H. R. 808

To establish a Department of Peacebuilding.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 2013

Ms. Lee of California (for herself, Mr. Conyers, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Polis, Ms. Clarke, Ms. Pingree of Maine, Mr. Andrews, Mr. McGovern, and Ms. Moore) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

A BILL

To establish a Department of Peacebuilding.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Department of Peacebuilding Act of 2013”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF PEACEBUILDING

Sec. 101. Establishment of Department of Peacebuilding.
Sec. 102. Responsibilities and powers.
Sec. 103. Principal officers.
Sec. 104. Office of Peace Education and Training.
Sec. 105. Office of Domestic Peace Activities.
Sec. 106. Office of International Peace Activities.
Sec. 107. Office of Technology for Peace.
Sec. 108. Office of Arms Control and Disarmament.
Sec. 109. Office of Peacebuilding Information and Research.
Sec. 111. Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Peace.
Sec. 112. Federal Interagency Committee on Peace.
Sec. 113. Staff.
Sec. 114. Consultation required.
Sec. 115. Collaboration.

TITLE II—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 201. Legislative recommendations of the Secretary.
Sec. 203. Definitions.
Sec. 204. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

1. On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress unanimously declared the independence of the 13 colonies, and the achievement of peace was recognized as one of the highest duties of the new organization of free and independent States by declaring, “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.”

2. The Constitution of the United States of America, in its Preamble, further sets forth the insurance of the cause of peace in stating: “We the People of the United States, in Order to Form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domes-
tic Tranquility, provide for the common defence,

promote the general Welfare, and secure the Bless-
ings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity”.

(3) During the course of the 20th century,

more than 100,000,000 people perished in wars. The

United States has been at war over the past decade,

with 6,600 members of the Armed Forces and hun-
dreds of thousands of civilians estimated to have

been killed in the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan.

(4) Every year 300,000 people are killed by gun

violence around the world. In the United States,

100,000 people are shot each year in murders, ass-
saults, suicides and suicide attempts, accidents, and

police actions. Over 30,000 people die each year of

gunshot wounds, 12,000 of whom are murdered.

Every day, 50 children are shot, and 8 of those chil-
dren die.

(5) A 2004 World Health Organization report

estimates that interpersonal violence within the

United States costs approximately $300 billion an-
nually, not including war-related costs. The Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention states that an

average of 16 people age 10 to 24 were murdered

each day in the United States in 2005. The Pew

Charitable Trust calculates that child abuse and ne-
glect in the United States cost $103.8 billion in 2007.

(6) In 1999, the United Nations adopted a Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, stating that a culture of peace is an integral approach to preventing violence and violent conflicts, an alternative to the culture of war and violence, and is based on education for peace, the promotion of sustainable economic and social development, respect for human rights, equality between women and men, democratic participation, tolerance, and the free flow of information and disarmament. The United Nations declared the years 2001 through 2010 an International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World and the United Nations supports a culture of peace going forward.

(7) On April 4, 2012, the Institute for Economics and Peace released a United States Peace Index, which assessed peacefulness at the State and city levels and analyzed the costs associated with violence and the socio-economic measures associated with peace. While violence within the United States had declined over the year 2011, violence and violence containment still cost the average taxpayer $3,257.
The total cost of violence to the United States—including lost productivity from violence—was conservatively calculated to be over $460 billion.

(8) A study by the Institute for Economics and Peace released September 20, 2012, reports conservative estimates for 2010, that 15 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States, or $15,000 per taxpayer, was spent on containing violence. The study included government, corporate, and individual expenditure, regardless of whether it was related to international affairs such as offshore military activities, or domestic spending such as dealing with crime and the consequences of crime.

(9) Violence prevention is cost effective. For every dollar spent in violence prevention and peacebuilding, many lives and many dollars are saved. The philosophy and techniques of nonviolence and the science of peacebuilding provide tools and techniques that can be applied not only at the levels of individual and community growth, but also within the Federal Government and at national and international levels.

