

One Hundred Nineteenth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Saturday,
the third day of January, two thousand and twenty-six*

An Act

To impose sanctions and other measures with respect to the Russian Federation,
as championed by the late Senator Lindsey O. Graham, and for other purposes.

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

**DIVISION A—LINDSEY O. GRAHAM
SANCTIONING RUSSIA AND IRAN ACT
OF 2026**

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- Sec. 101. Definitions.
- Sec. 102. Imposition of sanctions on certain persons affiliated with or supporting the Government of the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 103. Imposition of sanctions with respect to financial institutions affiliated with the Government of the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 104. Imposition of sanctions with respect to other entities owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 105. Prohibition on transfers of funds involving the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 106. Prohibition on listing or trading of Russian entities on United States securities exchanges.
- Sec. 107. Prohibition on investment by United States persons in the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 108. Prohibition on energy exports to, and investment in energy sector of, the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 109. Prohibition on purchase of sovereign debt of the Russian Federation by United States persons.
- Sec. 110. Prohibition on provision of services to sanctioned financial institutions by international financial messaging systems.
- Sec. 111. Prohibition on importing, and sanctions with respect to, uranium from the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 112. Increase in duties on goods imported from the Russian Federation.
- Sec. 113. Duties on countries that purchase Russian-origin crude oil or natural gas or facilitate sanctions evasion.
- Sec. 114. Exceptions.
- Sec. 115. Waiver.
- Sec. 116. Sanctions implementation and penalties.
- Sec. 117. Termination.

TITLE II—OTHER MATTERS

- Sec. 201. Extension of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996.
- Sec. 202. Severability.
- Sec. 203. Sunset.

TITLE I—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **ACCOUNT; CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.**—The terms “account”, “correspondent account”, and “payable-through account” have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(2) **ADEQUATE MARITIME INSURANCE.**—The term “adequate maritime insurance”—

(A) means verified documentation evidencing protection and indemnity insurance with audited financial statements of the insurer; and

(B) does not include insurance provided by an insurer organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(3) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; ETC.**—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, “alien”, and “lawfully admitted for permanent residence” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(4) **ARMED FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.**—The term “Armed Forces of the Russian Federation” includes—

(A) the Aerospace Forces of the Russian Federation;

(B) the Airborne Forces of the Russian Federation;

(C) the Ground Forces of the Russian Federation;

(D) the Navy of the Russian Federation;

(E) the Special Operations Command of the Russian Federation;

(F) the Strategic Rocket Forces of the Russian Federation;

(G) the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

(H) the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (formerly known as the Main Intelligence Directorate of the Russian Federation);

(I) the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation;

(J) the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation;

(K) cyber actors of the Government of the Russian Federation; and

(L) any successor entities or proxies of the entities described in subparagraphs (A) through (K).

(5) **BLOCKED PROPERTY.**—The term “blocked property” means any property blocked pursuant to the authority of the President under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702).

(6) **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “critical infrastructure”, with respect to Ukraine, means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to Ukraine that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would

have catastrophic regional or national effects on public health or safety, economic security, or national security.

(B) INCLUDED SECTORS.—The term “critical infrastructure” includes assets in the following sectors:

- (i) Biotechnology.
- (ii) Chemical.
- (iii) Commercial facilities.
- (iv) Communications.
- (v) Critical manufacturing.
- (vi) Dams.
- (vii) Defense industrial base.
- (viii) Emergency services.
- (ix) Energy.
- (x) Financial services.
- (xi) Food and agriculture.
- (xii) Government facilities.
- (xiii) Healthcare and public health.
- (xiv) Information technology.
- (xv) Materials and waste.
- (xvi) Nuclear reactors.
- (xvii) Space.
- (xviii) Transportation systems.
- (xix) Water and wastewater systems.

(7) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign person” means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(8) KNOWING; KNOWINGLY; KNOWS.—The terms “knowing”, “knowingly”, and “knows”, with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person had actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(9) MILITARY INVASION.—The term “military invasion” includes—

- (A) a ground operation or assault;
- (B) an amphibious landing or assault;
- (C) an airborne operation or air assault;
- (D) an aerial bombardment or blockade;
- (E) missile attacks, including rockets, ballistic missiles, cruise missiles, and hypersonic missiles;
- (F) a naval bombardment or armed blockade;
- (G) a destructive or destabilizing cyberattack against critical infrastructure; and
- (H) an attack by a country on any territory controlled or administered by any other independent, sovereign country, including offshore islands controlled or administered by that country.

