

119TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

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To express the sense of Congress regarding the conduct by the Netanyahu administration in Gaza and to impose sanctions to discourage governments from obstructing humanitarian assistance, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mr. WYDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To express the sense of Congress regarding the conduct by the Netanyahu administration in Gaza and to impose sanctions to discourage governments from obstructing humanitarian assistance, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4       (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the

5       “Accountability for Withholding Aid and Relief Essentials

6       Act of 2026” or the “AWARE Act of 2026”.

7       (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for

8       this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.  
Sec. 2. Findings.  
Sec. 3. Sense of Congress.  
Sec. 4. Statement of policy.  
Sec. 5. Identification of covered persons obstructing humanitarian assistance.  
Sec. 6. Imposition of sanctions.  
Sec. 7. Waiver for national security interests.  
Sec. 8. Termination of sanctions.  
Sec. 9. Congressional oversight.  
Sec. 10. Sunset.  
Sec. 11. Severability.  
Sec. 12. Definitions.

## 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) According to many credible nongovernmental organizations, such as Doctors Without Borders, the Government of Israel under the leadership of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has heavily restricted the distribution of food, fuel, medicine, and other humanitarian assistance to civilians in Gaza.

10 (2) The United States has at times had to take extraordinary measures to work around the Netanyahu administration's restrictions in order to provide aid to the people of Gaza.

14 (3) In a longitudinal, cross-sectional study published in "The Lancet" in October 2025, medical scholars from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency found that, between January 2024 and August 2025, during the Netanyahu administration, tens of thousands of preschool-aged children in

1       Gaza were suffering from preventable acute mal-  
2       nutrition and faced an increased risk of mortality.

3                   (4) The entire population of the Gaza Strip, an  
4       estimated 2,200,000 people, is facing acute levels of  
5       hunger and, according to the United Nations, since  
6       January 2025, more than 20,000 children have been  
7       identified as suffering from acute malnutrition, a  
8       telltale sign of imminent famine. To a great extent,  
9       this is a result of the policies of Prime Minister  
10      Netanyahu.

11                  (5) The United Nations Relief and Works  
12       Agency states that the amount of aid allowed into  
13       Gaza must reach a minimum of 500 to 600 truck-  
14       loads of meaningful aid per day to meet the nec-  
15       essary minimum to prevent starvation.

16                  (6) During the Netanyahu administration, from  
17       May 19, 2025, through January 7, 2026, according  
18       to the Monitoring and Tracking Dashboard of the  
19       United Nations Office for Project Services, fewer  
20       than 17,000 trucks of humanitarian aid had made  
21       it to any of the crossings along Gaza's perimeter.

22                  (7) According to the Netanyahu administra-  
23       tion's Ministry of Diaspora Affairs and Combating  
24       Antisemitism, nongovernmental organizations wish-  
25       ing to supply humanitarian assistance in Gaza must

1        be registered with and approved by an inter-ministe-  
2        rial team led by the Director General of Ministry of  
3        Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism.

4                (8) According to the Netanyahu administra-  
5        tion's Ministry of Defense of the State of Israel,  
6        Israel's Coordinator of Government Activities in the  
7        Territories office, which assists in determining the  
8        eligibility of a nongovernmental organization in the  
9        registration approval process, requires additional  
10        clearance for and coordination with nongovernmental  
11        organizations.

12                (9) There already exist established, universal  
13        standards, such as the Sphere standards and the  
14        United Nations coordinated response guidance, that  
15        an organization must meet in order to function as  
16        a credible, legitimate humanitarian organization.

17                (10) Prime Minister Netanyahu has repeatedly  
18        denied the existence of mass hunger and starvation  
19        in Gaza.

20                (11) According to Doctors Without Borders and  
21        Human Rights Watch, Palestinians in Gaza in need  
22        of aid receive contradictory and counterproductive  
23        information regarding aid availability, often with  
24        very little notice from the Netanyahu administration,  
25        which leads to confusion, puts them in dangerous

1 situations, and diminishes their ability to actually  
2 secure aid.

3 (12) According to a July 23, 2025, statement  
4 from more than 100 nongovernmental organizations,  
5 the Netanyahu administration's Coordinator of Gov-  
6 ernment Activities in the Territories office heavily  
7 restricted the humanitarian assistance distributed  
8 outside of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation net-  
9 work.

10 (13) On July 1, 2025, more than 170 non-  
11 governmental organizations, such as Doctors With-  
12 out Borders, called for the dismantling of the Gaza  
13 Humanitarian Foundation as a result of its viola-  
14 tions of international norms associated with humani-  
15 tarian work and concerns of harm to civilians at dis-  
16 tribution centers of the Gaza Humanitarian Founda-  
17 tion.

