

Form F7-1. Model Federal Statute: Peaceful Contact Zones Act

Instructions page. Delete this page before use. Sample template for use by or with a licensed attorney. Not legal advice. Laws differ by jurisdiction and change; adapt the document to your facts and check every citation before relying on it. Version 1.10, October 2026. Legal information, not legal advice. Published by the Emergent Frontiers Institute (NHI Law is not a law firm). Citations checked in October 2026; check every citation before relying on it. Web version: <https://nhilaw.com/forms/f7-1.html>

Use. Only Congress can bind the armed forces, the intelligence agencies, and their contractors to leave craft and their occupants unharmed at a designated meeting place. This model statute authorizes the certification of peaceful contact zones on private or public land, forbids force against craft in or approaching a zone except to prevent imminent harm to persons, forbids the seizure and detention of occupants, withdraws zones from 10 U.S.C. §130i, and provides monitoring and remedies. It can stand alone or be added to the interim protection statute (Form F2-1) or to a UAP disclosure bill ([Issue A3](#)).

When to use. Legislators, committee staff, and advocates drafting federal protection for contact sites. **Not for:** State legislation ([Form F7-2](#)) or a private host's own rules ([Form F7-3](#)).

Deadlines. None.

[]TH CONGRESS
[] SESSION

H. R. []

To provide for the designation and protection of peaceful contact zones, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[MONTH DAY], [YEAR]

[MR./MS.] (for [himself/herself and]) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on []

A BILL

To provide for the designation and protection of peaceful contact zones, and for other purposes.

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

3 **SEC. ____.** **SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Peaceful Contact Zones Act.”

5 **SEC. ____.** **FINDINGS.**

6 Congress finds that—

7 (1) the Federal Government has defined non-human intelligence
8 as any sentient intelligent non-human lifeform regardless of nature or
9 ultimate origin;

10 (2) witnesses have testified before committees of Congress that
11 craft associated with non-human intelligence have been brought down
12 and their occupants taken into custody, without notice to Congress and
13 without any legal process;

14 (3) peaceful communication between human beings and non-
15 human intelligence serves the national interest in knowledge, safety,
16 and the avoidance of conflict; and

17 (4) the absence of any place where such communication is
18 protected by law invites harm to persons, to craft, and to the national
19 interest.

20 **SEC. ____.** **DEFINITIONS.**

21 In this Act—

22 (1) “Non-human intelligence” has the meaning given in section
23 ____ [the Act’s general definitions, or: “any sentient intelligent non-
24 human lifeform regardless of nature or ultimate origin”].

25 (2) “Craft” means any vehicle, object, or device that is operated
26 or occupied by, or reasonably believed to be associated with, a non-
27 human intelligence.

(3) “Covered person” means any officer, employee, or member of the armed forces of the United States, any element of the intelligence community, any contractor or subcontractor (at any tier) of the United States, and any person acting under the direction or with the authorization of any of them.

(4) “Zone” means a peaceful contact zone certified under section ____.

(5) “Approach corridor” means the airspace above a zone and within [] nautical miles of its boundary, up to [altitude], or such other volume as the certification specifies.

(6) “Host” means the person or entity that holds the land of a zone and applies for its certification.

SEC. ____ . CERTIFICATION OF PEACEFUL CONTACT ZONES.

(a) In general. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Independent Monitor, shall certify a zone on application of a host that demonstrates that—

(1) the host holds title to, or a lease of not less than [10] years of, the land within the zone;

(2) the zone and its approach corridor lie outside prohibited areas, restricted areas, and areas established under section 40103(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code, and are not within [] miles of any covered facility or asset designated under section 130i of title 10, United States Code;

(3) the host has adopted and published a code of conduct that prohibits weapons, capture, the taking of samples or data without

1 consent, and any negotiation on behalf of the United States or any
2 government;

3 (4) the host maintains continuous observation and recording of
4 the zone, with records preserved for not less than [5] years; and

5 (5) the host agrees to report publicly, within [72] hours, every
6 arrival, departure, and contact, and every instance of interference.

7 (b) Deadline. The Administrator shall grant or deny an application
8 within 180 days and shall state the reasons for any denial in writing. A
9 denial is subject to review under chapter 7 of title 5, United States Code.

10 (c) Airspace. Upon certification, the Administrator shall designate the
11 approach corridor by rule or order and publish appropriate notices to airmen.

12 (d) Limit. The Administrator may certify no more than [___] zones in
13 the first [3] years after enactment.

