting "those requirements";

(12) in subsection (f)(2)(B)(ii), by striking "the objectives described in clause (i)" and inserting "the requirements described in clause (i)";

(13) in subsection (f)(3)(B)(ii)—

(A) in subclause (I)—

(i) by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 4219(a) of such Act ([50 U.S.C. 2538a\(a\)](#))" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title"; and

(ii) by striking "and" at the end;

(B) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

"(II) the requirements relating to nuclear weapons stockpile reduction and dismantlement; and";

(14) in subsection (f)(3)(C), by striking "the requirements to produce war reserve plutonium pits under section 6218" and inserting "the requirements relating to plutonium pit capability under section 6128 of this title";

(15) in subsection (f)(5)(A)(i), by striking "nuclear stockpile and stockpile stewardship program requirements" and inserting "nuclear stockpile reduction, dismantlement, and stewardship program requirements"; and

(16) in subsection (f)(6), by striking "section 231(f)" and inserting "section 231(h)".

PART III—HOLDING AND PROMOTION OF PEACE CONGRESSES

SEC. 1361. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) Findings.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Alfred Nobel's will identified "the holding and promotion of peace congresses" as an essential component of striving toward peace.

(2) As Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. observed, "Peace is not merely the absence of tension, but it is the presence of justice." Durable peace depends on institutions, relationships, and material conditions that enable people and nations to resolve disputes without violence and live with dignity, security, and democratic self-government, rather than on military force or coercion alone.

(3) People and communities directly affected by a conflict, injustice, shared threat, or other matter addressed by a peace congress possess knowledge, experience, and a stake in the