(10) RUSSIAN PERSON.—The term “Russian person” means—

- (A) a citizen or national of the Russian Federation;

or

- (B) an entity organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(11) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term “United States person” means—

- (A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 102. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON CERTAIN PERSONS AFFILIATED WITH OR SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall—

(1) review any persons and vessels that may be described in subsection (b); and

(2) after conducting that review—

(A) impose the sanctions described in subsection (e) with respect to any persons the President determines are described in subsection (b); and

(B) identify as blocked property any vessels the President determines are described in subsection (b).

(b) **PERSONS DESCRIBED.**—The persons and vessels described in this subsection are the following:

(1) The following officials of the Government of the Russian Federation:

(A) The President of the Russian Federation.

(B) The Prime Minister of the Russian Federation.

(C) The Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation.

(D) The Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

(E) The Deputy Ministers of Defense of the Russian Federation.

(F) The Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces of the Russian Federation.

(G) The Commander-in-Chief of the Aerospace Forces of the Russian Federation.

(H) The Commander of the Airborne Forces of the Russian Federation.

(I) The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy of the Russian Federation.

(J) The Commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces of the Russian Federation.

(K) The Commander of the Special Operations Forces of the Russian Federation.

(L) The Commander of Logistical Support of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

(M) The commanders of the Russian Federation military districts.

(N) The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.

(O) The Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation.

(P) The Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation.

(Q) The Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation.

(R) The Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation.

(S) The Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

(T) The Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation.

(U) The Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

(V) The Director of the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

(W) The Director of the National Guard of the Russian Federation.

(X) The Federal Guard Service of the Russian Federation.

(Y) Any other senior official of the Government of the Russian Federation, as determined by the President.

(2) Any foreign person that the President determines, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) knowingly sells, leases, or provides, or facilitates selling, leasing, or providing, goods or services relating to the defense industrial base of the Russian Federation, including—

(i) computer numerical control (CNC) tools and associated machinery, software, and maintenance or upgrade services;

(ii) lubricant additives;

(iii) nitrocellulose, wood cellulose, and associated additives and components necessary for the production of propellant or energetics for munitions;

(iv) chemical coatings;

(v) fiber optic cables with military applications and associated technologies needed to manufacture such cables;

(vi) advanced sensors;

(vii) items on the Common High Priority Items List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce; or

(viii) any additional items determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, to be critical to the defense industrial base of the Russian Federation;

(B) knowingly facilitates deceptive or structured transactions to provide the goods and services described in subparagraph (A);

(C) knowingly conducts a significant transaction with the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

(D) knowingly engages, directly or indirectly, in activities that—

(i) materially undermine the military readiness of Ukraine;

(ii) seek to overthrow, dismantle, or subvert the Government of Ukraine;

(iii) debilitate the critical infrastructure of Ukraine;

(iv) debilitate cybersecurity systems through malicious electronic attacks or cyberattacks on Ukraine;

(v) undermine the democratic processes of Ukraine;

(vi) undermine the peace, security, political stability, or territorial integrity of Ukraine; or

(vii) involve committing serious abuses of internationally recognized human rights against citizens

of Ukraine, including forcible transfers, enforced disappearances, unjust detainment, forced deportation of children, or torture;

(E) is a leader, official, senior executive officer, or member of the board of directors of, or principal shareholder with a controlling or majority interest in, an entity that is operating in the defense industrial base or energy or transportation sectors of the economy of the Russian Federation in support of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation;

(F) is an oligarch in the Russian Federation who—

(i) has not demonstrated opposition to the Russian Federation's war on Ukraine; or

(ii) continues, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, to benefit from an association with the Government of the Russian Federation;

(G) is responsible for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly engaged in, for or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, directly or indirectly, the Government of the Russian Federation—

(i) transnational crime, corruption, bribery, extortion, or money laundering;

(ii) assassination, murder, or other unlawful killing of, or infliction of other bodily harm or other crimes against humanity against, a United States person or a citizen or national of an ally or partner of the United States;

(iii) activities that undermine the peace, security, political stability, or territorial integrity of the United States or an ally or partner of the United States; or

(iv) deceptive or structured transactions or dealings that circumvent the application of any sanctions imposed by the United States, including through the use of digital currencies or assets or the use of physical assets; or

(H) is a leader, official, senior executive officer, or member of the board of directors of, or principal shareholder with a controlling or majority interest in, any of the following Russian energy projects:

(i) The Yamal Liquefied Natural Gas Project or a successor project.

(ii) The Arctic 1, 2, and 3 Liquefied Natural Gas Projects or a successor project.