18 (14) During the Netanyahu administration, the  
19 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for  
20 Human Rights has reported that more than 1,000  
21 Palestinians in Gaza have been killed seeking food,  
22 more than 800 of whom were killed at or around  
23 distribution sites of the Gaza Humanitarian Foun-  
24 dation.

1 (15) During the Netanyahu administration,  
2 Human Rights Watch has reported that multiple  
3 sources, including former staff of the Gaza Humani-  
4 tarian Foundation, have witnessed instances of the  
5 Israel Defense Forces opening fire on aid-seeking  
6 Palestinians with live ammunition near distribution  
7 sites of the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation.

(16) The Gaza Humanitarian Foundation received on-ground logistical and security support from Safe Reach Solutions and UG Solutions.

11 (17) The Government of Israel and Hamas en-  
12 tered into a ceasefire on October 10, 2025.

13 (18) The Gaza Humanitarian Foundation sus-  
14 pended its operations on October 10, 2025, following  
15 the start of the ceasefire.

16 (19) Despite the suspension of operations by  
17 the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, numerous non-  
18 governmental organizations have reported that Safe  
19 Reach Solutions and UG Solutions plan to continue  
20 operations in Gaza.

21 (20) Despite the ceasefire and the proposed in-  
22 crease in humanitarian assistance, restrictions on  
23 delivery and distribution persist under the  
24 Netanyahu administration and actual levels of hu-

1       manitarian assistance remain well below what is  
2       needed.

3                   (21) More than 40 nongovernmental organiza-  
4       tions operating on the ground in Gaza issued a  
5       statement on October 23, 2025, stating that, despite  
6       the ceasefire, Israeli authorities under the  
7       Netanyahu administration have continued to arbi-  
8       trarily reject shipments of humanitarian assistance  
9       into Gaza, including items such as blankets, mat-  
10       tresses, food and nutrition supplies, hygiene kits,  
11       sanitation materials, assistive devices, and children's  
12       clothing, and have caused almost \$50,000,000 of es-  
13       sential goods to sit stockpiled at the crossings, un-  
14       able to be distributed.

15                   (22) The Director General of the Ministry of  
16       Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, the  
17       Minister of Diaspora Affairs and Combating Anti-  
18       semitism, the Coordinator of Government Activities  
19       in the Territories, the General Staff of the Israel  
20       Defense Forces, the Chief of the General Staff of  
21       Israel Defense Forces, the Defense Minister of  
22       Israel, and the Prime Minister of Israel all have au-  
23       thorities to help ensure the delivery of humanitarian  
24       assistance to Palestinian civilians in Gaza.

1 (23) The Minister of Diaspora Affairs and  
2 Combating Antisemitism, the Defense Minister of  
3 Israel, and the Prime Minister of Israel all have au-  
4 thority to change policy to ensure the distribution of  
5 humanitarian aid in Gaza.

6 (24) International humanitarian law, including  
7 customary norms and treaty law, prohibits the use  
8 of starvation as a method of warfare and requires  
9 the protection of civilians' access to humanitarian  
10 assistance.

### 11 SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

12 It is the sense of Congress that—

13 (1) Israel has the right to self-defense and the  
14 United States is committed to helping Israel safe-  
15 guard its people from future aggression;

16 (2) Hamas should be condemned in the  
17 harshest terms for its premeditated, coordinated,  
18 and brutal terrorist attacks on Israel;

19 (3) Hamas's abductions and threats made  
20 against hostages, including threats to use hostages  
21 as human shields, are abhorrent;

22 (4) Hamas should immediately cease its attacks  
23 against Israel and return the body of the deceased  
24 hostage;

5 (6) all countries should unequivocally condemn  
6 Hamas's war on Israel, including Hamas's inten-  
7 tional targeting of, and attacks against, civilians;

10 (8) Iran's support for global terrorism, includ-  
11 ing its support for terrorist groups, such as Hamas  
12 and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, should be condemned  
13 and opposed by all available means;

14 (9) the blocking of the borders of Gaza by the  
15 administration of Prime Minister Benjamin  
16 Netanyahu in 2025, which prohibited entry of food,  
17 medicine, infant formula, fuel, and other humani-  
18 tarian assistance and essential services, should be  
19 condemned;

20 (10) the vast majority of men, women, and es-  
21 pecially children in Gaza, are civilians and not  
22 agents of Hamas:

23 (11) actions by the Netanyahu administration  
24 that have contributed to the humanitarian crisis and  
25 acute suffering of Palestinians are horrifying;