(10) Peacebuilding is defined by the United Nations as a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strength-
ening national capacities at all levels for conflict
management, and to lay the foundations for sustain-
able peace and development. Peacebuilding is built
upon research into the root causes of violence in the
United States and the world, through promotion and
promulgation of effective policies and programs that
ameliorate those root causes of violence, and through
providing all citizens, organizations, and govern-
mental bodies with opportunities to learn about and
practice the essential tools of nonviolent conflict res-
olution and peacebuilding.

(11) In 2000, the Earth Charter Commission
released the Earth Charter, an international declara-
tion of fundamental values and principles created to
build a just, sustainable, and peaceful global society.
The preamble of the Earth Charter provides, “To
move forward we must recognize that in the midst
of a magnificent diversity of cultures and life forms
we are one human family and one Earth community
with a common destiny. We must join together to
bring forth a sustainable global society founded on
respect for nature, universal human rights, economic
justice, and a culture of peace.” Peacebuilding is
working together with all nations to protect both life
and land and hold the Earth in balance.
TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF PEACEBUILDING

SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF PEACEBUILDING.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established a Department of Peacebuilding, that shall—

(1) be a department in the executive branch of the Federal Government; and

(2) be dedicated to peacebuilding, peacemaking, and the study and promotion of conditions conducive to both domestic and international peace and a culture of peace.

(b) Secretary of Peacebuilding.—There shall be at the head of the Department a Secretary of Peacebuilding, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(c) Mission.—The Department shall—

(1) cultivate peace and peacebuilding as a strategic national policy objective;

(2) reduce and prevent violence in the United States and internationally through peacebuilding and effective nonviolent conflict resolution;

(3) strengthen nonmilitary means of peacemaking;
(4) take a proactive, strategic approach in the development of field-tested, best practices and policies that promote national and international conflict prevention, nonviolent intervention, mediation, peaceful resolution of conflict, and structured mediation of conflict;

(5) address matters both domestic and international in scope;

(6) provide an institutional platform for the growing wealth of expertise in peacebuilding to dramatically reduce the national and global epidemic of violence;

(7) support local communities in finding, funding, replicating, and expanding programs to reduce and prevent violence;

(8) invest in nongovernmental organizations that have implemented successful initiatives to reduce and prevent violence, both internationally and domestically; and

(9) consult with other Federal agencies to apply and practice the science of peacebuilding in their respective fields of responsibility.

SEC. 102. RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—
(1) work proactively and interactively with each branch of the Federal Government on all policy matters relating to conditions of peace;

(2) call on the experience and expertise of the people of the United States and seek participation in the development of policy from private, public, and nongovernmental organizations;

(3) monitor and analyze causative principles of conflict and make policy recommendations for developing and maintaining peaceful conduct;

(4) research effective violence reduction programs and promote and promulgate such programs within Government and society; and

(5) consult with private, public, and nongovernmental organizations to develop a metric model that provides the means to measure and report progress toward peace in the United States to the President, Congress, and the people of the United States, and issue reports on such progress annually.

(b) DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall collaborate with governmental and nongovernmental entities and citizens to promote personal and community security and peace by—

(1) developing new policies and supporting existing policies that effectively address personal and
family violence, including suicide, domestic violence, spousal abuse, child abuse, and mistreatment of the elderly;

(2) creating new policies and programs and expanding existing policies and programs that effectively reduce drug and alcohol abuse;

(3) developing new policies and programs and expanding existing policies and programs that effectively address crime, punishment, and rehabilitation, including—

(A) working to reduce prison recidivism rates;

(B) supporting the implementation of non-violent conflict resolution education and training for victims, perpetrators, and those who work with them; and

(C) supporting effective police and community relations;

(4) analyzing existing policies, employing successful, field-tested programs, and developing new approaches for dealing with the tools of violence, including handguns, especially among youth;

(5) developing new and expanding effective programs that relate to the societal challenges of school violence, gangs, racial or ethnic violence, violence
against gays and lesbians, and police-community relations disputes;

(6) making policy recommendations to the Attorney General regarding civil rights and labor law;

(7) assisting in the establishment and funding of community-based violence prevention programs, including violence prevention counseling and peer mediation in schools and unarmed civilian peacekeeping at a local level;

(8) providing counseling and advocating on behalf of individuals victimized by violence;

(9) providing for public education programs and counseling strategies that promote tolerance and respect for the diversity of the people of the United States with regard to race, religion, creed, gender and gender identification, sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, and other perceived difference; and

(10) supporting local community initiatives that draw on neighborhood resources to create peace projects that facilitate the development of conflict resolution and thereby inform and inspire national policy.

