Union Calendar No. 68 H.R.2392

119TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

[Report No. 119-94]

To provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 26, 2025

Mr. STEIL (for himself, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. EMMER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. KIM, Mr. MOORE of North Carolina, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, and Mr. LICCARDO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

May 6, 2025

Additional sponsors: Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. Rose, Mr. Stutzman, and Mr. Thanedar

MAY 6, 2025

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on March 26, 2025]

A BILL

2

To provide for the regulation of payment stablecoins, and for other purposes.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the "Stablecoin Transparency
5	and Accountability for a Better Ledger Economy Act of
6	2025" or the "STABLE Act of 2025".
7	SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.
8	In this Act:
9	(1) Appropriate federal banking agency.—
10	The term "appropriate Federal banking agency" has
11	the meaning given that term under section 3 of the
12	Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).
13	(2) BANK SECRECY ACT.—The term "Bank Se-
14	crecy Act" means—
15	(A) section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insur-
16	ance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829b);
17	(B) chapter 2 of title I of Public Law 91–
18	508 (12 U.S.C. 1951 et seq.); and
19	(C) subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 31,
20	United States Code.
21	(3) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the
22	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
23	(4) COMPTROLLER.—The term "Comptroller"
24	means the Comptroller of the Currency.

1	(5) CORPORATION.—The term "Corporation"
2	means the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
3	(6) Credit union terms.—The terms "Federal
4	credit union", "insured credit union", and "State
5	credit union" have the meanings given those terms,
6	respectively, in section 101 of the Federal Credit
7	Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752).
8	(7) DIGITAL ASSET.—The term "digital asset"
9	means any digital representation of value which is re-
10	corded on a cryptographically-secured distributed
11	ledger.
12	(8) DISTRIBUTED LEDGER.—The term "distrib-
13	uted ledger" means technology where data is shared
14	across a network that creates a public digital ledger
15	of verified transactions or information among net-
16	work participants and the data is linked using cryp-
17	tography to maintain the integrity of the public dig-
18	ital ledger and execute other functions.
19	(9) FEDERAL QUALIFIED NONBANK PAYMENT
20	STABLECOIN ISSUER.—The term "Federal qualified
21	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer" means a sub-
22	sidiary of a nonbank entity approved by the primary
23	Federal payment stablecoin regulator, pursuant to
24	section 5, to issue payment stablecoins.

1	(10) Institution-Affiliated party.—With re-
2	spect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, the
3	term "institution-affiliated party" means any direc-
4	tor, officer, employee, or person in control of, or agent
5	for, the permitted payment stablecoin issuer.
6	(11) Insured depository institution.—The
7	term "insured depository institution" means—
8	(A) an insured depository institution, as
9	defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insur-
10	ance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and
11	(B) an insured credit union.
12	(12) MONETARY VALUE.—The term "monetary
13	value"—
14	(A) means—
15	(i) a national currency;
16	(ii) a deposit (as defined in section 3
17	of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12)
18	U.S.C. 1813)) that is denominated in a na-
19	tional currency; or
20	(iii) an account (as defined in section
21	101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12
22	U.S.C. 1752)); and
23	(B) does not include any agricultural or
24	other physical commodity (as defined in section

1 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C.
 2 1a)).

3	(13) NATIONAL CURRENCY.—The term "national
4	currency" means a Federal Reserve note (as the term
5	is used in the first undesignated paragraph of section
6	16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 411)),
7	money standing to the credit of an account with a
8	Federal reserve bank, money issued by a central bank,
9	and money issued by an intergovernmental organiza-
10	tion pursuant to an agreement by one or more gov-
11	ernments.
12	(14) Nonbank entity.—The term "nonbank en-
13	tity" means a person that is not an insured deposi-
14	tory institution or subsidiary of an insured deposi-
15	tory institution.
16	(15) PAYMENT STABLECOIN.—The term "pay-
17	ment stablecoin" means a digital asset—
18	(A) that is or is designed to be used as a
19	means of payment or settlement;
20	(B) that is denominated in a national cur-
21	rency;
22	(C) the issuer of which—
23	(i) is obligated to convert, redeem, or
24	repurchase for a fixed amount of monetary
25	value; or

1	(ii) represents that the digital asset
2	will maintain or creates the reasonable ex-
3	pectation that the digital asset will main-
4	tain a stable value relative to the value of
5	a fixed amount of monetary value; and
6	(D) that is not—
7	(i) a national currency;
8	(ii) a security issued by—
9	(I) an investment company reg-
10	istered under section 8(a) of the Invest-
11	ment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C.
12	80a–8(a)); or
13	(II) a person that would be an in-
14	vestment company under the Invest-
15	ment Company Act of 1940 but for
16	paragraphs (1) and (7) of section $3(c)$
17	of that Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(c));
18	(iii) a deposit (as defined under sec-
19	tion 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act
20	(12 U.S.C. 1813)), regardless of the tech-
21	nology used to record such deposit; or
22	(iv) an account (as defined in section
23	101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12
24	U.S.C. 1752)), regardless of the technology
25	used to record such account.

1	(16) PERMITTED PAYMENT STABLECOIN
2	ISSUER.—The term "permitted payment stablecoin
3	issuer" means—
4	(A) a subsidiary of an insured depository
5	institution that has been approved to issue pay-
6	ment stablecoins under section 5;
7	(B) a Federal qualified nonbank payment
8	stablecoin issuer; or
9	(C) a State qualified payment stablecoin
10	issuer.
11	(17) PERSON.—The term "person" means an in-
12	dividual, partnership, company, corporation, associa-
13	tion (incorporated or unincorporated), trust, estate,
14	cooperative organization, or other entity.
15	(18) PRIMARY FEDERAL PAYMENT STABLECOIN
16	REGULATOR.—
17	(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "primary Fed-
18	eral payment stablecoin regulator" means—
19	(i) with respect to an insured deposi-
20	tory institution (other than an insured
21	credit union) or a subsidiary of an insured
22	depository institution (other than an in-
23	sured credit union), the appropriate Federal
24	banking agency of such insured depository
25	institution;

1 (ii) with respect to an insured credit 2 union or a subsidiary of an insured credit union, the National Credit Union Adminis-3 4 tration; (iii) with respect to a Federal qualified 5 6 nonbank payment stablecoin issuer and any 7 nonbank entity that seeks to have a sub-8 sidiary approved as a Federal qualified 9 nonbank payment stablecoin issuer, the 10 *Comptroller*; and 11 (iv) with respect to any entity char-12 tered by the Comptroller, the Comptroller. 13 (B)PRIMARY FEDERAL PAYMENT 14 STABLECOIN REGULATORS.—The term "primary 15 Federal payment stablecoin regulators" means 16 the Comptroller, the Board, the Corporation, and 17 the National Credit Union Administration. 18 (19) Registered public accounting firm.— 19 The term "registered public accounting firm" has the 20 meaning given that term under section 2 of the Sar-21 banes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7201). 22 (20) STATE.—The term "State" means each of 23 the several States, the District of Columbia, and each

24 *territory of the United States.*

1	(21) State qualified payment stablecoin
2	ISSUER.—The term "State qualified payment
3	stablecoin issuer" means an entity that—
4	(A) is approved to issue payment
5	stablecoins by a State payment stablecoin regu-
6	lator;
7	(B) issues a payment stablecoin in compli-
8	ance with the laws and regulations of a State
9	regulatory regime certified under section 4(b);
10	and
11	(C) is not—
12	(i) chartered by the Comptroller;
13	(ii) a Federal credit union; or
14	(iii) a subsidiary of a State credit
15	union that—
16	(I) has at least a partial owner-
17	ship interest or loan from a Federal
18	credit union; or
19	(II) has at least a partial owner-
20	ship interest or loan from a State cred-
21	it union that is organized in a dif-
22	ferent State than such subsidiary.
23	(22) State payment stablecoin regu-
24	LATOR.—The term "State payment stablecoin regu-
25	lator" means—

1 (A) a State agency that has primary requ-2 latory and supervisory authority in such State 3 over entities that issue payment stablecoins; and 4 (B) with respect to a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a subsidiary of a 5 6 State-chartered depository institution (as defined 7 in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act 8 (12 U.S.C. 1813)) or a State credit union, the 9 State agency that has primary regulatory and supervisory authority over entities that issue 10 11 payment stablecoins in the State in which such 12 State-chartered depository institution or State 13 credit union is chartered. 14 SUBSIDIARY OF AN INSURED (23)CREDIT 15 UNION.—With respect to an insured credit union, the "subsidiary of an insured credit union" 16 term 17 means-18 (A) an organization providing services to 19 the insured credit union that are associated with 20 the routine operations of credit unions, as de-21 scribed under section 107(7)(I) of the Federal 22 Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1757(7)(I)); 23 (B) a credit union service organization, as 24 such term is used under part 712 of title 12, 25 Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to