1 (12) occupying powers have a responsibility to  
2 ensure the safety and well-being of the civilians in  
3 the occupied territory;

4 (13) the Netanyahu administration has imple-  
5 mented policies that have regularly and deliberately  
6 undermined the delivery and distribution of humani-  
7 tarian assistance to Palestinians in Gaza, exacer-  
8 bating the humanitarian crisis in Gaza;

9 (14) the restrictions on aid are being carried  
10 out by the political appointees and senior military  
11 leadership of the Netanyahu administration;

12 (15) the restriction of aid by the Netanyahu ad-  
13 ministration is not consistent with the State of  
14 Israel's core values and commitment to human  
15 rights;

16 (16) the Netanyahu administration's conduct  
17 has eroded the State of Israel's standing in the  
18 world by undermining the rule of law and violating  
19 fundamental human rights;

20 (17) the United States can support the State of  
21 Israel's right to exist while opposing the policies and  
22 conduct of the Netanyahu administration;

23 (18) the United States condemns the  
24 Netanyahu administration for restricting aid, but it

1       continues to greatly value its relationship with the  
2       State of Israel;

3               (19) the Netanyahu administration's restric-  
4       tions on aid create dire conditions for the civilians  
5       of Gaza, including death from starvation;

6               (20) children dying of starvation serves no mili-  
7       tary aims for Israel;

8               (21) such dire conditions undermine Israel's fu-  
9       ture security;

10               (22) Prime Minister Netanyahu or his successor  
11       should immediately facilitate the delivery of neutral,  
12       independent, impartial, and safe distribution of hu-  
13       manitarian assistance by all legitimate local and  
14       international actors to end the humanitarian crisis  
15       in Gaza as soon as possible;

16               (23) legitimate local and international actors  
17       delivering and distributing humanitarian assistance  
18       should at all times be safe from deliberate, inci-  
19       dental, and collateral harm from operations by Israel  
20       and its surrogates, including under the Netanyahu  
21       administration; and

22               (24) the President, the Secretary of State, and  
23       the heads of other relevant United States Govern-  
24       ment agencies should urgently use all available diplo-  
25       matic tools—

1 (A) to maintain the ceasefire and hostage  
2 release agreement agreed to by Israel and  
3 Hamas on October 10, 2025;

4 (B) to bring about an immediate and sus-  
5 tained surge in humanitarian assistance to Pal-  
6 estinian civilians in Gaza; and

7 (C) to lay the groundwork for a broader  
8 regional peace through implementation of the  
9 20-point plan included in the agreement de-  
10 scribed in subparagraph (A).

## 11 SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

12 It is the policy of the United States that—

13 (1) protected persons are entitled at all times to  
14 sufficient humanitarian assistance;

23 (3) any covered persons acting on behalf of a  
24 government found to be restricting, diminishing, un-  
25 dermining, or preventing the delivery and distribu-

1 tion of sufficient humanitarian assistance to pro-  
2 tected persons, including protected persons residing  
3 in a territory under the government's control, are in  
4 violation of the policy described in paragraphs (1)  
5 and (2).

6 SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION OF COVERED PERSONS OB-  
7 STRUCTING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the  
9 date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter,  
10 the President shall submit to the appropriate congres-  
11 sional committees and leadership a report that includes—

12 (1) a list of all covered persons the President  
13 determines are in violation of the policy described in  
14 section 4;

15 (2) for each such person—

16 (A) a justification for inclusion of the per-  
17 son on the list, including a description of the in-  
18 formation supporting the inclusion of the per-  
19 son;

20 (B) a statement of which, if any, of the  
21 sanctions described in section 6 have been im-  
22 posed, or will be imposed, with respect to the  
23 person within 30 days of the submission of the  
24 report; and

5 (i) an identification of the specific au-  
6 thority under which otherwise applicable  
7 sanctions are being waived, have otherwise  
8 been determined not to apply, or are not  
9 being imposed; and

10 (ii) a complete justification of the de-  
11 cision to waive or otherwise not apply the  
12 sanctions;

25 (b) FORM OF REPORT.—

8 (A) determines that it is vital for the na-  
9 tional security interests of the United States to  
10 do so;

11 (B) uses the annex in a manner consistent  
12 with the intent of Congress and the purposes of  
13 this Act; and

14 (C) not less than 15 days before submit-  
15 ting the name in a classified annex, provides to  
16 the appropriate congressional committees and  
17 leadership—

1 (ii) notice of, and a justification for  
2 the issuance of any waiver issued with re-  
3 spect to the person.

## 10 SEC. 6. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose sanc-  
12 tions under subsections (b) and (c) with respect to each  
13 covered person included in the list required by section  
14 5(a)(1).