(iii) Projects in the Arctic region carried out after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Any foreign vessel the President determines, based on credible information, is used by the Government of the Russian Federation or Russian persons to move crude oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, coal products, arms, or other goods for the purpose of circumventing sanctions imposed by the United States or other countries, including any vessel the owner, operator, or manager of which knowingly—

(A) exhibits or engages in unsafe or nonstandard maritime behavior in furtherance of the transportation of crude

oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, or coal products that originated in the Russian Federation;

(B) lacks adequate maritime insurance for the transport of goods described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) evades compliance with a price cap for crude oil and petroleum products that originated in the Russian Federation established by—

(i) the international coalition made up of Australia, Canada, the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States and known as the “Price Cap Coalition”; or

(ii) the United States.

(4) Any foreign person that the President determines knowingly—

(A) owns, operates, or manages a vessel described in paragraph (3);

(B) provides underwriting services or insurance or reinsurance necessary for such a vessel;

(C) serves as a captain or senior leadership of the crew of such a vessel; or

(D) transfers to the Russian Federation, or provides for the use of by a Russian person, any vessel designed for the transportation of crude oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, or coal products.

(5) Any foreign vessel that the President determines knowingly—

(A) transports crude oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, or coal products that originated in the Russian Federation;

(B) engages in a ship-to-ship transfer involving crude oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, or coal products that originated in the Russian Federation with a vessel that is subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; or

(C) provides services to a vessel described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(6) Any foreign person that the President determines is the owner or operator of a foreign port that allows a vessel subject to sanctions imposed by the United States for supporting the Russian Federation to port or otherwise receive services.

(7) Any foreign person, including a foreign person acting on behalf of a person described in this subsection (in this paragraph referred to as the “sanctioned person”), if the sanctioned person transferred property or an interest in property to the person—

(A) after the date on which the President imposed sanctions with respect to the sanctioned person; or

(B) before that date, if the sanctioned person did so in an attempt to evade the imposition of sanctions.

(c) VESSELS SUBJECT TO SANCTIONS BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OR EUROPEAN UNION.—In determining under subsection (b)(3) if a vessel is a foreign vessel used by the Government of the Russian

Federation or Russian persons to move crude oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, coal products, arms, or other goods for the purpose of circumventing sanctions, the President may use as prima facie evidence that the vessel is subject to sanctions imposed by the United Kingdom, the European Union, the Group of 7, or a member of the Five Eyes intelligence alliance.

(d) MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS RELATING TO SPECIFIED HARMFUL FOREIGN ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions and other measures provided for under any Executive Order issued to address the national emergency that the President continued on March 24, 2026, with respect to specified harmful foreign activities of the Government of the Russian Federation (91 Fed. Reg. 15515), as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, including with respect to all persons sanctioned under any such Executive Order, shall remain in effect.

(e) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection to be imposed with respect to a person described in subsection (b) are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to block any vessel described in subsection (b), and block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a person described in subsection (b), if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (b) shall be—

- (i) inadmissible to the United States;
- (ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and
- (iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The visa or other entry documentation of an alien described in subsection (b) shall be revoked, regardless of when such visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

- (I) take effect immediately; and
- (II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the possession of the alien.

SEC. 103. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(A) impose 2 or more of the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia) and any subsidiary of, or successor entity to, that Bank;

(B) impose all of the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to—

(i) Sberbank;

(ii) VTB Bank;

(iii) Gazprombank;

(iv) any other financial institution organized under the laws of the Russian Federation and owned in whole or in part by the Government of the Russian Federation;

(v) any subsidiary of, or successor entity to, any of the financial institutions described in clauses (i) through (iv); and

(vi) except as provided by subsection (c), any foreign financial institution that engages in significant transactions with any of the financial institutions described in clauses (i) through (v); and

(C) impose the sanctions described in section 102(e) with respect to any leaders, officials, senior executive officers, or members of the board of directors of, or any principal shareholders with a controlling or majority interest in, a financial institution described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) UPDATES.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall—

(A) review any persons that may be described in paragraph (1); and

(B) if sanctions have not been imposed under this subsection with respect to any person the President determines is described in paragraph (1), impose such sanctions with respect to that person.

(b) PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.—Effective on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prohibit any United States person from engaging in any transaction with a financial institution described in subsection (a)(1)(B).

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President is not required to impose sanctions under subsection (a)(1)(B) with respect to a foreign financial institution described in clause (vi) of that subsection if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that imposing such sanctions is not consistent with the economic or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(d) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection to be imposed with respect to a financial institution described in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of the financial institution if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) CAATSA SANCTIONS.—Two or more of the sanctions described in section 235 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) that are not already imposed.

(3) RESTRICTIONS ON CORRESPONDENT AND PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNTS.—The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States, of a correspondent account or payable-through account by the financial institution.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) TREATMENT OF RETURNS ON IMMOBILIZED RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A United States or foreign financial institution holding immobilized Russian sovereign assets under the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act (division F of Public Law 118–50; 22 U.S.C. 9521 note) or any other provision of law is not required to return any interest earned on those assets and due to the Russian Federation.