(e) INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Secretary shall—
(1) advise the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State on matters relating to national security, including the protection of human rights and the prevention of, amelioration of, and de-escalation of unarmed and armed international conflict;

(2) contribute to and participate in the development of training of all United States personnel who administer post-conflict reconstruction and demobilization in war-torn societies;

(3) sponsor country and regional conflict-prevention and dispute-resolution initiatives, create special task forces, and draw on local, regional, and national expertise to develop plans and programs for addressing the root sources of conflict in troubled areas;

(4) counsel and advocate on behalf of women victimized by violence, including rape, during conflict and post-conflict situations;

(5) provide for exchanges between the United States and other nations of individuals who endeavor to develop domestic and international peace-based initiatives;

(6) encourage the development of international sister city programs, pairing United States cities
with cities around the globe for artistic, cultural, economic, educational, and faith-based exchanges;

(7) establish and administer a budget designated for the training and deployment of unarmed civilian peacekeepers to participate in multinational nonviolent peacekeeping forces that may be conducted by civilian, governmental, or multilateral organizations;

(8) jointly with the Secretary of the Treasury, strengthen peace enforcement through hiring and training monitors and investigators to help with the enforcement of international arms embargoes;

(9) bring together all stakeholders who are impacted by a conflict by facilitating peace summits where such stakeholders may gather under carefully prepared conditions to promote nonviolent communication and mutually beneficial solutions;

(10) submit to the President recommendations for reductions in weapons of mass destruction, and make annual reports to the President on the sale of arms from the United States to other nations, with analysis of the impact of such sales on the defense of the United States and how such sales affect peace;
(11) in consultation with the Secretary of State, develop strategies for sustainability and management of the distribution of international funds;

(12) advise the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations on matters pertaining to the United Nations Security Council; and

(13) support the implementation of international peacebuilding strategies through a balanced use of peacebuilding, diplomacy, development, and defense.

(d) Membership of the Secretary of Peacebuilding on the National Security Council.—Section 101(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking “Director for Mutual Security;” and inserting “Secretary of Peacebuilding; and”;

(2) by striking paragraph (7);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (7); and

(4) in paragraph (7) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this subsection), by striking “the Chairman of the Munitions Board, and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board,”.
(e) **Human Security Responsibilities.**—The Secretary shall address and offer nonviolent conflict resolution strategies and suggest resources for unarmed civilian peacekeepers to the appropriate relevant parties on issues of human security if such security is threatened by conflict, whether such conflict is geographic, religious, ethnic, racial, or class-based in its origin, derives from economic concerns, or is initiated through disputes concerning scarcity of natural resources (such as water and energy resources), food, trade, or climate and environmental concerns.

(f) **Media-Related Responsibilities.**—Respecting the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the requirement for free and independent media, the Secretary shall—

1. seek assistance in the design and implementation of nonviolent policies from media professionals;
2. study the role of the media in the escalation and de-escalation of conflict at domestic and international levels, including the role of fear-inducing and hate-inducing speech and actions, and making the findings of such study public; and
3. make recommendations to professional media organizations in order to provide opportuni-
ties to increase media awareness of peace-building initiatives.

(g) **Educational Responsibilities.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) with the support of, and in consultation with, the United States Institute of Peace, develop a peace education curriculum that includes studies of—

(A) the civil rights movement in the United States and throughout the world, with special emphasis on the role of nonviolence and how individual endeavor and involvement have contributed to advancements in peace and justice;

(B) peace agreements and circumstances in which peaceful intervention has worked to stop conflict; and

(C) the patriarchal structure of society and the inherent violence of such structure in the shaping of relationships and institutions;

(2) in consultation with the Secretary of Education—

(A) commission the development of such curriculum and make such curriculum available to local school districts to enable the use of
peace education objectives at elementary schools
and secondary schools in the United States;