15 (b) DIPLOMATIC SANCTIONS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—A covered person included in  
17 the list required by section 5(a)(1) is—

18 (A) inadmissible to the United States;

19 (B) ineligible for a visa or other docu-  
20 mentation to enter the United States; and

21 (C) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or  
22 paroled into the United States or to receive any  
23 other benefit under the Immigration and Na-  
24 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

## 1 (2) VISA AND OTHER ENTRY DOCUMENTATION

## 2 REVOCATION.—

3 (A) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular  
4 officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary  
5 of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of  
6 such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with sec-  
7 tion 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality  
8 Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other  
9 entry documentation issued to any covered per-  
10 son included in the list required by section  
11 5(a)(1), regardless of when the visa or other  
12 entry documentation was issued.

13 (B) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—The revocation  
14 of a visa or other entry documentation under  
15 subparagraph (A) shall—

16 (i) take effect immediately; and  
17 (ii) automatically cancel any other  
18 valid visa or entry documentation that is in  
19 the possession of the covered person.

## 20 (3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTER-

## 21 NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—

22 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State  
23 may issue a visa otherwise prohibited under  
24 paragraph (1) or not revoke a visa otherwise re-  
25 quired to be revoked under paragraph (2) if the

1                   Secretary determines that doing so is nec-  
2                   essary—

3 (i) to enable the President to receive  
4 an ambassador or other public minister  
5 under section 3 of Article II of the Con-  
6 stitution of the United States in a manner  
7 consistent with the Vienna Conventions; or

16 (B) LIMITS ON EXCEPTIONAL VISAS.—A  
17 visa issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall  
18 be strictly limited in scope and duration to the  
19 minimum required for the purpose for which  
20 the visa is issued.

21 (c) FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.—

1 of such Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply) to the  
2 extent necessary to block and prohibit all trans-  
3 actions in all property and interests in property of  
4 a covered person included in the list required by sec-  
5 tion 5(a)(1) if such property and interests in prop-  
6 erty are in the United States, come within the  
7 United States, or are or come within the possession  
8 or control of a United States person.

## 9 (2) EXCEPTIONS.—

10 (A) NATIONAL SECURITY.—Sanctions  
11 under paragraph (1) shall not apply to a cov-  
12 ered person if the President determines that not  
13 applying the sanctions with respect to the per-  
14 son is vital for the national security interests of  
15 the United States.

16 (B) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanc-  
17 tions under paragraph (1) may not be imposed  
18 with respect to a transaction or the facilitation  
19 of a transaction for the provision of humani-  
20 tarian assistance to protected persons, including  
21 a transaction relating to—

22 (i) the delivery and distribution of hu-  
23 manitarian assistance to protected persons;  
24 or

1 (ii) transporting goods or services that  
2 are necessary to carry out the delivery and  
3 distribution of humanitarian assistance to  
4 protected persons.

5 (C) RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF  
6 GOODS.—

12 (ii) GOOD DEFINED.—In this clause,  
13 the term “good” means any article, natural  
14 or manmade substance, material, supply or  
15 manufactured product, including inspection  
16 and test equipment, and excluding tech-  
17 nical data.

18 (3) ENFORCEMENT.—

19 (A) PENALTIES.—A person that violates,  
20 attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or  
21 causes a violation of paragraph (1) or any regu-  
22 lation, license, or order issued to carry out that  
23 paragraph shall be subject to the penalties set  
24 forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206  
25 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-

ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as  
a person that commits an unlawful act de-  
scribed in subsection (a) of such section.

(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe or amend regulations to require each financial institution that is a United States person and has within its possession or control property or interests in property of a covered person included in the list required by section 5(a)(1) to certify to the Secretary that, to the best of the knowledge of the financial institution, the financial institution has blocked all such property and interests in property.

17 (C) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The Sec-  
18 retary of the Treasury shall issue such regula-  
19 tions, licenses, and orders as are necessary to  
20 carry out this subsection.

## 21 SEC. 7. WAIVER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.

22 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
23 sion of law, the President may, for renewable periods not  
24 to exceed 180 days each, waive, in part or in whole, the

1 application of sanctions under this Act with respect to a  
2 covered person if the President—

3 (1) determines that such a waiver is in the na-  
4 tional security interests of the United States;

5 (2) submits to the appropriate congressional  
6 committees and leadership a report that describes  
7 the waiver or renewal and the reasons for that waiv-  
8 er or renewal; and

9 (3) a joint resolution of disapproval relating to  
10 the report submitted under subsection (b) is not en-  
11 acted into law pursuant to section 9.