(B) EXCEPTION FOR INTEREST EARNED.—Subparagraph (A) shall not be construed as affecting the treatment of interest earned on the assets of persons the assets of which have been blocked under any provision of law.

(2) LOANS TO UKRAINE USING IMMOBILIZED RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN ASSETS.—Sanctions imposed under this section shall not apply with respect to payments on—

(A) the loans provided by the United States and the Group of 7 or the European Union to Ukraine that are serviced and repaid with the proceeds of immobilized Russian sovereign assets; or

(B) any loans from the United States or countries that are members of the Group of 7 or the European Union made after the date of the enactment of this Act using proceeds from immobilized Russian sovereign assets.

SEC. 104. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO OTHER ENTITIES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall—

(1) review any entity—

(A) in which the Government of the Russian Federation may have a controlling or majority ownership interest; or

(B) that may otherwise be affiliated with the Government of the Russian Federation; and

(2) impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to an entity if the President determines that—

(A) the Government of the Russian Federation has a controlling or majority ownership interest in the entity; or

(B) the entity is otherwise affiliated with the Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the

extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of an entity described in subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

SEC. 105. PROHIBITION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS INVOLVING THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided by subsection (b), effective on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, a depository institution (as defined in section 19(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A))) or a broker or dealer in securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.) may not process transfers of funds—

(1) to or from the Government of the Russian Federation, including any entity owned by the Government of the Russian Federation; or

(2) for the direct or indirect benefit of officials of the Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—A depository institution, broker, or dealer described in subsection (a) may process a transfer described in that subsection if the transfer arises from, and is ordinarily incident and necessary to give effect to, an underlying transaction that is authorized by a specific or general license.

SEC. 106. PROHIBITION ON LISTING OR TRADING OF RUSSIAN ENTITIES ON UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCHANGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall prohibit the securities of an issuer described in subsection (b) from being traded on a national securities exchange.

(b) **ISSUERS.**—An issuer described in this subsection is an issuer that is—

(1) an official of or individual affiliated with the Government of the Russian Federation; or

(2) an entity—

(A) in which the Government of the Russian Federation has a controlling or majority ownership interest; or

(B) that is otherwise affiliated with the Government of the Russian Federation.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ISSUER; SECURITY.**—The terms “issuer” and “security” have the meanings given those terms in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

(2) **NATIONAL SECURITIES EXCHANGE.**—The term “national securities exchange” means an exchange registered as a national securities exchange in accordance with section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f).

SEC. 107. PROHIBITION ON INVESTMENT BY UNITED STATES PERSONS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Effective on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the following are prohibited:

(1) New investment in the Russian Federation by a United States person, wherever located.

(2) The exportation, reexportation, sale, or supply, directly or indirectly, from the United States, or by a United States

person, wherever located, of any category of services identified by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to any person located in the Russian Federation.

(3) Any approval, financing, facilitation, or guarantee by a United States person, wherever located, of a transaction by a foreign person if the transaction by that foreign person would be prohibited by this section if performed by a United States person or within the United States.

SEC. 108. PROHIBITION ON ENERGY EXPORTS TO, AND INVESTMENT IN ENERGY SECTOR OF, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) PROHIBITIONS ON INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the following are prohibited:

(A) Any new investment in the energy sector of the Russian Federation by a United States person.

(B) The export, reexport, or in-country transfer to or in the Russian Federation of any energy or energy product produced in the United States.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms “export”, “in-country transfer”, and “reexport” have the meanings given those terms in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(b) SANCTIONS.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in section 102(e) with respect to any foreign person that the President determines knowingly sells, supplies, transfers, markets, or otherwise provides goods, services, technology, or other support that facilitates the maintenance or expansion of the production of oil, uranium, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, or coal products for use by any person subject to sanctions under section 102 or 103.

SEC. 109. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OF SOVEREIGN DEBT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.

Upon the enactment of this Act, the purchase of sovereign debt of the Government of the Russian Federation by any United States person (including a United States financial institution) is prohibited.

SEC. 110. PROHIBITION ON PROVISION OF SERVICES TO SANCTIONED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MESSAGING SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall—

(1) review any person that may be described in subsection (b); and

(2) impose sanctions pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) with respect to any person the President determines is described in that subsection.

(b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this subsection is—

(1) any entity that—

(A) operates with the intent to predominantly engage in the business of providing global financial messaging services; and

(B) is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, as knowingly being used to circumvent any sanctions imposed under section 103 or any other provision of this title; or

(2) a leader, official, senior executive officer, or member of the board of directors of, or principal shareholder with a controlling or majority interest in, any entity described in paragraph (1).