(B) support in early childhood, elementary
schools, secondary schools, and institutions of
higher education a well-resourced, balanced
education that includes math, science, English,
history, ethnic studies, social studies, health,
physical education, foreign languages, the arts,
and music that will prepare students for success
in a globally interconnected world; and

(C) offer incentives in the form of grants
and training to encourage the development of
State peace curricula and assist schools in ap-
plying for such curricula;

(3) work with educators to equip students to
become skilled in achieving peace through reflection,
and facilitate instruction in the ways of peaceful
conflict resolution;

(4) ensure that schools are nonviolence zones
that provide a peaceful educational environment;

(5) create school and community cultures where
students and staff do not feel threatened and are
free from bullying and harassment by developing
and implementing curricula in nonviolent conflict
resolution education for teachers, students, parents, the school community, and the community at large;

(6) maintain a public website to solicit and receive ideas for the development of peace from the wealth of the politically, socially, and culturally diverse public;

(7) proactively engage the critical thinking capabilities of students and teachers of elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education through the Internet and other media and issue periodic reports concerning any submissions from such students and teachers;

(8) create and establish a Peace Academy that shall—

(A) be modeled after the military service academies; and

(B) provide a 4-year course of instruction in peace education, after which graduates will be required to serve 5 years in public service in programs dedicated to domestic or international nonviolent conflict resolution; and

(9) provide grants for peace studies departments in institutions of higher education throughout the United States.
SEC. 103. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

(a) UNDER SECRETARY OF PEACEBUILDING.—The President shall appoint an Under Secretary of Peacebuilding in the Department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. During the absence or disability of the Secretary, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Secretary, the Under Secretary shall act as Secretary. The Secretary shall designate the order in which other officials of the Department shall act and perform the functions of the Secretary during the absence or disability of both the Secretary and Under Secretary or in the event of vacancies in both offices.

(b) ADDITIONAL POSITIONS.—

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

(A) an Assistant Secretary for Peace Education and Training;

(B) an Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peace Activities;

(C) an Assistant Secretary for International Peace Activities;

(D) an Assistant Secretary for Technology for Peace;

(E) an Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament;
(F) an Assistant Secretary for Peacebuilding Information and Research;

(G) an Assistant Secretary for Human and Economic Rights; and

(H) a General Counsel.


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

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “Peacebuilding,” after “Homeland Security,”.

(3) A DDITIONAL OFFICERS.—The President shall appoint 4 additional officers in the Department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The officers appointed under this paragraph shall perform such functions as the Secretary shall prescribe, including—

(A) congressional relations functions;

(B) public information functions, including providing, through the use of the latest technologies, useful information about peace and the work of the Department;
(C) management and budget functions;
and

(D) planning, evaluation, and policy development functions, including development of policies to promote the efficient and coordinated administration of the Department and its programs and encourage improvements in conflict resolution and violence prevention.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF FUNCTIONS.—In any case in which the President submits the name of an individual to the Senate for confirmation as an officer of the Department under this subsection, the President shall state the particular functions such individual will exercise upon taking office.

(e) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Each officer described in this section shall report directly to the Secretary and shall, in addition to any functions vested in or required to be delegated to such officer, perform such additional functions as the Secretary may prescribe.

SEC. 104. OFFICE OF PEACE EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Peace Education and Training, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Peace Education and Training. The Assistant Secretary for Peace Education and Training shall carry out those functions
of the Department relating to the creation, encouragement, and impact of peace education and training at the elementary, secondary, university, and postgraduate levels, including the development of a Peace Academy, and disseminate applicable policies and research in consultation with entities of the Department of Health and Human Services, including—

1. the Administration for Children and Families;
2. the Administration on Aging;
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
4. the National Institutes of Health.

(b) PEACE CURRICULUM.—The Assistant Secretary of Peace Education and Training, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, the United States Institute of Peace, nongovernmental groups, public institutions, peace and conflict studies programs of institutions of higher education, and Federal agencies that provide effective peace training materials and curricula, shall support the development and dissemination of effective peace curricula and supporting materials for distribution to departments of education in each State and territory of the United States. The peace curriculum shall include—
(1) building communicative peace skills and nonviolent conflict resolution skills;
(2) teaching and fostering compassion, empathy, tolerance, respect, inclusion, and forgiveness; and
(3) promoting other objectives to increase the knowledge of peace processes.

