

*SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.*

*This Act may be cited as the ‘‘Maximum Support Act’’.*

*SEC. 2. STATEMENTS OF POLICY.*

*It is the policy of the United States to provide maximum support to the people of Iran in their desire to bring about a new political system in Iran based upon democracy, human rights, and rule of law for all citizens of Iran.*

*SEC. 3. PROGRAM AND STRATEGY TO SUPPORT INTERNET FREEDOM AND COUNTER CENSORSHIP EFFORTS IN IRAN.*

establish a new interagency task force to promote internet freedom and counter censorship in Iran. This task force will develop a strategy to help Iranians bypass restrictions imposed by the regime and other actors through measures like building a dedicated VPN service that provides secure and reliable internet access, enhancing satellite communication via direct-to-cell technology, and distributing eSIM devices. It will also address Iranian regime restrictions on importing certain cell phones due to concerns about satellite internet technology, counter efforts to profit from device sales through black markets, and vet technology companies involved in expanding internet access to prevent regime involvement. Additionally, the strategy will include identifying and countering VPNs created by the IRGC or other regime entities used for surveillance, promoting awareness of associated risks, and ensuring satellite-to-cell internet technology cannot be censored or jammed by the regime.

*SEC. 4. CONFISCATION OF THE ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN AND PUPPET TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.*

The President is required to confiscate funds belonging to the Iranian government and its agents under U.S. jurisdiction, with ownership of these funds transferred to the U.S. government. The confiscated funds will be deposited into the Treasury and used to support efforts promoting democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Iran. This includes establishing a strikers fund to assist vetted Iranians engaging in nonviolent opposition, providing humanitarian aid through trusted partners, supporting efforts to document human rights abuses, and promoting internet freedom. Funding recipients must demonstrate transparency and measurable results. Additionally, the Comptroller and Inspector Generals of relevant U.S. agencies will conduct annual audits to ensure that funds are not benefiting the Iranian regime. If misuse is identified, expenditures must be terminated immediately, and corrective measures implemented.

*SEC. 5. STRATEGY TO ENSURE SANCTIONS DO NOT IMPEDE INTERNET FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE OF IRAN.*

a strategy to Congress ensuring that U.S. sanctions on Iran do not unintentionally block Iranian civilians from accessing essential internet freedom tools. The strategy will assess how existing sanctions impact access to VPNs, secure messaging apps, satellite communication technology, cloud-based services, and other anti-censorship tools. It will also provide guidelines for issuing licenses and waivers to facilitate internet access while preventing misuse by regime-affiliated entities. Additionally, the plan will include collaborating with technology companies, civil society organizations, and international partners to improve censorship-resistant communication technologies in Iran. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, and reporting to Congress will ensure the effectiveness of these measures.

*SEC. 6. STRATEGY TO PROVIDE MAXIMUM SUPPORT TO THE IRANIAN PEOPLE IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A NEW POLITICAL SYSTEM BASED ON THE RULE OF LAW, DEMOCRACY, AND*

the President is required to submit a strategy to Congress aimed at providing maximum support to the Iranian people in their efforts to transition to a new political system based on democracy, rule of law, and human rights. The strategy will include diplomatic efforts by the Department of State to support protest movements, the establishment of a Special Representative for Maximum Support, economic measures by the Department of the Treasury to target sectors that sustain the regime's oppressive actions, and intelligence support to monitor and counter regime actions against dissent. Additionally, the strategy will outline media freedom initiatives by the U.S. Agency for Global Media to provide accurate news, expose regime crimes, and support independent journalism.

*SEC. 7. DESIGNATION OF THE IRANIAN MINISTRY OF INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AS A FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.*

Congress finds that the Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) is Iran's primary intelligence agency, responsible for espionage, surveillance, cyberattacks, kidnappings, assassinations of dissidents abroad, and supporting terrorist proxies like Hezbollah. Congress believes MOIS meets the criteria for designation as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) under U.S. law, and formally designating it as such would enhance enforcement against its global operations and aid international efforts to isolate its networks

*SEC. 8. STRATEGY TO ENCOURAGE DEFECTIONS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN.*

strategy to encourage defections from Iranian officials and security forces supporting democratic change. The strategy will include secure communication channels, safety guarantees for defectors and their families, and the establishment of an interagency working group to manage defections, assess intelligence, and reduce risks. It will also offer incentives such as financial aid, employment support, and housing, publicize successful defections when

appropriate, and coordinate with international partners for protection and shared best practices.

*SEC. 9. CYBERSECURITY ASSISTANCE TO IRANIAN DISSIDENTS.*

creating a cybersecurity support program to help Iranian dissidents, journalists, and civil society groups counter cyber threats from the Iranian regime. The program will provide secure communication tools, encryption technology, and tailored cybersecurity software for high-risk users. It will also offer training on detecting regime-sponsored cyberattacks, phishing, and surveillance tactics, along with rapid-response technical support for those under attack