12 (b) REQUIREMENTS.—For each waiver granted under  
13 subsection (a), the President shall—

14 (1) limit the duration and scope of the waiver  
15 to the minimum required to serve the national secu-  
16 rity interests for which the waiver is issued; and

17 (2) upon expiration of the waiver, immediately  
18 determine whether the covered person covered by the  
19 waiver still meets the criteria for inclusion in the list  
20 required by section 5(a)(1).

21 (c) PERSONS MEETING CRITERIA FOR SANCTIONS.—  
22 If the President determines under subsection (b)(2) that  
23 a covered person still meets the criteria for inclusion in  
24 the list required by section 5(a)(1) after the expiration of

1 a waiver applicable to the person, the President shall apply  
2 sanctions under section 6 with respect to the person.

3 (d) PERSONS NOT MEETING CRITERIA FOR SAN-  
4 C TIONS.—If the President determines under subsection  
5 (b)(2) that a covered person no longer meets the criteria  
6 for inclusion in the list required by section 5(a)(1) after  
7 the expiration of a waiver applicable to the person, the  
8 President shall—

9 (1) pursuant to sections 8 and 9, notify Con-  
10 gress of the intent of the President to terminate the  
11 application of sanctions under this Act with respect  
12 to the person; and

13 (2) resume making annual determinations with  
14 respect to whether the person meets the criteria for  
15 inclusion in the list required by section 5(a)(1).

16 **SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**

17 (a) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL  
18 PERSONS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The President may termi-  
20 nate the application of sanctions under this Act with  
21 respect to a covered person if—

22 (A) the President determines that—  
23 (i) credible and verifiable information  
24 exists that the person never met the cri-

3 (ii) credible and verifiable information  
4 exists that the person—

5 (I) no longer meets such criteria;  
6 and

7 (II) has credibly committed to  
8 not engage in any activity that would  
9 meet such criteria in the future; or

10 (iii) the termination of the sanctions  
11 is in the national security interests of the  
12 United States;

13 (B) the President submits to the appro-  
14 priate congressional committees and leadership  
15 a report that includes—

16 (i) a request to terminate the applica-  
17 tion of sanctions under this Act with re-  
18 spect to the person; and

19 (ii) a description of the reasons for  
20 that request; and

21 (C) a joint resolution of disapproval relat-  
22 ing to the report submitted under subparagraph  
23 (B) is not enacted into law pursuant to section  
24 9.

10 (B) the covered person consents in writing  
11 to the inclusion of the information.

12 (b) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS PROGRAM.—The  
13 President may terminate the application of all sanctions  
14 under this Act with respect to a country if—

22 (A) a request to terminate the application  
23 of sanctions under this Act; and

24 (B) a description of the reasons for that  
25 request; and

#### 4 SEC. 9. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.

5 (a) CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS FOR DETERMINA-  
6 TIONS OF SPECIFIC COVERED PERSONS.—

13 (A) determine if the person meets those  
14 criteria; and

15 (B) submit to the chairman and ranking  
16 member a report with respect to that deter-  
17 mination that includes a statement of whether  
18 or not the President imposed or intends to im-  
19 pose sanctions under this Act with respect to  
20 the person.

21 (2) FORM.—Each report submitted under para-  
22 graph (1)(B) shall be submitted in unclassified form,  
23 but may include a classified annex if necessary.

24 (b) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS OF PROPOSED AC-  
25 TION.—

13 (c) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF REQUESTS FOR  
14 PROPOSED ACTION.—

22 (2) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional  
23 review under paragraph (1) of a report submitted  
24 under section 7 or 8 shall be 60 calendar days if the

1 report is submitted on or after July 10 and on or  
2 before September 7 in any calendar year.

3 (3) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING INITIAL  
4 CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW PERIOD.—Notwithstanding  
5 any other provision of law, during the period for  
6 congressional review provided for under paragraph  
7 (1) of a report submitted under section 7 or 8, in-  
8 cluding any additional period for such review as ap-  
9 plicable under the exception provided in paragraph  
10 (2), the President may not take the requested action  
11 unless a joint resolution of approval with respect to  
12 that action is enacted in accordance with subsection  
13 (d).

14 (4) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING PRESI-  
15 DENTIAL CONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION  
16 OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other pro-  
17 vision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval re-  
18 lating to a report submitted under section 7 or 8  
19 passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with  
20 subsection (d), the President may not take that ac-  
21 tion for a period of 12 calendar days after the date  
22 of passage of the joint resolution of disapproval.