(c) EXCEPTION.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (a) with respect to an entity predominantly engaged in the business of providing global financial messaging services for, directly providing such services to, or enabling or facilitating direct or indirect access to such services for, any financial institution subject to sanctions under section 103 or any other provision of this title if—

(1) the entity—

(A) is subject to a sanctions regime under its governing foreign law that requires it to eliminate the knowing provision of such services to, and the knowing enabling and facilitation of direct or indirect access to such services for, foreign financial institutions identified under such governing foreign law for purposes of that sanctions regime if the President determines that the sanctions regime under governing foreign law is not inconsistent with the economic or foreign policy interests of the United States; and

(B) has, pursuant to that sanctions regime, terminated the knowing provision of such services to, and the knowing enabling and facilitation of direct or indirect access to such services for, foreign financial institutions identified under such governing foreign law for purposes of that sanctions regime; or

(2) the entity provides significant financial messaging services to United States financial institutions, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SEC. 111. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTING, AND SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO, URANIUM FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF PROHIBITION ON URANIUM IMPORTS FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.—Upon the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall take all necessary steps to implement the requirements of section 3112A(d) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10a(d)) regarding the importation of uranium from the Russian Federation, including the importation of any uranium from Rosatom State Atomic Energy Corporation or any subsidiary or successor entity.

(b) SANCTIONS.—Beginning on the date described in section 3112A(d)(2)(C) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10a(d)(2)(C)), and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall impose sanctions described in section 102(e) with respect to any

leaders, officials, senior executive officers, or members of the board of directors of, or principal shareholders with a controlling or majority interest in, Rosatom State Atomic Energy Corporation or any subsidiary or successor entity.

SEC. 112. INCREASE IN DUTIES ON GOODS IMPORTED FROM THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, increase the rate of duty for all goods, including oil, natural gas, liquefied natural gas, petroleum, petroleum products, petrochemical products, coal, and coal products, imported into the United States from the Russian Federation to a rate of up to 500 percent ad valorem.

(b) **DUTY RATE IN ADDITION TO OTHER DUTIES, FEES, TAXES, EXACTIONS, OR CHARGES.**—The rate of duty required under subsection (a) with respect to a good described in that subsection shall be in addition to any other duty, fee, tax, exaction, or charge applicable with respect to the good, including any duty imposed under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), section 122, 201, or 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2132, 2251, and 2411), or section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862).

SEC. 113. DUTIES ON COUNTRIES THAT PURCHASE RUSSIAN-ORIGIN CRUDE OIL OR NATURAL GAS OR FACILITATE SANCTIONS EVASION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, increase the rate of duty for all goods imported into the United States from a country described in subsection (c) (and only from a country described in subsection (c)) to a rate of up to 100 percent ad valorem.

(b) **MODIFICATION TO RATE OF DUTY.**—At any time after the initial imposition of duties under subsection (a) or (e), the United States Trade Representative shall modify or adjust any rate of duty imposed under subsection (a) or (e) to a rate greater than zero and up to 100 percent ad valorem upon submitting a written determination to the appropriate congressional committees that a country described in subsection (c) has taken significant steps—

(1) to increase the importation, sale, supply, transfer, or purchase of crude oil or natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation; or

(2) to decrease or cease engaging in the importation, sale, supply, transfer, or purchase of such crude oil or natural gas.

(c) **COUNTRY DESCRIBED.**—A country described in this subsection is a foreign country that—

(1)(A) knowingly made new purchases of crude oil or natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation on a date that is on or after 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) was among the 5 largest importers, by total volume, of crude oil or natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation during the most recent 12-month period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) was among the top 5 countries facilitating Russian oil sanctions evasion during the most recent 12-month period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) EXCEPTION.—A duty shall not be imposed under this section with respect to goods imported from a country described in subsection (c)(1) for the importation by that country of natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation if—

(1) that country's total imports of natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation during the 12-month period described in subsection (c)(1)(B) were less than 15 percent of the total annual exports of natural gas from the Russian Federation during that period; and

(2) that country has taken significant steps to reduce its imports of natural gas that originated in the Russian Federation.

(e) SUBSEQUENT DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the initial imposition of duties under subsection (a), and every 180 days thereafter, the United States Trade Representative, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, shall—

(1) determine, based on the most recent 12-month period preceding the determination, the countries that are—

(A) the 5 largest importers of crude oil, by total volume, originating in the Russian Federation; and

(B) the 5 largest importers of natural gas, by total volume, originating in the Russian Federation; and

(2) impose duties pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to goods imported from those countries.