•HR 2392 RH

1	which the insured credit union has an ownership
2	interest or to which the insured credit union has
3	extended a loan; and
4	(C) any subsidiary of the insured credit
5	union that is a State credit union.
6	SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON WHO MAY ISSUE A PAYMENT
7	STABLECOIN.
8	(a) Limitation on Issuers.—It shall be unlawful for
9	any person other than a permitted payment stablecoin
10	issuer to issue a payment stablecoin in the United States.
11	(b) Limitation on Offering or Selling.—
12	(1) IN GENERAL.—After the end of the 18-month
13	period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act,
14	it shall be unlawful for any custodial intermediary to
15	offer or sell a payment stablecoin in the United States
16	unless the payment stablecoin was issued by a per-
17	mitted payment stablecoin issuer.
18	(2) EXCEPTIONS FOR COMPARABLE PAYMENT
19	STABLECOIN REGIMES.—
20	(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) and sub-
21	section (a) shall not apply to the offer or sale of
22	a payment stablecoin if—
23	(i) the payment stablecoin was issued
24	by a foreign payment stablecoin issuer;

1	(ii) the foreign payment stablecoin
2	issuer is subject to regulation by a foreign
3	payment stablecoin regulator of a nation
4	with a payment stablecoin regulatory re-
5	gime that the Secretary of the Treasury de-
6	termines under subparagraph (B) is com-
7	parable to the requirements under this Act;
8	and
9	(iii) the foreign payment stablecoin
10	issuer consents to be subject to reporting
11	and examination requirements, as deter-
12	mined by—
13	(I) the Comptroller, if the foreign
14	payment stablecoin issuer is a
15	nonbank; or
16	(II) the Board, if the foreign pay-
17	ment stablecoin issuer is a banking in-
18	stitution or subsidiary thereof.
19	(B) Determination.—With respect to a
20	foreign nation, the Secretary of the Treasury
21	shall determine, upon request of a foreign pay-
22	ment stablecoin issuer, a foreign payment
23	stablecoin regulator, or on the Secretary's own
24	initiative, and in consultation with the Federal
25	payment stablecoin regulators, whether the pay-

1	ment stablecoin regulatory regime of such nation
2	is comparable to the requirements under this Act.
3	(C) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary shall
4	make the list of nations for which a determina-
5	tion has been made under subparagraph (B)
6	available to the public, and keep such list cur-
7	rent.
8	(D) Rescinding determinations.—
9	(i) Secretarial action.—The Sec-
10	retary may, in consultation with the pri-
11	mary Federal payment stablecoin regu-
12	lators, rescind a determination made under
13	subparagraph (B) with respect to a foreign
14	nation, if the Secretary determines that the
15	regulatory regime of such nation is no
16	longer comparable to the requirements
17	under this Act.
18	(ii) SAFEHARBORS.—If the Secretary
19	rescinds a determination pursuant to clause
20	(i), a custodial intermediary shall not be in
21	violation of this subsection by reason of the
22	offer or sale of a payment stablecoin issued
23	by such nation's foreign payment stablecoin
24	issuer until 90 days after the determination
25	is rescinded.

(3) PENALTY.—Any person who violates this sub section shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more
 than \$100,000 for each day during which such viola tion continues.

5 (c) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 12 months after the
6 date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue such
7 rules as may be required to carry out this section.

8 (d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section does not 9 apply to transactions in digital assets for an individual's 10 own lawful purposes by means of a software or hardware 11 wallet that facilitates such individual's own custody of dig-12 ital assets.

13 SEC.4. REQUIREMENTSFORISSUINGPAYMENT14STABLECOINS.

15 (a) STANDARDS FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PAYMENT
16 STABLECOINS.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each permitted payment
18 stablecoin issuer shall—

(A) maintain reserves backing the issuer's
outstanding payment stablecoins on an at least
1 to 1 basis, with reserves comprising—

(i) United States currency (including
Federal reserve notes) or money standing to
the credit of an account with a Federal reserve bank;

1	(ii) funds held as demand deposits (or
2	other deposits that may be withdrawn upon
3	request at any time) at insured depository
4	institutions (including foreign branches and
5	agencies of insured depository institutions)
6	or approved foreign depository institutions
7	(as determined in paragraph $(5)(A)(v)$) or
8	share drafts (or other deposits that may be
9	withdrawn upon request at any time) at in-
10	sured credit unions, subject to limitations
11	established by the Corporation and the Na-
12	tional Credit Union Administration, respec-
13	tively, to address safety and soundness risks
14	of such insured depository institutions;
15	(iii) Treasury bills, notes, or bonds—
16	(I) with a remaining maturity of
17	93 days or less; or
18	(II) issued with a maturity of 93
19	days or less;
20	(iv) repurchase agreements, wherein
21	the permitted payment stablecoin issuer is
22	acting as a seller of securities, or reverse re-
23	purchase agreements, wherein the permitted
24	payment stablecoin issuer is acting as a
25	purchaser of securities, with an overnight

maturity and that are backed by Treasury bills with a maturity of 93 days or less that are—

4	(I) centrally cleared through a
5	clearing agency registered with the Se-
6	curities and Exchange Commission; or
7	(II) bilateral, settling either
8	through delivery versus payment or
9	through a tri-party control account,
10	with a counterparty that the issuer has
11	determined to be adequately credit
12	worthy even in the event of severe mar-
13	ket stress; or
14	(v) securities issued by an investment

15 company under section 8(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-16 17 8) that operates as a money market fund in 18 compliance with Rule 2a-7 under the In-19 vestment Company Act of 1940 (or any successor rule) and that are invested solely in 20 21 the underlying assets described in clauses 22 (i) through (iv);

23 (B) publicly disclose the issuer's redemption
24 policy;

17

1

2

1	(C) establish procedures for timely redemp-
2	tion of the issuer's outstanding payment
3	stablecoins; and
4	(D) publish a report on the monthly com-
5	position of the issuer's reserves on the website of
6	the issuer, containing—
7	(i) the total number of outstanding
8	payment stablecoins issued by the issuer;
9	and
10	(ii) the amount and composition of the
11	reserves described under subparagraph (A) .
12	(2) ELIGIBILITY.—Nothing in this Act shall be
13	construed as expanding or contracting legal eligibility
14	to make deposits, or hold an account, at a Federal re-
15	serve bank.
16	(3) Prohibition on rehypothecation.—Re-
17	serves described under paragraph $(1)(A)$ may not be
18	pledged, rehypothecated, or reused, except for the pur-
19	pose of satisfying obligations associated with reserves
20	described under paragraph (1)(A)(iv).
21	(4) Monthly certification; examination of
22	REPORTS BY REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING
23	FIRM.—
24	(A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment
25	stablecoin issuer shall, each month, have the in-

formation disclosed in the previous month-end report required under paragraph (1)(D) examined by an independent registered public accounting firm.

CERTIFICATION.—Each 5 (B)month. the 6 Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Of-7 ficer of a permitted payment stablecoin issuer 8 shall submit to, as applicable, the primary Fed-9 eral payment stablecoin regulator or, in the case 10 of a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, 11 the State payment stablecoin regulator, a certifi-12 cation that, based on such officers' knowledge, the 13 previous month-end report required under para-14 graph(1)(D)—

(i) does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the
statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements
were made, not misleading; and

21 (ii) fairly presented in all material re22 spects the information required under para23 graph (1)(D) for the period presented in
24 such report.