23 (5) LIMITATION ON ACTIONS DURING CONGRES-  
24 SIONAL RECONSIDERATION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION  
25 OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any other pro-

1 vision of law, if a joint resolution of disapproval re-  
2 lating to a report submitted under section 7 or 8  
3 passes both Houses of Congress in accordance with  
4 subsection (d), and the President vetoes the joint  
5 resolution, the President may not take that action  
6 for a period of 10 calendar days after the date of  
7 the President's veto.

8 (6) EFFECT OF ENACTMENT OF A JOINT RESO-  
9 LUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—Notwithstanding any  
10 other provision of law, if a joint resolution of dis-  
11 approval relating to a report submitted under sec-  
12 tion 7 or 8 is enacted in accordance with subsection  
13 (d), the President may not take that action.

14 (d) JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL OR DIS-  
15 APPROVAL DEFINED.—

16 (1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—In this  
17 subsection, the term “joint resolution of approval”  
18 means only a joint resolution of either House of  
19 Congress—

20 (A) the title of which is as follows: “A joint  
21 resolution approving the President's proposal to  
22 waive or terminate the application of certain  
23 sanctions with respect to the obstruction of hu-  
24 manitarian assistance.”; and

1 (B) the sole matter after the resolving  
2 clause of which is the following: "Congress ap-  
3 proves of the action relating to the application  
4 of sanctions imposed with respect to the ob-  
5 struction of humanitarian assistance set forth  
6 in the report submitted to Congress under  
7 \_\_\_\_\_ of the Accountability for  
8 Withholding Aid and Relief Essentials Act of  
9 2026 on \_\_\_\_\_ relating to  
10 \_\_\_\_\_.", with the first blank space  
11 being filled with either section 7 or 8, as appli-  
12 cable, the second blank space being filled with  
13 the appropriate date, and the third blank space  
14 being filled with a short description of the pro-  
15 posed action.

19 (A) the title of which is as follows: “A joint  
20 resolution disapproving the President’s proposal  
21 to waive or terminate the application of certain  
22 sanctions with respect to the obstruction of hu-  
23 manitarian assistance.”; and

24 (B) the sole matter after the resolving  
25 clause of which is the following: "Congress dis-

1        approves of the action relating to the applica-  
2        tion of sanctions imposed with respect to the  
3        obstruction of humanitarian assistance set forth  
4        in the report submitted to Congress under  
5        \_\_\_\_\_ of the Accountability for  
6        Withholding Aid and Relief Essentials Act of  
7        2026 on \_\_\_\_\_ relating to  
8        \_\_\_\_\_.”, with the first blank space  
9        being filled with either section 7 or 8, as appli-  
10        cable, the second blank space being filled with  
11        the appropriate date, and the third blank space  
12        being filled with a short description of the pro-  
13        posed action.

14        (3) INTRODUCTION.—During the period of 30  
15        calendar days provided for under subsection (c), in-  
16        cluding any additional period as applicable under the  
17        exception provided in paragraph (2) of that sub-  
18        section, a joint resolution of approval or joint resolu-  
19        tion of disapproval may be introduced—

20                (A) in the Senate, by the majority leader  
21                (or the majority leader’s designee) or the mi-  
22                nority leader (or the minority leader’s des-  
23                ignee); and

24                (B) in the House of Representatives, by  
25                the majority leader or the minority leader.

9 (5) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

10 (A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint reso-  
11 lution of approval or joint resolution of dis-  
12 approval introduced in the Senate shall be re-  
13 ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations  
14 of the Senate.

15 (B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the  
16 Committee on Foreign Relations has not re-  
17 ported the joint resolution within 10 calendar  
18 days after the date of referral of the joint reso-  
19 lution, that committee shall be discharged from  
20 further consideration of the joint resolution and  
21 the joint resolution shall be placed on the ap-  
22 propriate calendar.

23 (C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—  
24 Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing  
25 Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time

1           after the Committee on Foreign Relations re-  
2           ports a joint resolution of approval or joint res-  
3           olution of disapproval to the Senate or has been  
4           discharged from consideration of such a joint  
5           resolution (even though a previous motion to  
6           the same effect has been disagreed to) to move  
7           to proceed to the consideration of the joint reso-  
8           lution, and all points of order against the joint  
9           resolution (and against consideration of the  
10           joint resolution) are waived. The motion to pro-  
11           ceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject  
12           to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider  
13           the vote by which the motion is agreed to or  
14           disagreed to shall not be in order.

15           (D) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCE-  
16           DURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair  
17           relating to the application of the rules of the  
18           Senate to the procedure relating to a joint reso-  
19           lution of approval or joint resolution of dis-  
20           approval shall be decided without debate.