(f) DUTY RATE IN ADDITION TO OTHER DUTIES, FEES, TAXES, EXACTIONS, OR CHARGES.—A rate of duty imposed under this section with respect to a good imported from a country described in subsection (c) shall be in addition to any other duty, fee, tax, exaction, or charge applicable with respect to the good, including any duty imposed under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.), section 122, 201, or 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2132, 2251, and 2411), or section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862).

(g) METHODOLOGY, DOCUMENTATION, AND REPORTS.—

(1) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 10 days before imposing a duty under subsection (a) or (e), or modifying or adjusting the rate of such a duty under subsection (b), the President or the United States Trade Representative shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a written justification for the duty that—

(A) provides a substantive rationale for the determination of the rate of duty imposed under subsection (a) or (e) or the modification or adjustment made pursuant to subsection (b), as the case may be; and

(B) details the methodology used to determine that the country subject to the duty is a country described in subsection (c).

(2) DETERMINATIONS OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS.—For the purposes of determining whether a country is an importer of crude oil or natural gas described in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) crude oil is the substance described in Harmonized System code 2709; and

(B) natural gas is the substance described in Harmonized System code 2711.

(h) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Notwithstanding section 115, nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the imposition of duties with respect to goods imported from any country not expressly described in subsection (c) or the Russian Federation.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COUNTRIES FACILITATING RUSSIAN OIL SANCTIONS EVASION.**—The term “countries facilitating Russian oil sanctions evasion” means countries in which foreign persons are located or are operating, or under the laws of which foreign persons are organized, if such foreign persons are knowingly engaging in transactions, activities, or services that circumvent, or assist any third party to circumvent, any sanction related to oil that originated in the Russian Federation, including by—

(A) providing significant financial or other support for the purchase, loading, or shipment of oil that originated in the Russian Federation and is subject to sanctions; and

(B) engaging in any transaction, activity, or service related to a shadow fleet vessel that transported, is transporting, or is attempting to transport oil that originated in the Russian Federation and is subject to sanctions.

(3) **NATURAL GAS.**—Except as provided by subsection (g)(2), the term “natural gas” means natural gas, whether unmixed or any mixture of natural and artificial gas, including liquefied natural gas.

SEC. 114. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) **EXCEPTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Sanctions and other measures under this title shall not apply to—

(A) the conduct or facilitation of a transaction for the provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, medical devices, humanitarian assistance, or for humanitarian purposes; or

(B) transactions that are necessary for, or related to, the activities described in subparagraph (A).

(2) **RULE OF INTERPRETATION.**—This subsection should be interpreted to apply to an entity carrying out any internationally recognized agreement with the Government of Ukraine for the sale or provision of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to and from Ukraine unless the President determines that the agreement is being used to evade sanctions imposed by the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, or the Group of 7.

(3) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.**—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

(B) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term “medical device” has the meaning given the term “device” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(C) MEDICINE.—The term “medicine” has the meaning given the term “drug” in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

(b) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—This title shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or to carry out or assist any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under this title shall not apply to the admission or parole of an alien into the United States if such admission or parole is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, or under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(d) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH CIVILIAN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—This title shall not apply to activities carried out under an agreement for cooperation between the United States and the Russian Federation entered into under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153).

(e) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN IMPORTS OF LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM FOR NUCLEAR REACTORS.—This title shall not apply with respect to imports into the United States of low-enriched uranium described in paragraph (1) of section 3112A(d) of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10a(d)) or medical isotopes for which a waiver has been issued under paragraph (2) of that section.

(f) EXCEPTION FOR OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—This title shall not apply to transactions for the conduct of official business of the United States Government (including transactions necessary for the operation of the United States embassy or United States consulates in the Russian Federation) or the United Nations (including its specialized agencies, programs, funds, and related organizations) by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof.

(g) EXCEPTION FOR NON-RUSSIAN OIL THAT TRANSITS RUSSIAN TERRITORY.—This title shall not apply to oil originating in a country other than the Russian Federation that transits the territory of the Russian Federation, or to any entity that transports such oil, for export to international markets.

(h) GENERAL LICENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This title shall not apply with respect to a United States person that is operating under the terms of a general license issued by the Department of the Treasury before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect the terms of a general license described in paragraph (1), the authority of United States persons to continue to operate under such a license, or the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to extend or issue new general licenses.

(i) **EXCEPTION FOR WINDDOWN OPERATIONS.**—During the 270-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, sanctions under this title shall not apply with respect to—

(1) an activity related to the winddown or divestiture of operations in the Russian Federation by an entity located in the Russian Federation that is not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a Russian person; or

(2) an entity located in the Russian Federation that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a United States person if that United States person is engaged in good faith efforts to winddown or divest operations in the Russian Federation, including providing ongoing operational support to wind down or divest operations.