(c) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary of Peace Education and Training shall—

(1) provide peace education grants to institutions of higher education for the creation and expansion of peace studies departments and the education and training of teachers in peace studies; and
(2) create a Community Peace Block Grant program under which the Secretary shall make grants to nonprofit organizations and nongovernmental organizations for the purposes of developing innovative neighborhood programs for nonviolent conflict resolution and creating local peacebuilding initiatives.

SEC. 105. OFFICE OF DOMESTIC PEACE ACTIVITIES.

(a) In General.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Domestic Peace Activities, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peace Activities. The Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peace Ac-
tivities shall carry out those functions in the Department affecting domestic peace activities, including the development of policies that increase awareness about intervention and counseling on domestic violence and conflict.

(b) Responsibilities.—The Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peace Activities shall—

(1) develop policy and disseminate best practices from the field for the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse;

(2) develop community-based strategies for celebrating diversity and promoting tolerance;

(3) develop new policies and build on existing proven programs—

(A) to assist in the prevention of crime, including the development of community policing strategies and peaceful settlement skills among police and other public safety officers;

(B) to assist in the re-entry into the community by individuals who have been incarcerated, including training in anger management and peacebuilding skills, life skills, and educational and job skills;

(C) to assist in creating strong and healthy families, including supporting mental health services, domestic violence prevention, gang pre-
vention, anti-bullying programs, substance abuse prevention, and parenting skills;

(D) to provide restorative justice programs at all levels of the criminal justice system that bring together offenders, victims, and community members in an effort to repair the damage caused by criminal activity through accountability and rehabilitation;

(E) to provide for training and deployment into neighborhoods of nonmilitary domestic conflict prevention and peacemaking personnel, including violence interrupters and civilian community peacekeepers; and

(F) to implement community-based policing to break down barriers between law enforcement officers and the people such officers serve;

(4) promote informal and cultural exchanges between individuals and groups of proximate neighborhoods and regions to encourage understanding and acceptance; and

(5) disseminate applicable policies and research in consultation with appropriate entities of—

(A) the Department of Justice;

(B) the Department of Health and Human Services;
(C) the Department of State; and

(D) the Department of Education.

(c) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary for Domestic Peace Activities shall create a grant program to be known as the Cultural Diplomacy for Peace grant program under which the Secretary shall make grants to elementary schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and nongovernmental organizations for the purpose of developing domestic cultural exchanges, including exchanges relating to the arts and sports, that promote diplomacy and cultural understanding between neighborhoods and members of the neighboring communities.

SEC. 106. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of International Peace Activities, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for International Peace Activities. The Assistant Secretary for International Peace Activities shall carry out those functions in the Department affecting international peace activities.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peace Activities shall—

(1) develop new programs and promote existing proven programs to—
(A) provide for the training and deployment of graduates of the Peace Academy established under section 102(f) and other non-military conflict prevention and peacemaking personnel;

(B) support country and regional conflict prevention and dispute resolution initiatives in countries experiencing social, political, or economic strife;

(C) provide training for the administration of post-conflict reconstruction and demobilization in war-torn societies;

(D) address root causes of violence;

(E) eradicate extreme hunger and poverty;

(F) achieve universal primary education;

and

(G) empower women and girls;

(2) support the creation of a multinational non-violent peace force;

(3) provide for the exchanges between individuals of the United States and other nations who are endeavoring to develop domestic and international peace-based initiatives; and

(4) disseminate applicable policies and research in consultation with appropriate entities of—
(A) the Department of State;

(B) the Department of Labor;

(C) the Peace Corps; and

(D) the United States Institute of Peace.

(c) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary for International Peace Activities shall create a grant program to be known as the International Cultural Diplomacy for Peace grant program under which the Secretary shall make grants to elementary schools, secondary schools, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, and nongovernmental organizations for the purpose of developing international cultural exchanges, including exchanges related to the arts and sports, that promote diplomacy and cultural understanding between the United States and members of the international community.