25 (C) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—Whoever—

1

2

3

1	(i) submits a certification set forth in
2	subparagraph (B) knowing that the report
3	to which the certification relates does not
4	fairly present, in all material respects, the
5	information required to be contained in
6	such report shall be fined not more than
7	\$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 10
8	years, or both; or
9	(ii) willfully submits a certification set
10	forth in subparagraph (B) knowing that the
11	report to which the certification relates does
12	not fairly present, in all material respects,
13	the information required to be contained in
14	such report shall be fined not more than
15	\$5,000,000, or imprisoned not more than 20
16	years, or both.
17	(5) Capital, liquidity, risk management,
18	AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—The primary Federal
20	payment stablecoin regulators shall, jointly and
21	in consultation with the State payment
22	stablecoin regulators, issue rules to establish—
23	(i) capital requirements applicable to a
24	permitted payment stablecoin issuer that—

1	(I) are tailored to the business
2	model and risk profile of a permitted
3	payment stablecoin issuer;
4	(II) do not exceed requirements
5	which are sufficient to ensure the ongo-
6	ing operations of a permitted payment
7	stablecoin issuer; and
8	(III) if such regulators determine
9	that a capital buffer is necessary to en-
10	sure the ongoing operations of a per-
11	mitted payment stablecoin issuer, may
12	include capital buffers that are tailored
13	to the business model and risk profile
14	of a permitted payment stablecoin
15	issuer;
16	(ii) requirements implementing liquid-
17	ity standards applicable to reserves de-
18	scribed in paragraph (1) for a permitted
19	payment stablecoin issuer, which may not
20	exceed an amount that is sufficient to en-
21	sure the financial integrity of a permitted
22	payment stablecoin issuer and the ability of
23	the issuer to meet the financial obligations
24	of the issuer, including redemptions;

1	(iii) reserve asset diversification and
2	interest rate risk management standards
3	applicable to a permitted payment
4	stablecoin issuer that—
5	(I) are tailored to the business
6	model and risk profile of a permitted
7	payment stablecoin issuer; and
8	(II) do not exceed standards
9	which are sufficient to ensure the ongo-
10	ing operations of a permitted payment
11	stablecoin issuer; and
12	(iv) appropriate operational, compli-
13	ance, information technology, and cyberse-
14	curity risk management standards that are
15	tailored to the business model and risk pro-
16	file of a permitted payment stablecoin
17	issuer; and
18	(v) requirements regarding the ap-
19	proval of foreign depository institutions
20	that may hold demand deposits of a per-
21	mitted payment stablecoin issuer.
22	(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in
23	this paragraph may be construed to limit—
24	(i) the authority of the primary Fed-
25	eral payment stablecoin regulators, in pre-

1	scribing standards under this paragraph, to
2	tailor or differentiate among permitted pay-
3	ment stablecoin issuers on an individual-
4	ized basis or by category, taking into con-
5	sideration the capital structure, business
6	model risk profile, complexity, financial ac-
7	tivities, size, and any other risk related fac-
8	tors of permitted payment stablecoin issuers
9	that the primary Federal payment
10	stablecoin regulators determine appropriate;
11	or
12	(ii) the supervisory, regulatory, or en-
13	forcement authority of a Federal banking
14	agency (as defined in section 3 of the Fed-
15	eral Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C.
16	1813)) or the National Credit Union Ad-
17	ministration to further the ability of an in-
18	stitution under the supervision of the Fed-
19	eral banking agency or the National Credit
20	Union Administration to maintain safe and
21	sound operations or comply with this Act.
22	(C) Applicability of existing capital
23	STANDARDS.—
24	(i) Applicability of the financial
25	STABILITY ACT OF 2010.—Section 171 of the

1	Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C.
2	5371) shall not apply to requirements
3	issued under this paragraph.
4	(ii) Rules relating to leverage
5	CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS OR RISK-BASED
6	CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS.—Where an in-
7	sured depository institution or depository
8	institution holding company, as defined
9	under section $171(a)(3)$ of the Financial
10	Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C.
11	5371(a)(3)), includes, on a consolidated
12	basis a permitted payment stablecoin

1 I permitted payment basis, 14 issuer, any rule issued by an appropriate 13 14 Federal banking agency that imposes, on a 15 consolidated basis, a leverage capital requirement or risk-based capital requirement 16 17 on such insured depository institution or 18 depository institution holding company, 19 shall not require such insured depository in-20 stitution or depository institution holding 21 company to hold, with respect to the per-22 mitted payment stablecoin issuer and its as-23 sets and operations, any amount of regulatory capital in excess of the capital that 24 25 such permitted payment stablecoin issuer 1must maintain under the capital require-2ments promulgated pursuant to subpara-3graph (A)(i).

4	(iii) RULEMAKING.—Not later than the
5	date the primary Federal payment
6	stablecoin regulators issue regulations to
7	carry out this section, each Federal banking
8	agency, as defined in section 3 of the Fed-
9	eral Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C.
10	1813), shall amend or otherwise modify any
11	rule described in clause (ii) so that it com-
12	plies with such clause (ii).

13 (6) TREATMENT UNDER THE BANK SECRECY
14 ACT.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer shall be treated as a financial 16 17 institution for purposes of the Bank Secrecy Act. 18 (B) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the 19 Treasury, acting through the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and in 20 consultation with the primary Federal payment 21 22 stablecoin regulators, shall issue regulations to 23 apply the Bank Secrecy Act to permitted pay-24 ment stablecoin issuers that are tailored to the 25 size and complexity of such issuers, including by

1	requiring each permitted payment stablecoin
2	issuer to—
3	(i) establish and maintain an anti-
4	money laundering and countering the fi-
5	nancing of terrorism program, which shall
6	include—
7	(I) an appropriate risk assess-
8	ment;
9	(II) the development of internal
10	policies, procedures, and controls;
11	(III) the designation of a compli-
12	ance officer;
13	(IV) an ongoing employee train-
14	ing program; and
15	(V) an independent audit function
16	to test such program;
17	(ii) retain appropriate records of pay-
18	ment stablecoin transactions;
19	(iii) monitor and report suspicious ac-
20	tivity, which may include use of appro-
21	priate distributed ledger analytics; and
22	(iv) maintain an effective customer
23	identification program to identify and
24	verify initial holders of a payment

1	stablecoin for the purposes of carrying out
2	appropriate customer due diligence.
3	(7) Compliance with sanctions.—A permitted
4	payment stablecoin issuer shall comply with all laws
5	and regulations related to United States sanctions ad-
6	ministered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.
7	(8) LIMITATION ON PAYMENT STABLECOIN AC-
8	TIVITIES.—A permitted payment stablecoin issuer
9	may only—
10	(A) issue payment stablecoins;
11	(B) redeem payment stablecoins;
12	(C) manage related reserves (including pur-
13	chasing, selling, and holding reserve assets);
14	(D) provide custodial or safekeeping services
15	for payment stablecoins and private keys of pay-
16	ment stablecoins;
17	(E) provide custodial or safekeeping services
18	for reserves, consistent with this Act;
19	(F) undertake other functions that directly
20	support activities described in subparagraphs
21	(A) through (E); and
22	(G) undertake such non-payment stablecoin
23	activities that are allowed by the primary Fed-
24	eral payment stablecoin regulator.

1	(9) PROHIBITION ON YIELD.—A permitted pay-
2	ment stablecoin issuer may not pay interest or yield
3	to holders of its payment stablecoins.
4	(10) REGULATION OF FEDERAL QUALIFIED
5	NONBANK PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS BY THE
6	COMPTROLLER.—A Federal qualified nonbank pay-
7	ment stablecoin issuer shall be regulated and super-
8	vised exclusively by the Comptroller.
9	(b) State-level Regulatory Regimes.—
10	(1) IN GENERAL.—A State qualified payment
11	stablecoin issuer may only issue payment stablecoins
12	pursuant to the regulation of a State payment
13	stablecoin regulator of a State with a regulatory re-
14	gime for issuing payment stablecoins that is certified
15	under this subsection as meeting or exceeding the
16	standards and requirements described in subsection
17	<i>(a)</i> .
18	(2) Certification.—
19	(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date
20	that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this
21	Act or 60 days after the rulemaking described in
22	subsection (d) is completed, whichever is earlier,
23	a State payment stablecoin regulator may sub-
24	mit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certifi-
25	cation that the regulatory regime of the State for

1	issuing payment stablecoins meets or exceeds the
2	standards and requirements described in sub-
3	section (a).
4	(B) VALIDITY OF CERTIFICATION.—A cer-
5	tification under subparagraph (A) shall be valid
6	upon submission and remain valid unless the
7	Secretary of the Treasury rejects the certification
8	under paragraph (6).
9	(3) FORM OF CERTIFICATION.—A certification
10	described under paragraph (2)—
11	(A) shall contain an attestation that the
12	regulatory regime of the State for issuing pay-
13	ment stablecoins meets or exceeds the standards
14	and requirements described in subsection (a);
15	and
16	(B) may include supporting information,
17	such as a copy of any State law or regulation
18	implementing such standards and requirements.
19	(4) Report and Attestation.—
20	(A) IN GENERAL.—A State payment
21	stablecoin regulator with a valid certification
22	under this subsection that has made subsequent
23	material changes to its State regulatory regime
24	and wishes to maintain a valid certification