(j) **EXCEPTION FOR SAFETY OF VESSELS AND CREW.**—Sanctions under this title shall not apply with respect to a person providing provisions to a vessel otherwise subject to sanctions under this title if such provisions are intended—

(1) for the safety and care of the crew aboard the vessel;

(2) for the protection of human life aboard the vessel;

or

(3) to avoid any environmental or other significant damage.

(k) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—This title shall not apply with respect to activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the imposition of any sanction or other condition, limitation, restriction, prohibition, or other measure, that directly or indirectly impedes the supply by any entity of the Russian Federation of any product or service, or the procurement of such product or service by any contractor or subcontractor of the United States or any other entity, relating to or in connection with any space launch conducted for—

(A) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; or

(B) any other non-Department of Defense customer.

SEC. 115. WAIVER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President may, subject to subsection (b), waive the application of any sanctions provision with respect to a foreign person, any restriction with respect to a person, or any duty under this title.

(b) **REPORTS REQUIRED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before issuing a waiver under subsection (a), the President shall submit to Congress—

(A) a certification in writing that the issuance of the waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(B) a report explaining the basis for the certification.

(2) **CONSOLIDATION OF REPORTS.**—If the President is issuing more than one waiver of a section of this title, the President may include, in one report submitted under paragraph (1), the certifications and explanations required by that paragraph

with respect to each such waiver, as long as all of such certifications and explanations relate to a waiver of the same section of this title.

(3) **FORM OF REPORT.**—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(4) **APPLICABILITY TO MODIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN DUTY RATES.**—The President is not required to submit a report under paragraph (1) for a modification or adjustment of a rate of duty pursuant to section 113(b). This paragraph does not modify or negate the requirement to submit a written determination required by section 113(b) or a report required by section 113(g)(1).

SEC. 116. SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION AND PENALTIES.

(a) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out sections 102 through 111.

(b) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any prohibition under any of sections 102 through 111, or an order or regulation prescribed under any of such sections, to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 117. TERMINATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), the President may terminate the application of any sanction with respect to a foreign person, any restriction with respect to a person, or any duty under this title, if the President submits to Congress a report—

(1) certifying in writing that—

(A) in the case of the termination of the application of a sanction, restriction, or duty with respect to a Russian person or the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation has—

(i) signed a peace agreement that is accepted by the free and independent Government of Ukraine; and

(ii) ceased all military hostilities against and any activities to overthrow, dismantle, and subvert the Government of Ukraine; or

(B) in the case of the termination of the application of a sanction, restriction, or duty with respect to any foreign person or foreign country (other than a Russian person or the Russian Federation)—

(i) the foreign person or the government of the foreign country, as the case may be, is not engaging in the activity that was the basis for the sanctions or other measures being terminated; and

(ii) the President has received reliable assurances that the foreign person or the government of the foreign country, as the case may be, will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions or other measures under this title in the future; and

(2) that includes, in the case of a report not relating to the termination of a duty under section 112 or 113, a determination of whether the termination is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation.

(b) PERIOD FOR REVIEW BY CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period of 30 calendar days beginning on the date on which the President submits a report under subsection (a) with respect to the termination of the application of a sanction, restriction, or duty under this title, the termination shall not take effect. If, after the end of that period, a joint resolution of disapproval with respect to the termination has not been enacted into law under subsection (c), the termination may take effect.

(2) CONSIDERATION BY CONGRESS.—During the period described in paragraph (1), the appropriate committee of the Senate and the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives should, as appropriate, hold hearings and briefings and otherwise obtain information in order to fully review the report.

(3) EXCEPTION.—The period for congressional review under paragraph (1) of a report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be 60 calendar days if the report is submitted on or after July 10 and on or before September 7 in any calendar year.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—

(1) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “joint resolution of disapproval” means only a joint resolution of either House of Congress the sole matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: “That Congress disapproves of the termination of the application of section ____ of the Lindsey O. Graham Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act of 2026, with respect to which the President submitted a report on _____.”, with the first blank space being filled with the appropriate section number and the second blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(2) INTRODUCTION.—During the period of 30 calendar days provided for under subsection (b)(1), including any additional period as applicable under the exception provided in subsection (b)(3), a joint resolution of disapproval may be introduced—

(A) in the House of Representatives, by the majority leader or the minority leader; and

(B) in the Senate, by the majority leader (or a designee of the majority leader) or the minority leader (or a designee of the minority leader).