21           (E) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MES-  
22           SAGES.—Debate in the Senate of any veto mes-  
23           sage with respect to a joint resolution of ap-  
24           proval or joint resolution of disapproval, includ-  
25           ing all debatable motions and appeals in con-

1           nection with the joint resolution, shall be lim-  
2           ited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between,  
3           and controlled by, the majority leader and the  
4           minority leader or their designees.

5           (6) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE  
6           OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

7           (A) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESO-  
8           LUTION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In  
9           the House of Representatives, the following pro-  
10           cedures shall apply to a joint resolution of ap-  
11           proval or a joint resolution of disapproval re-  
12           ceived from the Senate (unless the House of  
13           Representatives has already adopted a joint res-  
14           olution relating to the same proposed action):

15           (i) The joint resolution shall be re-  
16           ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs  
17           of the House of Representatives.

18           (ii) If the Committee on Foreign Af-  
19           fairs has not reported the joint resolution  
20           within 2 calendar days after the date of re-  
21           ferral, that committee shall be discharged  
22           from further consideration of the joint res-  
23           olution.

24           (iii) Beginning on the third legislative  
25           day after the Committee on Foreign Af-

1 fairs reports the joint resolution to the  
2 House of Representatives or has been dis-  
3 charged from further consideration thereof,  
4 it shall be in order to move to proceed to  
5 consider the joint resolution in the House  
6 of Representatives. All points of order  
7 against the motion are waived. Such a mo-  
8 tion shall not be in order after the House  
9 of Representatives has disposed of a mo-  
10 tion to proceed on the joint resolution. The  
11 previous question shall be considered as or-  
12 dered on the motion to its adoption with-  
13 out intervening motion. The motion shall  
14 not be debatable. A motion to reconsider  
15 the vote by which the motion is disposed of  
16 shall not be in order.

17 (iv) The joint resolution shall be con-  
18 sidered as read. All points of order against  
19 the joint resolution and against its consid-  
20 eration are waived. The previous question  
21 shall be considered as ordered on the joint  
22 resolution to final adoption without inter-  
23 venting motion except 2 hours of debate  
24 equally divided and controlled by the spon-  
25 sor of the joint resolution (or a designee)

1 and an opponent. A motion to reconsider  
2 the vote on adoption of the joint resolution  
3 shall not be in order.

4 (B) TREATMENT OF HOUSE OF REP-  
5 RESENTATIVES JOINT RESOLUTION IN SEN-  
6 ATE.—

7 (i) RECEIPT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION  
8 BEFORE ADOPTION OF SENATE RESOLU-  
9 TION.—If, before the adoption by the Sen-  
10 ate of a joint resolution of approval or a  
11 joint resolution of disapproval, the Senate  
12 receives an identical joint resolution from  
13 the House of Representatives, the following  
14 procedures shall apply:

15 (I) That joint resolution shall not  
16 be referred to a committee.

17 (II) With respect to that joint  
18 resolution—

19 (aa) the procedure in the  
20 Senate shall be the same as if no  
21 joint resolution had been received  
22 from the House of Representa-  
23 tives; but

24 (bb) the vote on adoption  
25 shall be on the joint resolution

3 (ii) RECEIPT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION  
4 AFTER ADOPTION OF SENATE RESOLU-  
5 TION.—If, following adoption of a joint  
6 resolution of approval or a joint resolution  
7 of disapproval in the Senate, the Senate  
8 receives an identical joint resolution from  
9 the House of Representatives, that joint  
10 resolution shall be placed on the appro-  
11 priate Senate calendar.

12 (iii) NO SENATE COMPANION.—If a  
13 joint resolution of approval or a joint reso-  
14 lution of disapproval is received from the  
15 House of Representatives, and no com-  
16 panion joint resolution has been introduced  
17 in the Senate, the Senate procedures under  
18 this subsection shall apply to the joint res-  
19 olution from the House.

20 (C) APPLICATION TO REVENUE MEAS-  
21 URES.—The provisions of this paragraph shall  
22 not apply in the House of Representatives to a  
23 joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution  
24 of disapproval that is a revenue measure.

4 (A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power  
5 of the Senate and the House of Representa-  
6 tives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part  
7 of the rules of each House of Congress, respec-  
8 tively, and supersedes other rules only to the  
9 extent that it is inconsistent with such rules;  
10 and

11 (B) with full recognition of the constitu-  
12 tional right of either House to change the rules  
13 (so far as relating to the procedure of that  
14 House) at any time, in the same manner, and  
15 to the same extent as in the case of any other  
16 rule of that House.