1	shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury an
2	explanation of all such material changes.
3	(B) FORM OF MATERIAL CHANGES EXPLA-
4	NATION.—With respect to a State payment
5	stablecoin regulator that submits an explanation
6	of material changes to the State regulatory re-
7	gime under subparagraph (A), the payment
8	stablecoin regulator shall make such explanation
9	in the same manner, and containing the same
10	attestation, as described under paragraph (3) for
11	a certification.
12	(5) Advisory opinions on proposed laws or
13	REGULATIONS.—Upon request of any State payment
14	stablecoin regulator, the Secretary of the Treasury
15	shall—
16	(A) review any proposed law or regulation
17	of the State provided by the State payment
18	stablecoin regulator; and
19	(B) not later than 30 days after being pro-
20	vided the proposed law or regulation, either—
21	(i) inform the State payment
22	stablecoin regulator that the proposed law
23	or regulation is consistent with a State reg-
24	ulatory regime for issuing payment
25	stablecoins that meets or exceeds the stand-

ards and requirements described in sub-1 2 section (a); or 3 (ii) provide the State payment 4 stablecoin regulator with a detailed explanation of why the proposed law or regula-5 6 tion is not consistent with a State requ-7 latory regime for issuing payment 8 stablecoins that meets or exceeds the stand-9 ards and requirements described in sub-10 section (a). 11 (6) Regimes that are not substantially 12 SIMILAR.— 13 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the 14 Treasury may reject a certification under para-15 graph (2) or a certification with respect to which 16 a State payment stablecoin regulator has sub-17 mitted an explanation of material changes under 18 paragraph (4), if the Secretary, not later than 19 30 days after the date on which the initial cer-20 tification or explanation of material changes is 21 submitted—

(i) determines that the State regulatory
regime does not meet or exceed the standards and requirements described in subsection (a); and

1	(ii) provides the State payment
2	stablecoin regulator with a written expla-
3	nation for the rejection, describing the rea-
4	soned basis for the rejection with sufficient
5	detail such that the State can bring the
6	State regulatory regime into compliance
7	based on the explanation.
8	(B) Opportunity to cure.—
9	(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a re-
10	jection described under subparagraph (A) ,
11	the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide
12	the State payment stablecoin regulator with
13	not less than a 180-day period from the
14	date on which the State payment stablecoin
15	regulator is notified of such rejection to—
16	(I) make such changes as may be
17	necessary to ensure the regulatory re-
18	gime of the State for issuing payment
19	stablecoins meets or exceeds the stand-
20	ards and requirements described in
21	subsection (a); and
22	(II) resubmit the certification or
23	explanation of material changes.
24	(ii) Rejection.—If, after a State pay-
25	ment stablecoin regulator makes changes de-

1	scribed under clause (i) during the period
2	described in clause (i), the Secretary of the
3	Treasury determines that the certification
4	should be rejected, the Secretary of the
5	Treasury shall, not later than 30 days after
6	such determination, provide the State pay-
7	ment stablecoin regulator with a written ex-
8	planation for the determination, describing
9	the reasoned basis for the determination
10	with sufficient detail such that the State
11	can bring its regime into compliance based
12	on the explanation.
13	(C) Appeal of rejection.—
14	(i) IN GENERAL.—A State payment
15	stablecoin regulator that has had a certifi-
16	cation rejected under this paragraph may,
17	after the cure period described under sub-
18	paragraph $(B)(i)$, appeal such rejection to
19	the United States Court of Appeals for the
20	District of Columbia Circuit, which shall,
21	upon a determination that the regulatory
22	regime of the State for issuing payment
23	stablecoins meets or exceeds the standards
24	and requirements described in subsection
25	(a), reverse such rejection.

1	(ii) Review by the supreme
2	COURT The judgment and decree of the
3	Court of Appeals shall be final, except that
4	the same shall be subject to review by the
5	Supreme Court upon certiorari, as provided
6	in section 1254 of title 28, United States
7	Code.
8	(D) Right to resubmit.—A State pay-
9	ment stablecoin regulator that has had a certifi-
10	cation rejected under this paragraph may resub-
11	mit a new certification under paragraph (2).
12	(7) Appropriate exemptive relief.—The Sec-
13	retary of the Treasury shall issue such rules and or-
14	ders as are necessary to provide appropriate exemp-
15	tive relief and safe harbors for State qualified pay-
16	ment stablecoin issuers to continue operations during
17	such periods in which any rules promulgated pursu-
18	ant to subsection (a) materially affect a previously
19	certified State regulatory regime's ability to meet or
20	exceed the standards and requirements described in
21	subsection (a).
22	(c) Not Insured by the Federal Government;
23	Misrepresentation of Insured Status.—
24	(1) IN GENERAL.—Payment stablecoins are not
25	backed by the full faith and credit of the United

States, guaranteed by the United States Government,
 subject to deposit insurance by the Corporation, or
 subject to share insurance by the National Credit
 Union Administration.

5 (2) MISREPRESENTATION OF INSURED STA-6 TUS.—It shall be unlawful to represent that a pay-7 ment stablecoin is backed by the full faith and credit 8 of the United States, guaranteed by the United States 9 Government, or subject to Federal deposit insurance 10 or Federal share insurance.

11 (3) DISCLOSURE.—Permitted payment stablecoin 12 issuers shall clearly and prominently disclose on their 13 website that payment stablecoins issued by such per-14 mitted payment stablecoin issuer are not guaranteed 15 by the United States Government, covered by deposit 16 insurance by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corpora-17 tion, or covered by share insurance of the National 18 Credit Union Administration.

19 (4) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates this
20 subsection may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of
21 the law, including, as applicable, under—

(A) section 18(a)(4) of the Federal Deposit
Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(a)(4); relating to
the prohibition on false advertising in connection
with deposit insurance, the misuse of FDIC

1	names, and misrepresentations of insured sta-
2	tus);
3	(B) section 709 of title 18, United States
4	Code (relating to false advertising or misuse of
5	names to indicate a Federal agency);
6	(C) criminal penalties under title 18,
7	United States Code, related to fraud; and
8	(D) other remedies available under the law.
9	(d) Officers and Directors Convicted of Cer-
10	TAIN FELONIES.—No individual who has been convicted of
11	a felony offense involving insider trading, embezzlement,
12	cybercrime, money laundering, financing of terrorism, or
13	financial fraud may serve as—
14	(1) an officer of a payment stablecoin issuer; or
15	(2) a director of a payment stablecoin issuer.
16	(e) RULEMAKING.—
17	(1) IN GENERAL.—The primary Federal pay-
18	ment stablecoin regulators may issue such orders and
19	regulations as may be necessary to administer and
20	carry out the requirements of this section, including
21	to establish conditions, and to prevent evasions there-
22	of.
23	(2) Joint issuance of regulation.—All regu-
24	lations issued to carry out this section by the primary
25	Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall be issued

the of oin sec-
of oin
oin
sec-
)SI-
OF
ral
re-
ons
hat
ub-
to
ry.
re-
ar-
ar- ori-
ori-
ra or ha ul t

(C) COMPLETION OF APPLICATION.—

2 (i) IN GENERAL.—The primary Fed-3 eral payment stablecoin regulator shall con-4 sider an application complete if such application contains sufficient information for 5 6 the primary Federal payment stablecoin 7 regulator to render a decision on whether 8 the application meets the requirements set 9 forth in section 4.

10 (ii)Material CHANGE INCIR-11 CUMSTANCES.—An application described 12 under clause (i) that is considered complete 13 shall remain complete unless the primary 14 Federal payment stablecoin regulator deter-15 mines that a material change in cir-16 cumstances requires otherwise.

17 (2) EVALUATION OF APPLICATIONS.—A complete
18 application received under paragraph (1) shall be
19 evaluated by the primary Federal payment stablecoin
20 regulator based on the ability of the subsidiary of the
21 applicant to meet the requirements set forth in section
22 4.

23 (3) TIMING FOR DECISION; GROUNDS FOR DE24 NIAL.—

1	(A) TIMING.—The primary Federal pay-
2	ment stablecoin regulator shall—
3	(i) not later than 30 days after receiv-
4	ing the application—
5	(I) inform the applicant whether
6	the applicant has submitted a complete
7	application; and
8	(II) if the application is not com-
9	plete, inform the applicant of the addi-
10	tional information the applicant must
11	provide in order for the application to
12	be considered complete; and
13	(ii) not later than 120 days after in-
14	forming the applicant that the application
15	is complete, render a decision on an appli-
16	cation.
17	(B) DENIAL OF APPLICATION.—
18	(i) Grounds for denial.—
19	(I) IN GENERAL.—The primary
20	Federal payment stablecoin regulator
21	may only deny a complete application
22	received under paragraph (1) if the
23	regulator determines that the activities
24	of the applicant would be unsafe or un-
25	sound based on the ability of the sub-

1	sidiary of the applicant to meet the re-
2	quirements set forth in section 4.
3	(II) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN
4	ISSUANCES.—The issuance of a pay-
5	ment stablecoin on an open, public,
6	and decentralized network shall not be
7	a valid ground for denial of an appli-
8	cation received under paragraph (1).
9	(ii) Explanation required.—If the
10	primary Federal payment stablecoin regu-
11	lator denies a complete application received
12	under paragraph (1), the regulator shall,
13	not later than 30 days after the date of such
14	denial, provide the applicant with—
15	(I) written notice explaining the
16	denial with specificity, including all
17	findings made by the regulator with re-
18	spect to all identified material short-
19	comings in the application; and
20	(H) actionable recommendations
21	on how the applicant could address the
22	identified material shortcomings.
23	(iii) Opportunity for hearing;
24	FINAL DETERMINATION.—