14 **SEC. ___. PROHIBITIONS.**

15 (a) Use of force. No covered person shall use force against, disable, or
16 interfere with the operation of a craft that is within a zone or its approach
17 corridor, or that is entering or leaving them, except to the extent necessary to
18 prevent an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury to any person.

19 (b) Seizure and detention. No covered person shall seize a craft that is
20 within a zone or its approach corridor, or detain, transport, or restrain any
21 non-human intelligence that is within a zone, or that is seized or detained in
22 violation of subsection (a).

23 (c) Interference with meetings. No covered person shall surveil, record,
24 or disrupt communications within a zone by means that require a warrant
25 under the Fourth Amendment or chapter 119 of title 18, United States Code,
26 without a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) Relationship to other law. Section 130i of title 10, United States Code, section 124n of title 6, United States Code, and any other authority to mitigate threats from unmanned aircraft shall not apply to a craft within a zone or its approach corridor, except as provided in subsection (a).

SEC. ____ . NOTICE AND EMERGENCY ACTION.

(a) Notice. A covered person who takes any action under the exception in section ____ (a) shall report the action within 24 hours to the Independent Monitor and to the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) Emergency order. If the President determines that a craft within a zone poses an imminent threat to the national security of the United States, the President may authorize action otherwise prohibited by this Act. The President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing within 48 hours, stating the facts on which the determination rests. No such authorization may extend beyond [72] hours without a further determination and notice.

SEC. ____ . INDEPENDENT MONITOR.

(a) Establishment. There is established an Independent Monitor for Peaceful Contact Zones, appointed by [the Comptroller General / the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate] for a term of [6] years, who may be removed only for cause.

(b) Duties. The Monitor shall—

(1) receive the reports required by this Act;

(2) investigate any credible allegation of a violation, with access to all relevant records and personnel of any covered person, at every level of classification, including special access programs;

(3) report to the appropriate congressional committees not less than every 6 months, in unclassified form with a classified annex if necessary; and

(4) publish an unclassified summary of each report.

(c) Clearances. The heads of the relevant departments and agencies shall grant the Monitor and staff the clearances and program accesses necessary to perform these duties within 90 days of a request.

SEC. __. CIVIL ACTION.

(a) In general. A host, or any person present in a zone, injured by a violation of section __ may bring a civil action in a district court of the United States against any covered person, other than the United States, for declaratory and injunctive relief, damages, and reasonable attorney's fees.

(b) Next friend. A civil action for injunctive relief on behalf of a non-human intelligence detained in violation of this Act may be brought by a next friend.

(c) Classified information. The court shall apply the procedures of [section __ / the Classified Information Procedures Act, as adapted] to protect classified information. The assertion of a privilege over classified information shall not by itself require dismissal of an action under this section.

SEC. __. OFFENSE.

Whoever, being a covered person, knowingly violates section __ (a) or (b) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned not more than [10] years, or both.

SEC. __. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to determine the legal status of any non-human intelligence;

1 (2) to recognize any government, to confer diplomatic status or
2 immunity on any person, or to authorize any person to conduct
3 relations on behalf of the United States;

4 (3) to limit the authority of the United States to respond to an
5 imminent threat to persons; or

6 (4) to authorize any person to violate any other law of the United
7 States.

8 **SEC. ____.** **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**

9 In this Act, “appropriate congressional committees” means the
10 committees on armed services, intelligence, commerce or transportation, and
11 the judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Drafting notes

- **Why certification by the FAA.** The FAA already assigns the use of the airspace (49 U.S.C. §40103(b)) and can designate the approach corridor by rule or order. Consultation with the Defense Department addresses the national defense concerns that would otherwise defeat the bill.
- **The emergency exception.** Section ___(b) preserves a presidential override for genuine threats, with prompt notice. Without it the bill is unlikely to pass, and courts would likely read a similar exception into it.
- **§130i.** The withdrawal in section ___(d) is the most important operative provision; §130i lets the Defense Department seize and destroy “unmanned aircraft” near covered facilities, a definition that literally fits a craft with non-human occupants ([Issue F2](#)).
- **No recognition.** The rule of construction in paragraph (2) answers the objection that the bill conducts foreign relations or recognizes an NHI government ([Issue F7](#) §4).
- **Pairing.** Offer with [Form F2-1](#) (interim protection), which bars killing and mistreatment anywhere, and with [Form F7-2](#) for the states.
- Related: [Issue F7](#), F2, F3, F5, A3; Forms F2-1, F7-2, F7-3, F7-4.