SEC. 107. OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Technology for Peace, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Technology for Peace. The Assistant Secretary for Technology for Peace shall carry out those functions in the Department affecting the awareness, study, and impact of developing new technologies on the creation and maintenance of domestic and international peace, and disseminate applicable policies
and research in consultation with appropriate entities of the Department of State.

(b) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary for Technology for Peace shall make grants for the research and development of technologies in transportation, communications, agriculture, and energy that—

(1) are nonviolent in application; and

(2) encourage the conservation and sustainability of natural resources in order to prevent future conflicts regarding scarce resources.

SEC. 108. OFFICE OF ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Arms Control and Disarmament, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament. The Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament shall carry out those functions in the Department affecting arms control programs and arms limitation agreements.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary for Arms Control and Disarmament shall—

(1) advise the Secretary on interagency discussions and international negotiations, including discussions involving the Secretary of State, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Secretary of Defense, regarding the reduction and elimination of weapons
of mass destruction throughout the world, including the dismantling of such weapons and the safe and secure storage of materials related thereto;

(2) assist nations, international agencies, and nongovernmental organizations in assessing the locations of the buildup of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction;

(3) develop nonviolent strategies to deter testing or use of offensive or defensive nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, whether based on land, air, sea, or in space;

(4) serve as a depository for copies of all contracts, agreements, and treaties that address the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction or the protection of space from militarization;

(5) provide technical support and legal assistance for the implementation of such agreements; and

(6) disseminate applicable policies and research in consultation with appropriate entities of the Department of State and the Department of Commerce.
SEC. 109. OFFICE OF PEACEBUILDING INFORMATION AND RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Peacebuilding Information and Research, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Peacebuilding Information and Research. The Assistant Secretary for Peacebuilding Information and Research shall carry out those functions in the Department affecting research and analysis relating to creating, initiating, and modeling approaches to peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary for Peacebuilding Information and Research shall—

(1) commission or compile studies on the impact of war, especially on the physical and mental condition of children (using the 10-point anti-war agenda in the United Nations Children’s Fund report, State of the World’s Children 1996, as a guide) that shall include the study of the effect of war on the environment and public health;

(2) compile information on effective community peacebuilding activities and disseminate such information to local governments and nongovernmental organizations in the United States and abroad;
(3) commission or compile research on the effect of violence in the media and make such reports available to the Congress annually;

(4) publish a monthly journal of the activities of the Department and encourage scholarly participation;

(5) sponsor conferences throughout the United States to create awareness of the work of the Department; and

(6) where applicable, work to carry out the responsibilities under this subsection in consultation with the United States Institute of Peace and other governmental and nongovernmental entities, including—

(A) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(B) the Department of Justice; and

(C) the Department of State.

SEC. 110. OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Department an Office of Human Rights and Economic Rights, the head of which shall be the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Economic Rights. The Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Economic Rights shall carry out those
functions in the Department that support the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Economic Rights shall—

(1) assist the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, in furthering the incorporation of the principles of human rights, as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 217A (III) of December 10, 1948, into all agreements between the United States and other nations to help reduce the causes of violence;

(2) consult with the Secretary of State, the Atrocities Prevention Board of the White House, and other similarly concerned governmental and nongovernmental agencies to gather information on and document domestic and international human rights abuses, including genocide, torture, human trafficking, child soldiers, and child labor, and recommend to the Secretary nonviolent responses to promote awareness, understanding, and correction of abuses;
(3) make such information available to other governmental and nongovernmental agencies in order to facilitate nonviolent conflict resolution;

(4) provide trained observers to work with nongovernmental organizations for purposes of creating a climate conducive to the respect for human rights;

(5) conduct economic analyses of the scarcity of human and natural resources as a source of conflict and make recommendations to the Secretary for nonviolent prevention of such scarcity, nonviolent intervention in case of such scarcity, and the development of programs to assist people facing such scarcity, whether due to armed conflict, misdistribution of resources, or natural causes;

(6) assist the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, in developing strategies regarding the sustainability and the management of the distribution of funds from international agencies, the conditions regarding the receipt of such funds, and the impact of those conditions on the peace and stability of the recipient nations;

(7) assist the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Labor,
in developing strategies to promote full compliance
with domestic and international labor rights law;

(8) conduct policy analysis to ensure that the
international development investments of the United
States positively impact the peace and stability of
the recipient nation; and

(9) disseminate policies and research in con-
sultation with appropriate entities of the Depart-
ment of State.

SEC. 111. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON

Peace.

(a) In General.—There shall be in the Department
an advisory committee known as the Intergovernmental
Advisory Council on Peace (in this section referred to as
the “Council”). The Council shall provide assistance and
make recommendations to the President and the Secretary
concerning intergovernmental policies relating to peace
and nonviolent conflict resolution.

(b) Responsibilities.—The Council shall—

(1) provide a forum for representatives of Fed-
eral, State, and local governments to discuss peace
issues;

(2) promote better intergovernmental relations
and offer professional mediation services to resolve
intergovernmental conflict as needed; and
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(3) submit biennially, or more frequently if determined necessary by the Council, a report to the President, the Secretary, and Congress reviewing the impact of Federal peace activities on the Federal Government and on State and local governments.

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary shall appoint the members of the Council.

SEC. 112. FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PEACE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Federal Interagency Committee on Peace (in this section referred to as the “Committee”). The Committee shall—

(1) assist the Secretary in providing a mechanism to assure that the procedures and actions of the Department and other Federal agencies are fully coordinated; and

(2) study and make recommendations for assuring effective coordination of Federal programs, policies, and administrative practices affecting peace.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary shall appoint the members of the Committee.

SEC. 113. STAFF.

The Secretary may appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary and the Department. Except as otherwise provided by law, such employees shall be ap-
pointed in accordance with applicable laws and the com-

pensation of such employees fixed in accordance with title

5, United States Code.

SEC. 114. CONSULTATION REQUIRED.

(a) Consultation in Cases of Conflict and Vio-

lence Prevention.—

(1) In general.—In any case in which a con-

flict between the United States and any other gov-

ernment or entity is imminent or occurring, the Sec-

retary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall

consult with the Secretary of Peacebuilding con-

cerning violence prevention, nonviolent means of con-

flict resolution, and peacebuilding.

(2) Diplomatic initiatives.—In any case in

which a conflict described in paragraph (1) is ongo-

ing or recently concluded, the Secretary shall con-

duct an independent study of diplomatic initiatives

undertaken by the United States and other parties

to such conflict.

(3) Initiative assessment.—In any case in

which a conflict described in paragraph (1) has re-

cently concluded, the Secretary shall assess the ef-

fectiveness of any initiatives in ending such conflict.

(4) Consultation process.—The Secretary

shall establish a formal process of consultation in a
timely manner with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Council—

(A) prior to the initiation of any armed conflict between the United States and any other nation; and

(B) for any matter involving the use of Department of Defense personnel within the United States.

(b) Consultation in Drafting Treaties and Agreements.—The head of each appropriate Federal agency shall consult with the Secretary in drafting treaties and peace agreements.

SEC. 115. COLLABORATION.

The Secretary shall, for the greatest effectiveness in promoting peace and peacebuilding, collaborate with all related programs in all Federal agencies.

TITLE II—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 201. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the appointment of the first Secretary, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to Congress proposed legislation containing any necessary and appropriate amendments to the laws of the United States to carry out the purposes of this Act.
SEC. 202. PEACE DAYS.

The Secretary shall encourage citizens to observe and celebrate the blessings of peace and endeavor to create peace on Peace Days. Such days shall include discussions of the professional activities and the achievements in the lives of peacemakers.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Peacebuilding established under section 101(a).

(2) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.—The term “elementary school” has the meaning given that term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(3) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” has the meaning given the term “agency” in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(5) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term “nonprofit organization” means an entity that—

(A) is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and
(B) is exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(6) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term “secondary school” has the meaning given that term in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Peacebuilding appointed under section 101(b).

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act such sums as may be necessary.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), at least 85 percent shall be used for domestic peace programs, including administrative costs associated with such programs.