1	(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
2	30 days after the date of receipt of any
3	notice of the denial of an application
4	under this subsection, the applicant
5	may request, in writing, an oppor-
6	tunity for a written or oral hearing be-
7	fore the primary Federal payment
8	stablecoin regulator to appeal the de-
9	nial.
10	(II) TIMING.—Upon receipt of a
11	timely request, the primary Federal
12	payment stablecoin regulator shall no-
13	tice a time (not later than 30 days
14	after the date of receipt of the request)
15	and place at which the applicant may
16	appear, personally or through counsel,
17	to appeal the denial, to submit written
18	materials, or to provide oral testimony
19	and oral argument.
20	(III) FINAL DETERMINATION.—
21	Not later than 60 days after the date
22	of a hearing under this clause, the pri-
23	mary Federal payment stablecoin regu-
24	lator shall notify the applicant of the
25	final determination of the primary

Federal payment stablecoin regulator with respect to the appeal, which shall contain a statement of the basis for
contain a statement of the basis for
such determination, with specific find-
ings.
(IV) Notice if no hearing.—If
an applicant does not make a timely
request for a hearing under this clause,
the primary Federal payment
stablecoin regulator shall notify the ap-
plicant, not later than 10 days after
the date by which the applicant may
request a hearing under this clause, in
writing, that the denial of the applica-
tion is a final determination of the
primary Federal payment stablecoin
regulator.
(C) FAILURE TO RENDER A DECISION.—If
the primary Federal payment stablecoin regu-
lator fails to render a decision on a complete ap-
plication within the time period specified in sub-
paragraph (A), the application shall be deemed
approved.
(D) RIGHT TO REAPPLY.—The denial of an
application under this subsection shall not pro-

1	hibit the applicant from filing a subsequent ap-
2	plication.
3	(4) Report on pending applications.—Each
4	of the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators
5	shall annually report to Congress on—
6	(A) the number of calendar days each appli-
7	cant waited for either an approval or denial of
8	an application under this subsection;
9	(B) the number of calendar days each ap-
10	plicant with an outstanding application has
11	waited for a decision; and
12	(C) the number of applications that have
13	been pending for 6 months or longer since the
14	date of the initial application filed under para-
15	graph (1) where the applicant has been informed
16	that the application remains incomplete, includ-
17	ing providing documentation on the status of the
18	application and why the application has not yet
19	been approved.
20	(5) Rulemaking.—
21	(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
22	after the date of enactment of this Act, the pri-
23	mary Federal payment stablecoin regulators
24	shall, jointly, issue rules to carry out this sec-
25	tion, which may only relate to the application

1	process under this subsection and may not im-
2	plement the requirements set forth in section 4.
3	(B) TAILORING OF RULES.—The joint rule-
4	making required under subparagraph (A) shall
5	be tailored so as to minimize any incremental
6	burden placed on well capitalized and highly-
7	rated insured depository institutions.
8	(b) Effective Date.—
9	(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall take effect
10	on the earlier of—
11	(A) 12 months after the date of enactment
12	of this Act; or
13	(B) the date that is 120 days after the date
14	on which the primary Federal payment
15	stablecoin regulators issue final regulations im-
16	plementing this section.
17	(2) Notice to congress.—Each of the primary
18	Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall notify
19	Congress upon receiving their first application.
20	(c) EFFECT ON STATE LAW FOR PAYMENT
21	Stablecoin Issuers Approved by Federal Payment
22	Stablecoin Regulators Under This Section.—The
23	provisions of this section preempt any conflicting State law
24	and supersede any State licensing requirement for any
25	nonbank entity or subsidiary of an insured depository in-

2	
4	to be a permitted payment stablecoin issuer.
3	SEC. 6. SUPERVISION AND ENFORCEMENT WITH RESPECT
4	TO SUBSIDIARIES OF INSURED DEPOSITORY
5	INSTITUTIONS AND FEDERAL QUALIFIED
6	NONBANK PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.
7	(a) SUPERVISION.—
8	(1) Subsidiary of an insured depository in-
9	STITUTION.—
10	(A) IN GENERAL.—Each permitted payment
11	stablecoin issuer that is a subsidiary of an in-
12	sured depository institution shall be subject to
13	supervision by the primary Federal payment
14	stablecoin regulator in the same manner as such
15	insured depository institution.
16	(B) GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT.—For pur-
17	poses of title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
18	(15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.) each permitted payment
19	stablecoin issuer that is a subsidiary of an in-
20	sured depository institution shall be deemed a fi-
21	nancial institution.
22	(2) FEDERAL QUALIFIED NONBANK PAYMENT
23	STABLECOIN ISSUER.—
24	(A) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Each Fed-
∠+	

1	shall, upon request, submit reports to the Comp-
2	troller as to—
3	(i) the financial condition of the Fed-
4	eral qualified nonbank payment stablecoin
5	issuer;
6	(ii) the systems of the Federal qualified
7	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer for mon-
8	itoring and controlling financial and oper-
9	ating risks; and
10	(iii) compliance with this Act and reg-
11	ulations issued pursuant to this Act by the
12	Federal qualified nonbank payment
13	stablecoin issuer.
14	(B) EXAMINATIONS.—The Comptroller may
15	examine a Federal qualified nonbank payment
16	stablecoin issuer in order to inform the Comp-
17	troller of—
18	(i) the nature of the operations and fi-
19	nancial condition of the Federal qualified
20	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer;
21	(ii) the financial, operational, and
22	other risks within the Federal qualified
23	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer that
24	may pose a threat to—

1	(I) the safety and soundness of the
2	Federal qualified nonbank payment
3	stablecoin issuer; or
4	(II) the stability of the financial
5	system of the United States;
6	(iii) the systems of the Federal quali-
7	fied nonbank payment stablecoin issuer for
8	monitoring and controlling the risks de-
9	scribed in clause (ii);
10	(iv) the compliance of the Federal
11	qualified nonbank payment stablecoin issuer
12	with this Act and regulations issued pursu-
13	ant to this Act; and
14	(v) the compliance of the Federal
15	qualified nonbank payment stablecoin issuer
16	with the requirements of the Bank Secrecy
17	Act and laws authorizing the imposition of
18	sanctions and implemented by the Secretary
19	of the Treasury.
20	(C) Requirements for efficiency.—In
21	supervising and examining a Federal qualified
22	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer, the Comp-
23	troller shall, to the fullest extent possible, use ex-
24	isting reports and other supervisory information.

1	(D) Avoidance of duplication.—The
2	Comptroller shall, to the fullest extent possible,
3	avoid duplication of examination activities, re-
4	porting requirements, and requests for informa-
5	tion in carrying out this Act with respect to a
6	Federal qualified nonbank payment stablecoin
7	issuer.
8	(E) GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT.—For pur-
9	poses of title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act
10	(15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.) each Federal qualified
11	nonbank payment stablecoin issuer shall be
12	deemed a financial institution.
13	(b) Enforcement.—
14	(1) SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF REGISTRA-
15	TION.—The primary Federal payment stablecoin reg-
16	ulator may prohibit a permitted payment stablecoin
17	issuer from issuing payment stablecoins, if the pri-
18	mary Federal payment stablecoin regulator deter-
19	mines that such permitted payment stablecoin issuer,
20	or an institution-affiliated party of the permitted
21	payment stablecoin issuer, is—
22	(A) materially violating or has materially
23	violated this Act or any regulation or order
24	issued under this Act, including the issuer's obli-
25	gations under the section $4(a)(6)$; or

1(B) materially violating or has materially2violated any condition imposed in writing by the3primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in4connection with a written agreement entered into5between the permitted payment stablecoin issuer6and the primary Federal payment stablecoin7regulator.