17 SEC. 10. SUNSET.

18 This Act shall terminate on the date that is 10 years  
19 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

20 SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

21 If any provision of this Act, or the application of any  
22 such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to  
23 be unconstitutional, the remainder of the provisions of this  
24 Act, and the application of those provisions to any other  
25 person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

1 **SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-  
4 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-  
5 mittees” means—6 (A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of  
7 the Senate; and8 (B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of  
9 the House of Representatives.10 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-  
11 TEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term “appropriate  
12 congressional committees and leadership” means—13 (A) the appropriate congressional commit-  
14 tees;15 (B) the majority leader and the minority  
16 leader of the Senate; and17 (C) the Speaker, the majority leader, and  
18 the minority leader of the House of Representa-  
19 tives.20 (3) COVERED PERSON.—The term “covered  
21 person” means a foreign person who is any of the  
22 following:23 (A) The prime minister or head of state of  
24 a foreign government or any official in the of-  
25 fice of the prime minister or head of state in a  
26 foreign government.

1 (B) A cabinet member or any official serv-  
2 ing in the office of a cabinet member of a for-  
3 eign government.

4 (C) Any official of a foreign government  
5 who reports to a cabinet official.

6 (D) Any official of a foreign government  
7 overseeing civilian coordination.

8 (E) Any official of a foreign government  
9 facilitating humanitarian projects.

10 (F) Any official of a foreign government  
11 facilitating infrastructure projects.

12 (G) Any commissioned officer serving in  
13 the military of a foreign country with a rank  
14 equivalent to the rank of lieutenant colonel or  
15 higher in the United States Armed Forces.

16 (H) Any other individual of equivalent  
17 rank serving in a security agency affiliated  
18 with, associated with, or working on behalf of  
19 a foreign government.

20 (I) Any entity, including a foundation or  
21 economic conglomerate, overseen by an indi-  
22 vidual described in any of subparagraphs (A)  
23 through (H), or owned or controlled by such an  
24 individual, that is complicit in financing or

1           resourcing the restriction of humanitarian as-  
2           sistance to protected persons.

3           (J) Any person determined by the Presi-  
4           dent—

5               (i)(I) to be complicit in financing or  
6               resourcing the restriction of humanitarian  
7               assistance to protected persons; and

8               (II) appointed by an individual de-  
9               scribed in any of subparagraphs (A)  
10              through (H) to a position—

11               (aa) as an official of a foreign  
12              government; or

13               (bb) the head of a nongovern-  
14              mental entity;

15               (ii) to have materially assisted, spon-  
16              sored, or provided financial, material, or  
17              technological support for, or goods or serv-  
18              ices to or in support of any person the  
19              property and interests in property are  
20              blocked pursuant to section 6(c);

21               (iii) to be owned or controlled by, or  
22              to have acted or purported to act for or on  
23              behalf of, directly or indirectly any person  
24              the property and interests in property of

1 which are blocked pursuant to section 6(c);

2 or

3 (iv) to be a member of the board of  
4 directors or a senior executive officer of  
5 any person the property and interests in  
6 property of which are blocked pursuant to  
7 section 6(c).

11 (5) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—The term  
12 “humanitarian assistance” includes the provision of  
13 food, water, shelter, health services and medicines,  
14 hygiene products, clothing, essential services, and  
15 basic service delivery items, such as fuel.

16 (6) PROTECTED PERSON.—The term “protected  
17 person” means an individual who—

18 (A) is a civilian, noncombatant, and takes  
19 no part in hostilities; and

(B) performs no work for, and provides no material support to, any United States recognized terrorist or insurgent organization.

1 humanitarian organization" means any international  
2 organization or nongovernmental organization  
3 that—

4 (A) provides humanitarian assistance that  
5 is recognized by and in good standing with the  
6 United Nations and the United States Govern-  
7 ment; or

(B) complies with established professional standards, such as the Sphere humanitarian standards or the United Nations coordinated response guidance.

12 (8) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term  
13 “United States person” means—

14 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-  
15 fully admitted for permanent residence to the  
16 United States;

21 (C) any person in the United States.

22 (9) UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED TERRORIST  
23 OR INSURGENT ORGANIZATION.—The term “United  
24 States recognized terrorist or insurgent organiza-  
25 tion” means an organization that is designated as a

1 foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of  
2 the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.  
3 1189).

4 (10) VIENNA CONVENTIONS.—The term “Vi-  
5 enna Conventions” means—

6 (A) the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic  
7 Relations, done at Vienna April 18, 1961 (23  
8 UST 3227); and

9 (B) the Convention on Consular Relations,  
10 done at Vienna April 24, 1963 (21 UST 77).