

The Ceasefire Compliance Act
Representative Sean Casten (D-IL-06)

Section 1. Short Title

This section designates the bill as the Ceasefire Compliance Act of 2026.

Section 2. Findings; Statement of Policy

This section outlines findings regarding the October 7 Hamas attack on Israel and the subsequent war in Gaza, the ceasefire agreement, and violence and instability in the West Bank. This section also establishes that it is the policy of the United States to maintain and advance the ceasefire agreement, facilitate a non-Hamas Palestinian governance structure in Gaza, support conditions conducive to a viable and negotiated two-state solution, and help defend Israel against threats of terrorism and military attacks. It also opposes the use of the Board of Peace to undermine the United Nations.

Section 3. Rule of Construction

This section makes explicit that this bill would not prevent the United States from defending against an attack on our personnel or facilities, sharing intelligence with Israel, or assisting Israel in taking defensive measures, including by providing missile defense systems.

Section 4. Prohibition on Sale, Export, or Transfer of United States-Origin Defense Articles and Restriction on Previously Provided Articles

This section establishes a requirement that the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and Director of National Intelligence, report to the appropriate congressional committees 30 days after enactment, and every 90 days thereafter, on whether the Government of Israel is meeting a series of conditions. These conditions are:

1. Adhering to the ceasefire and not engaging in military operations in violation of the ceasefire.
2. Engaging constructively in negotiations to fully implement the 20-point peace plan
3. Allowing humanitarian aid into Gaza.
4. Not forcibly displacing Palestinian civilians from Gaza to outside the Gaza Strip and allowing free return of those who have left.
5. Ensuring there will be no permanent occupation or annexation of the Gaza Strip.
6. Halting all bombing campaigns and withdrawing the Israel Defense Forces to the agreed upon lines during each stage of withdrawal.
7. Cooperating with international partners to allow a temporary transitional Palestinian government in the Gaza Strip and ultimately transitioning to governance by the Palestinian Authority.

8. Not impeding the establishment and deployment of a temporary International Stabilization Force.
9. Ensuring there will be no de facto or de jure annexation of territory in the West Bank.
10. Taking material steps to enforce rule of law in the West Bank and prevent settler attacks on Palestinians.

Basis for certification: Requires an interagency assessment led by State in coordination with DNI and Defense, and explicitly allows consideration of all relevant information, including intelligence and credible public reporting.

If this report assesses that the Government of Israel is in violation of any of the conditions enumerated in this bill, then:

- The US may not authorize or permit the sale, export, or transfer of any US-origin defense articles to the Government of Israel for end use in Gaza or the West Bank.
- US-origin defense articles may only be transferred to the Government of Israel, subject to a Letter of Offer and Acceptance or export license, in which the Government of Israel agrees that the defense articles in question cannot be used in Gaza or the West Bank.
- The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and Director of National Intelligence, must also establish an agreement with the Government of Israel that previously transferred defense articles are banned from being used in Gaza or the West Bank.
- These prohibitions remain in effect until one of the quarterly reports determines that the Government of Israel has complied with all the conditions in the bill.

Section 5. End Use Monitoring Group

This section requires the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and Director of National Intelligence, to establish an end-use monitoring group to monitor whether US-origin defense articles are being used in Gaza or the West Bank.

Reporting: While the relevant prohibitions are in force, requires a report every 60 days certifying whether Israel is using U.S.-origin defense articles in the West Bank or Gaza.

Second-step prohibition and waiver:

- If the end use monitoring report concludes Israel is using U.S.-origin defense articles in the West Bank or Gaza:
 - The US may not authorize the sale, transfer, or export of any US-origin defense articles to the Government of Israel.
 - This ban will not apply to missile defense systems such as the Iron Dome, David's Sling, or Arrow 3.

- A limited presidential waiver is available for vital US national security interests subject to additional congressional oversight.
- This ban would remain in effect until a certification concludes that Israel is not using US-origin defense articles in the Palestinian territories.

Section 7. Rule of Construction Relating to the Board of Peace

Adds a rule of construction that nothing in the Act, the ceasefire agreement, the 20-point plan, or related frameworks authorizes funding for the Board of Peace administrative expenses, operating costs, or personnel support without congressional authorization and an appropriation. It also clarifies that the Board of Peace cannot supersede the role or authorities of the United Nations under the UN Charter or other applicable U.S. or international law, and it preserves otherwise authorized and appropriated funding for humanitarian assistance, stabilization, reconstruction, or other assistance for Gaza.

Section 8. Termination

This section sets the bill to terminate automatically five years after this Act's enactment.