8 (2) CEASE-AND-DESIST PROCEEDINGS.—If the 9 primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator has 10 reasonable cause to believe that a permitted payment 11 stablecoin issuer or any institution-affiliated party of 12 a permitted payment stablecoin issuer is violating, 13 has violated, or is attempting to violate this Act, any 14 regulation or order issued under this Act, or any 15 written agreement entered into with the primary Fed-16 eral payment stablecoin regulator or condition im-17 posed in writing by the primary Federal payment 18 stablecoin regulator in connection with any applica-19 tion or other request, the primary Federal payment 20 stablecoin regulator may order the permitted payment 21 stablecoin issuer or institution-affiliated party of the 22 permitted payment stablecoin issuer to—

23 (A) cease and desist from such violation or
24 practice; or

4	(3) Removal and prohibition authority.—
5	The primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator
6	may remove an institution-affiliated party of a per-
7	mitted payment stablecoin issuer from their position
8	or office or prohibit further participation in the af-
9	fairs of the permitted payment stablecoin issuer or all
10	permitted payment stablecoin issuers by such institu-
11	tion-affiliated party, if the primary Federal payment
12	stablecoin regulator determines that—

(A) the institution-affiliated party has, directly or indirectly, committed a violation or attempted violation of this Act or any regulation
or order issued under this Act; or

17 (B) the institution-affiliated party has com18 mitted a violation of any provision of subchapter
19 II of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code.
20 (4) PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the primary Federal
payment stablecoin regulator identifies a violation or attempted violation of this Act or makes
a determination under paragraph (1), (2), or
(3), the primary Federal payment stablecoin reg-

1	ulator shall comply with the procedures set forth,
2	as applicable, in—
3	(i) subsections (b) and (e) of sections 8
4	of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12
5	U.S.C. 1818); or
6	(ii) subsections (e) and (g) of section
7	206 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12
8	U.S.C. 1786).
9	(B) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A person aggrieved
10	by a final action under this subsection may ob-
11	tain judicial review of such action exclusively as
12	provided, as applicable, in—
13	(i) section 8(h) of the Federal Deposit
14	Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(h)); or
15	(ii) section 206(j) of the Federal Credit
16	Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(j)).
17	(C) INJUNCTION.—The primary Federal
18	payment stablecoin regulator may, in the discre-
19	tion of the regulator, follow the procedures for ju-
20	dicial enforcement of any effective and out-
21	standing notice or order issued under this sub-
22	section provided, as applicable, in—
23	(i) section $8(i)(1)$ of the Federal De-
24	posit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(1));
25	OT

1	(ii) section $206(k)(1)$ of the Federal
2	Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(k)(1)).
3	(D) TEMPORARY CEASE-AND-DESIST PRO-
4	CEEDINGS.—If the primary Federal payment
5	stablecoin regulator determines that a violation
6	or attempted violation of this Act or an action
7	with respect to which a determination was made
8	under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), or the continu-
9	ation thereof, is likely to cause insolvency or sig-
10	nificant dissipation of assets or earnings of a
11	permitted payment stablecoin issuer, or is likely
12	to weaken the condition of the permitted pay-
13	ment stablecoin issuer or otherwise prejudice the
14	interests of the customers of the permitted pay-
15	ment stablecoin issuer prior to the completion of
16	the proceedings conducted under this paragraph,
17	the primary Federal payment stablecoin regu-
18	lator may follow the procedures provided, as ap-
19	plicable, in—
20	(i) section 8(c) of the Federal Deposit
21	Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(c)) to issue
22	a temporary cease-and-desist order; or
23	(ii) section 206(f) of the Federal Credit
24	Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(f)) to issue a
25	temporary cease-and-desist order.

(5) Civil money penalties.—

1

2 (A) FAILURE TO BE APPROVED.—Any per-3 son who issues a payment stablecoin and who is 4 not a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, and 5 any institution-affiliated party of such a person 6 who knowingly participates in issuing such a 7 payment stablecoin, shall be liable for a civil 8 penalty of not more than \$100,000 for each day 9 during which such payment stablecoins are out-10 standing.

11 (B) FIRST TIER.—Except as provided in 12 subparagraph (A),apermitted payment 13 stablecoin issuer or institution-affiliated party of 14 such permitted payment stablecoin issuer that 15 materially violates this Act or any regulation or order issued under this Act, or that materially 16 17 violates any condition imposed in writing by the 18 primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator in 19 connection with a written agreement entered into 20 between the permitted payment stablecoin issuer 21 and the primary Federal payment stablecoin 22 regulator, shall be liable for a civil penalty of up 23 to \$100,000 for each day during which the violation continues. 24

1 (C) SECOND TIER.—Except as provided in 2 subparagraph (A), and in addition to the pen-3 alties described under subparagraph (B), a per-4 mitted payment stablecoin issuer or institution-5 affiliated party of such permitted payment 6 stablecoin issuer who knowingly participates in 7 a violation of any provision of this Act, or any 8 regulation or order issued thereunder, is liable 9 for a civil penalty of up to an additional 10 \$100,000 for each day during which the viola-11 tion continues. 12 (D) PROCEDURE.—Any penalty imposed 13 under this paragraph may be assessed and col-14 buthe primary Federal lected payment 15 stablecoin regulator pursuant to the procedures 16 set forth, as applicable, in— 17 (i) section 8(i)(2) of the Federal De-18 posit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)(2)); 19 or20 (ii) section 206(k)(2) of the Federal 21 Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(k)(2)).22 (E) NOTICE AND ORDERS AFTER SEPARA-23 TION FROM SERVICE.—The resignation, termi-24 nation of employment or participation, or sepa-25 ration of an institution-affiliated party (includ-

1	ing a separation caused by the closing of a per-
2	mitted payment stablecoin issuer) shall not affect
3	the jurisdiction and authority of the primary
4	Federal payment stablecoin regulator to issue
5	any notice or order and proceed under this sub-
6	section against any such party, if such notice or
7	order is served before the end of the 6-year period
8	beginning on the date such party ceased to be an
9	institution-affiliated party with respect to such
10	permitted payment stablecoin issuer.
11	(6) Non-Applicability to a state qualified
12	PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUER.—This subsection shall
13	not apply to a State qualified payment stablecoin
14	issuer, except as described in section 7(e).
15	(c) Sharing of Information.—A State payment
16	stablecoin regulator and the primary Federal payment

17 stablecoin regulator shall share information on an ongoing
18 basis with respect to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer
19 that is a subsidiary of a State-chartered insured depository
20 institution.

21 SEC. 7. STATE QUALIFIED PAYMENT STABLECOIN ISSUERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to a State, a State
payment stablecoin regulator shall have supervisory, examination, and enforcement authority over a State qualified
payment stablecoin issuer of such State.

1 (b) AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS.—

2	(1) IN GENERAL.—A State payment stablecoin
3	regulator may enter into a memorandum of under-
4	standing with the primary Federal banking agency
5	and Comptroller setting out the manner in which the
6	primary Federal banking agency and Comptroller
7	may participate in the supervision, examination, and
8	enforcement authority with respect to the State quali-
9	fied payment stablecoin issuers of such State.

10 (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
11 subsection or a memorandum entered into under this
12 subsection may be construed to limit the authority of
13 the primary Federal banking agency or Comptroller
14 under subsection (e) or any other provision of law.

15 (c) Sharing of Information.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—A State payment stablecoin 17 regulator and, as applicable, the Comptroller, the 18 Board, the Corporation, or the National Credit Union 19 Administration shall share information on an ongo-20 ing basis with respect to each State qualified payment 21 stablecoin issuer of such State, including a copy of all 22 initial applications and any accompanying docu-23 ments.

24 (2) PRIVILEGES NOT AFFECTED BY SHARING OF
25 INFORMATION.—The sharing of information under

paragraph (1) shall not be construed as waiving, de stroying, or otherwise affecting any privilege applica ble to such information under Federal or State law
 as to any person or entity other than the State pay ment stablecoin regulator, the Comptroller, the Board,
 the Corporation, and the National Credit Union Ad ministration.

8 (d) RULEMAKING.—A State payment stablecoin regu-9 lator may, to the same extent as the primary Federal pay-10 ment stablecoin regulators issue orders and rules under section 4 applicable to a permitted payment stablecoin issuer 11 that is not a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer, 12 issue orders and rules related to the requirements under sec-13 tion 4 applicable to State qualified payment stablecoin 14 15 issuers.