(3) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—Any committee of the House of Representatives to which a joint resolution of disapproval is referred shall report it to the House of Representatives without amendment not later than 10 calendar days after the date of referral. If a committee fails to report the joint resolution within that period, the committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be referred to the appropriate calendar.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—After each committee authorized to consider a joint resolution of disapproval reports it to the House of Representatives or has been discharged from its consideration, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution of disapproval in the House of Representatives. All points of order against the motion are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The joint resolution of disapproval shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution of disapproval and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution of disapproval to its passage without intervening motion except 2 hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution of disapproval shall not be in order.

(4) CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.—

(A) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of disapproval introduced in the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee of the Senate.

(B) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the appropriate committee of the Senate has not reported the joint resolution within 10 calendar days after the date of referral of the joint resolution, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution and the joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

(C) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, it is in order at any time after the appropriate committee of the Senate reports a joint resolution of disapproval to the Senate or has been discharged from consideration of such a joint resolution to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a motion to postpone. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order. Approval by the Senate of a motion to proceed to a joint resolution of disapproval shall require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration in the Senate of a joint resolution of disapproval and of all debatable motions and appeals in connection therewith shall not exceed a total of 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees. Any debatable motion or appeal is debatable for not to exceed 1 hour, to be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the motion or appeal.

(E) NO AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS.—An amendment to a joint resolution of disapproval, a motion to postpone, a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business,

or a motion to recommit the joint resolution is not in order.

(F) VOTE ON JOINT RESOLUTION.—If the Senate has voted to proceed to a joint resolution of disapproval, the vote on approval of the joint resolution shall occur immediately following the conclusion of consideration of the joint resolution, and a single quorum call if requested. Approval by the Senate of a joint resolution of disapproval shall require the affirmative vote of three-fifths of Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn.

(G) CONSIDERATION OF VETO MESSAGES.—Consideration in the Senate of any veto message with respect to a joint resolution of disapproval, including all debatable motions and appeals in connection with the joint resolution, shall be limited to 10 hours, to be equally divided between, and controlled by, the majority leader and the minority leader or their designees.

(5) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(A) If, before the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of disapproval, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(i) That joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(ii) With respect to that joint resolution—

(I) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(II) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

(B) If the Senate passes a joint resolution of disapproval before receiving a joint resolution of disapproval from the House of Representatives, the joint resolution passed by the Senate shall be held at the desk pending receipt of the joint resolution from the House of Representatives. Upon receipt of a joint resolution from the House of Representatives that is identical to the joint resolution passed by the Senate, the Senate shall proceed to its immediate consideration and the joint resolution shall be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

(C) If a joint resolution of disapproval is received from the House, and no companion joint resolution has been introduced in the Senate, the Senate procedures under this subsection shall apply to the House joint resolution.

(6) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—

This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same

manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The term “appropriate committee of the House of Representatives” means—

(i) with respect to the termination of a duty under section 112 or 113, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

(ii) with respect to the termination of any sanction or restriction under any of sections 102 through 111 that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; or

(iii) with respect to the termination of any sanction or restriction under any of sections 102 through 111 that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(B) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.—The term “appropriate committee of the Senate” means—

(i) with respect to the termination of a duty under section 112 or 113, the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(ii) with respect to the termination of any sanction or restriction under any of sections 102 through 111 that is intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; or

(iii) with respect to the termination of any sanction or restriction under any of sections 102 through 111 that is not intended to significantly alter United States foreign policy with regard to the Russian Federation, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

TITLE II—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF THE IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.

Section 13(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by striking “2026” and inserting “2031”.

SEC. 202. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this division, or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of the provisions of this division, and the application of those provisions to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

SEC. 203. SUNSET.

This division (other than section 201) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

DIVISION B—SUPPORTING EARLY- CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS’ DEDUCTIONS

SEC. 1. EDUCATOR EXPENSE DEDUCTION TO INCLUDE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 62(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “a kindergarten through grade 12 teacher” and inserting “an early childhood or kindergarten through grade 12 teacher”, and

(2) in subparagraph (B), to read as follows:

“(B) SCHOOL.—The term ‘school’ means—

“(i) in the case of early childhood education, any school or childcare facility which—

“(I) provides educational or childcare services for more than 2 individuals (other than individuals who reside at the school or facility) who have not attained age 6, and

“(II) operates at the public expense or receives a fee, payment, or grant for providing such services for any of the individuals (regardless of whether such school or facility is operated for profit), and

“(ii) in the case of elementary education or secondary education (kindergarten through grade 12), any school which provides such education, as determined under State law.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 62(a)(2)(D) of such Code is amended by striking “CERTAIN EXPENSES OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS” in the heading and inserting “CERTAIN EXPENSES OF EARLY CHILDHOOD, ELEMENTARY, AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to expenses paid or incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*