16 (e) BACK-UP ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY.—

17 (1) BY THE PRIMARY FEDERAL BANKING AGEN18 CY.—

19(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph20(C), the primary Federal banking agency may,21after not less than 48 hours prior written notice22to any applicable State payment stablecoin regu-23lator, take an enforcement action against a State24qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a sub-25sidiary of an insured depository institution or

1	an institution-affiliated party thereof for viola-
2	tions of this Act if—
3	(i) the applicable State payment
4	stablecoin regulator has not commenced an
5	enforcement action to correct such violation;
6	and
7	(ii) failure to take such action would
8	create a material risk of loss to holders of
9	such issuer's stablecoins or create a material
10	threat to U.S. financial stability.
11	(B) RULEMAKING.—Not later than the end
12	of the 180-day period beginning on the date of
13	enactment of this Act, the primary Federal bank-
14	ing agencies shall issue rules to set forth the
15	standards that would be used by the primary
16	Federal banking agencies to exercise the back-up
17	authority under this paragraph.
18	(C) BACK-UP AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION
19	6(b).—Solely for purposes of carrying out this
20	paragraph, section 6(b) shall apply to a State
21	qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a sub-
22	sidiary of an insured depository institution as if
23	the primary Federal banking agency were the
24	primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator

1	with respect to the State qualified payment
2	stablecoin issuer.
3	(D) PRIMARY FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY
4	DEFINED.—In this section—
5	(i) the term "primary Federal banking
6	agency" means—
7	(I) the appropriate Federal bank-
8	ing agency; and
9	(II) the National Credit Union
10	Administration, in the case of an in-
11	sured credit union; and
12	(ii) the term "primary Federal bank-
13	ing agencies" means the Board, the Comp-
14	troller, the Corporation, and the National
15	Credit Union Administration.
16	(2) By the comptroller.—
17	(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph
18	(C), the Comptroller may, after not less than 48
19	hours prior written notice to any applicable
20	State payment stablecoin regulator, take an en-
21	forcement action against a State qualified pay-
22	ment stablecoin issuer that is a nonbank entity
23	or an institution-affiliated party thereof for vio-
24	lations of this Act if—

1	(i) the applicable State payment
2	stablecoin regulator has not commenced an
3	enforcement action to correct such violation;
4	and
5	(ii) failure to take such action would
6	create a material risk of loss to holders of
7	such issuer's stablecoins or create a material
8	threat to U.S. financial stability.
9	(B) RULEMAKING.—Not later than the end
10	of the 180-day period beginning on the date of
11	enactment of this Act, the Comptroller shall issue
12	rules to set forth the standards that would be
13	used by the Comptroller to exercise the back-up
14	authority under this paragraph.
15	(C) BACK-UP AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION
16	6(b).—Solely for purposes of carrying out this
17	paragraph, section 6(b) shall apply to a State
18	qualified payment stablecoin issuer that is a
19	nonbank entity as if the Comptroller were the
20	primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator
21	with respect to the State qualified payment
22	stablecoin issuer.
23	(f) GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT.—For purposes of title
24	V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6801 et seq.)

2 nancial institution.

1 a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer is deemed a fi-

3	(g) Interstate Payment Stablecoin Market.—
4	(1) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this sub-
5	section—
6	(A) the term "home State" means the State
7	of a State qualified payment stablecoin issuer's
8	State payment stablecoin regulator; and
9	(B) the term "host State" means a State
10	other than that of the State qualified payment
11	stablecoin issuer's State payment stablecoin reg-
12	ulator.
13	(2) Authority to issue payment stablecoins
14	in host states.—Subject to the requirements of
15	paragraph (3), a State qualified payment stablecoin
16	issuer may issue payment stablecoins in a host State
17	without a charter or license to issue payment
18	stablecoins from such host State.
19	(3) State obligations.—Where a State quali-
20	fied payment stablecoin issuer issues a payment
21	stablecoin in a host State pursuant to paragraph
22	(2)—
23	(A) such State qualified payment stablecoin
24	issuer shall notify any State payment stablecoin
25	regulator in such host State of the issuer's inten-

1	tion to do business in the host State not less than
2	30 days before such issuer commences business in
3	the host State and in a manner prescribed by the
4	host State's State payment stablecoin regulator
5	or State banking regulator if such State does not
6	have a regime certified under section 4(b), pro-
7	vided that such notice does not impose a de facto
8	licensure or chartering requirement on such
9	State qualified payment stablecoin issuer;
10	(B) such State qualified payment stablecoin
11	issuer shall comply with all requirements of the
12	issuer's home State regulatory regime when con-
13	ducting business in the host State, and where the
14	host State maintains a payment stablecoin regu-
15	latory regime that is certified under section 4(b),
16	such issuer shall comply with any obligations of
17	the host State's payment stablecoin regulatory
18	regime that exceed those of such issuer's home
19	State regulatory regime;
20	(C) where the host State does not maintain
21	a payment stablecoin regulatory regime that is
22	certified under section 4(b), such State qualified
23	payment stablecoin issuer shall remain subject to
24	all applicable consumer protection laws of such
25	host State; and

1 (D) where the host State maintains a pay-2 ment stablecoin regulatory regime that is certified under section 4(b), such State qualified 3 4 payment stablecoin issuer shall remain subject to 5 applicable consumer protection laws of such host 6 State, but only to the same extent as State quali-7 fied payment stablecoin issuers chartered or li-8 censed in that host State.

9 SEC. 8. CUSTOMER PROTECTION.

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—A person may only engage in the 11 business of providing custodial or safekeeping services for 12 stablecoins issued payment bypermitted payment stablecoin issuers, reserves described in section 4(a)(1)(A), 13 or private keys of payment stablecoins issued by permitted 14 15 payment stablecoin issuers, if the person—

16 (1) is subject to—

17 (A) supervision or regulation by a primary 18 Federal payment stablecoin regulator or a pri-19 mary financial regulatory agency described 20 under subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 2(12)21 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Con-22 sumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5301(12)); or 23 (B) supervision by a State bank supervisor, 24 as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit In-25 surance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813) or a State credit

1	union supervisor, as defined in section 6003 of
2	the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (31
3	U.S.C. 5311 note), and such State bank super-
4	visor or State credit union supervisor makes
5	available to the Board such information as the
6	Board determines necessary and relevant to the
7	categories of information under subsection (d);
8	and
9	(2) complies with the segregation requirements
10	under subsections (b), (c), and (d), unless such person
11	complies with similar requirements as required by the
12	Board, the Comptroller, the Corporation, the Securi-
13	ties and Exchange Commission, or the Commodity
14	Futures Trading Commission, as applicable.
15	(b) Customer Property Requirements.—A person
16	described in subsection (a) shall—
17	(1) treat and deal with the payment stablecoins,
18	private keys, cash, and other property of another per-
19	son for whom or on whose behalf the person receives,
20	acquires, or holds payment stablecoins, private keys,
21	cash, and other property (hereinafter in this section
22	referred to as the "customer") as belonging to such
23	customer and not as the property of such person; and
24	(2) take such steps as are appropriate to protect
25	the payment stablecoins, private keys, cash, and other

property of a customer from the claims of creditors of

2	the person.
3	(c) Commingling Prohibited.—
4	(1) IN GENERAL.—Payment stablecoins, cash,
5	and other property of a customer shall be separately
6	accounted for by a person described in subsection (a)
7	and shall not be commingled with the funds of the
8	person.
9	(2) CUSTOMER PRIORITY.—In any insolvency,
10	claims against reserves of a payment stablecoin issuer
11	from persons holding payment stablecoins issued by
12	the payment stablecoin issuer shall have priority over
13	all other claims, other than for administrative ex-
14	penses, against the payment stablecoin issuer.
15	(3) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph
16	(1)—
17	(A) the payment stablecoins, cash, and other
18	property of a customer may be commingled and
19	deposited in an omnibus account holding the
20	payment stablecoins, cash, and other property of
21	more than 1 customer at a depository institution
22	(as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit
23	Insurance Act), trust company, Federal credit

24 *union, or State credit union;*

1	(B) such share of the payment stablecoins,
2	cash, and other property of the customer that
3	shall be necessary to transfer, adjust, or settle a
4	transaction or transfer of assets may be with-
5	drawn and applied to such purposes, including
6	the payment of commissions, taxes, storage, and
7	other charges lawfully accruing in connection
8	with the provision of services by a person de-
9	scribed in subsection (a);
10	(C) in accordance with such terms and con-
11	ditions as the Board may prescribe by rule, regu-
12	lation, or order, any customer payment
13	stablecoin, cash, and other property described in
14	this subsection may be commingled and depos-
15	ited in customer accounts with payment
16	stablecoins, cash, and other property received by
17	the person and required by the Board to be sepa-
18	rately accounted for, treated, and dealt with as
19	belonging to customers; and
20	(D) an insured depository institution that

20 (D) an insured depository institution that 21 provides custodial or safekeeping services for 22 payment stablecoin reserves shall be permitted to 23 hold payment stablecoin reserves in the form of 24 cash on deposit.

1 (d) REGULATORY INFORMATION.—A person described 2 under subsection (a) shall submit to the primary Federal 3 payment stablecoin regulator (or, if the person does not 4 have a primary Federal payment stablecoin regulator, to 5 the Board) information concerning the person's business operations and processes to protect customer payment 6 7 stablecoins, cash, and other property, in such form and 8 manner as the primary Federal payment stablecoin regu-9 lator (or, if the person does not have a primary Federal 10 payment stablecoin regulator, the Board) shall determine. 11 (e) EXCLUSION.—The requirements of this section shall not apply to any person solely on the basis that such person 12 13 engages in the business of providing hardware or software to facilitate a customer's own custody or safekeeping of the 14

15 customer's payment stablecoins or private keys.

16 SEC. 9. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

17 A digital asset shall not be construed to be a payment
18 stablecoin if it is—

- 19 (1) redeemable exclusively for other digital assets,
 20 provided that such digital assets for which it is re21 deemable are not primarily—
- 22 (A) payment stablecoins; or
- 23 (B) representations of permissible reserves
- 24 described under section 4(a)(1)(A) or similar
- 25 such assets; or

(2) primarily used within a system controlled by
 such digital asset's issuer as a means of accessing
 products, services, or loyalty rewards.

4 SEC. 10. INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS.

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The primary Federal payment
6 stablecoin regulators, in consultation with the National In7 stitute of Standards and Technology, other relevant stand8 ard setting organizations, and State governments—

9 (1) shall assess compatibility and interoper10 ability standards for permitted payment stablecoin
11 issuers; and

(2) if necessary, may, pursuant to section 553 of
title 5, United States Code, and in a manner consistent with the National Technology Transfer and
Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–113), prescribe standards for payment stablecoin issuers to
promote compatibility and interoperability.

(b) AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN REGULATORS.—The
Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to enter into agreements
with foreign jurisdictions with comparable payment
stablecoin regulatory regimes to facilitate international
transactions and interoperability with any United States
dollar-denominated payment stablecoins issued overseas.

3 (a) MORATORIUM.—During the 2-year period begin4 ning on the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlaw5 ful to issue an endogenously collateralized stablecoin not in
6 existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

7 (b) ENDOGENOUSLY COLLATERALIZED STABLECOIN
8 DEFINED.—In this section, the term "endogenously
9 collateralized stablecoin" means any digital asset—

10 (1) in which its issuer has represented will be
11 converted, redeemed, or repurchased for a fixed
12 amount of monetary value; and

13 (2) that relies solely on the value of another dig14 ital asset created or maintained by the same origi15 nator to maintain the fixed price.

16 SEC. 12. STUDIES AND REPORTS.

(a) STUDY BY TREASURY.—The Secretary of the
Treasury, in consultation with the Board, the Comptroller,
the Corporation, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, shall
carry out a study of non-payment stablecoins, including decentralized stablecoins.

23 (b) REPORT.—Not later than 365 days after the date
24 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide to
25 the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Rep26 resentatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and
•HR 2392 RH

1	Urban Affairs of the Senate a report that contains all find-
2	ings made in carrying out the study under subsection (a),
3	including an analysis of—
4	(1) the categories of non-payment stablecoins, in-
5	cluding the benefits and risks of technological design
6	features;
7	(2) the participants in non-payment stablecoin
8	arrangements;
9	(3) utilization and potential utilization of non-
10	payment stablecoins;
11	(4) nature of reserve compositions;
12	(5) governance structure, including aspects of de-
13	centralization;
14	(6) nature of public promotion and advertising;
15	and
16	(7) clarity and availability of consumer notices
17	and disclosures.
18	(c) Impact Study.—
19	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treas-
20	ury, in consultation with the Board, the Comptroller,
21	the Corporation, the National Credit Union Adminis-
22	tration, and the Securities and Exchange Commis-
23	sion, shall carry out a study on the impact of pay-
24	ment stablecoins.

1	(2) REPORT.—Not later than 365 days after the
2	date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall pro-
3	vide the Committee on Financial Services of the
4	House of Representatives and the Committee on
5	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate
6	a report containing all findings made in carrying out
7	the study under paragraph (1), including an analysis
8	of—
9	(A) the impact of payment stablecoins on
10	the cost of domestic and cross-border payments
11	and remittances;
12	(B) the role of payment stablecoins in pro-
13	viding access to a stable currency in the Global
14	South;
15	(C) the use of payment stablecoins by popu-
16	lations in the Global South to mitigate exposure
17	to the effects of inflation;
18	(D) the extent to which payment stablecoin
19	adoption reinforces the role of the United States
20	dollar as the world's reserve currency; and
21	(E) the extent to which payment stablecoins
22	may expand demand for United States Treasury
23	securities and reduce the cost of United States
24	Government borrowing.

1 SEC. 13. REPORT ON RULEMAKING STATUS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment
of this Act, the primary Federal payment stablecoin regulators shall provide a status update on the development of
the rulemaking under this Act to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

9 SEC. 14. AUTHORITY OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

10 (a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act 11 may be construed to limit the authority of a depository in-12 stitution, national bank, Federal credit union, State credit 13 union, or trust company to engage in activities permissible 14 pursuant to applicable State and Federal law, including—

- 15 (1) accepting or receiving deposits and issuing
 16 digital assets that represent deposits;
- 17 (2) utilizing a distributed ledger for the books
 18 and records of the entity and to affect intrabank
 19 transfers; and
- 20 (3) providing custodial services for payment
 21 stablecoins, private keys of payment stablecoins, or re22 serves backing payment stablecoins.

23 (b) REGULATORY REVIEW.—The primary Federal
24 payment stablecoin regulators shall review all existing regu25 lations and guidance and, if necessary, amend such regula26 tions or guidance or issue new regulations or guidance to
•HR 2392 RH

clarify that regulated entities can engage in the payment
 stablecoin activities contemplated in, and in accordance
 with, this Act.

4 (c) TREATMENT OF CUSTODY ACTIVITIES.—The ap5 propriate Federal banking agency, the National Credit
6 Union Administration (in the case of a credit union), and
7 the Securities and Exchange Commission may not require
8 a depository institution, national bank, Federal credit
9 union, State credit union, or trust company, or any affil10 iate thereof (the "entity")—

(1) to include assets held in custody that are not
owned by the entity as a liability on the financial
statement or balance sheet of the entity, including
payment stablecoin custody or safekeeping services;

(2) to hold regulatory capital against assets, in(2) to hold regulatory capital against assets, including reserves backing such assets described in section 4(a)(1)(A), in custody or safekeeping, except as
necessary to mitigate against operational risks inherent with the custody or safekeeping services, as determined by—

21 (A) the appropriate Federal banking agen22 cy;

23 (B) the National Credit Union Administra24 tion (in the case of a credit union);

1	(C) a State bank supervisor (as defined in
2	section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act
3	(12 U.S.C. 1813)); or
4	(D) a State credit union supervisor (as de-
5	fined in section 6003 of the Anti-Money Laun-
6	dering Act of 2020 (31 U.S.C. 5311 note)); and
7	(3) to recognize a liability for any obligations re-
8	lated to activities or services performed with respect
9	to digital assets that the entity does not own if that
10	liability would exceed the expense recognized in the
11	income statement as a result of the corresponding ob-
12	ligation.
13	(d) Depository Institution Defined.—In this sec-
14	tion, the term "depository institution" has the meaning
15	given that term in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insur-
16	ance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813).
17	SEC. 15. AMENDMENTS TO CLARIFY THAT PAYMENT
18	STABLECOINS ARE NOT SECURITIES.
19	(a) Investment Advisers Act of 1940.—Section
20	202(a)(18) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15)
21	U.S.C. $80b-2(a)(18)$) is amended by adding at the end the
22	following: "The term 'security' does not include a payment
23	stablecoin issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer,
24	as such terms are defined, respectively, in section 2 of the

25 STABLE Act of 2025.".

1	(b) Investment Company Act of 1940.—The Invest-
2	ment Company Act of 1940 is amended—
3	(1) in section 2(a)(36) (15 U.S.C. 80a-2(a)(36)),
4	by adding at the end the following: "The term 'secu-
5	rity' does not include a payment stablecoin issued by
6	a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms
7	are defined, respectively, in section 2 of the STABLE
8	Act of 2025."; and
9	(2) in section 3(c) (15 U.S.C. 80a–3(c)), by add-
10	ing at the end the following:
11	"(15) Any permitted payment stablecoin issuer,
12	as such term is defined in section 2 of the STABLE
13	Act of 2025.".
14	(c) Securities Act of 1933.—Section 2(a)(1) of the
15	Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77b(a)(1)) is amended
16	by adding at the end the following: "The term 'security'
17	does not include a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted
18	payment stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined, re-
19	spectively, in section 2 of the STABLE Act of 2025.".
20	(d) Securities Exchange Act of 1934.—Section
21	3(a)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C.
22	78c(a)(10)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

24 issued by a permitted payment stablecoin issuer, as such

23 "The term 'security' does not include a payment stablecoin

terms are defined, respectively, in section 2 of the STABLE
 Act of 2025.".

3 (e) SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT OF
4 1970.—Section 16(14) of the Securities Investor Protection
5 Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 78lll(14)) is amended by adding
6 at the end the following: "The term 'security' does not in7 clude a payment stablecoin issued by a permitted payment
8 stablecoin issuer, as such terms are defined, respectively, in
9 section 2 of the STABLE Act of 2025.".

Union Calendar No. 68

119TH CONGRESS H. R. 2392

[Report No. 119–94]

A BILL

To provide for the regulation of payment stable coins, and for other purposes.

May 6, 2025

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed