

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 4332

To set forth the policy of the United States for nuclear nonproliferation.

---

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1994

Mr. McCLOSKEY (for himself and Mr. STARK) introduced the following bill;  
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

## A BILL

To set forth the policy of the United States for nuclear  
nonproliferation.

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. POLICY FOR NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

5 (1) On September 27, 1993, the President de-  
6 clared to the United Nations that one of the world's  
7 most urgent priorities must be to impede the pro-  
8 liferation of weapons of mass destruction.

9 (2) In a joint statement issued on January 16,  
10 1994, the President and the President of the Rus-  
11 sian Federation declared that the proliferation of

1 nuclear weapons creates a serious threat to the secu-  
2 rity of all States.

3 (3) The President and the President of the  
4 Russian Federation further declared that the Treaty  
5 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the  
6 basis for efforts to ensure the nonproliferation of nu-  
7 clear weapons and called for its indefinite and un-  
8 conditional extension at a conference of its partici-  
9 pants in 1995, and they urged that all states that  
10 have not yet done so accede to this Treaty.

11 (4) The principle obstacle to the indefinite and  
12 unconditional extension of the Treaty on the Non-  
13 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the concern of  
14 the states without nuclear weapons that the states  
15 with nuclear weapons have not yet fulfilled their  
16 commitment (made 25 years ago in the Treaty) to  
17 pursue negotiations toward nuclear disarmament  
18 and, in particular, to end the testing of nuclear  
19 weapons.

20 (5) In its report issued in 1994 and entitled  
21 Management and Disposition of Excess Weapons  
22 Plutonium, the National Academy of Sciences re-  
23 ported that the risks posed by all forms of pluto-  
24 nium must be addressed and that further steps  
25 should be taken to reduce the proliferation risks

1 posed by all of the world's plutonium stocks, both  
2 military and civilian.

3 (6) The National Academy of Sciences reported  
4 in the report that policy makers will have to take  
5 into account the fact that choosing to use weapons  
6 plutonium in reactors would be perceived by some as  
7 representing generalized United States approval of  
8 separated plutonium fuel cycles, thereby compromis-  
9 ing the ability of the United States to oppose such  
10 fuel cycles elsewhere.

11 (7) In section 1611 of the National Defense  
12 Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law  
13 103-160; 107 Stat. 1848), the Congress called for  
14 a comprehensive policy to end the further spread of  
15 nuclear weapons capability, to roll back nuclear pro-  
16 liferation where it has occurred, and to prevent the  
17 use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world, and  
18 set forth eleven objectives to achieve this goal.

19 (8) One of the goals set forth in such section  
20 is to support the indefinite extension of the Treaty  
21 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons at the  
22 1995 conference of its participants in order to re-  
23 view and extend the treaty and to seek to ensure  
24 that all countries sign the treaty or participate in a

1 comparable international regime for monitoring and  
2 safeguarding nuclear facilities and material.

3 (9) The Congress has played a critical role in  
4 the formulation of United States nonproliferation  
5 policy and must express its views on the future of  
6 the nuclear weapons posture of the United States in  
7 order to ensure a complete review of that posture.

8 (b) POLICY.—The following shall be the policy of the  
9 United States:

10 (1) To develop and maintain a nuclear weapons  
11 posture consistent with promoting United States nu-  
12 clear nonproliferation policy objectives. To develop  
13 and maintain that posture, the United States shall—

14 (A) withdraw from deployment and dis-  
15 mantle all of its tactical nuclear weapons in the  
16 context of a bilateral agreement with the Rus-  
17 sian Federation to eliminate all tactical nuclear  
18 weapons;

19 (B) adopt a policy of no-first-use of nu-  
20 clear weapons against countries which are party  
21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nu-  
22 clear Weapons or a comparable international  
23 regime; and

24 (C) declare its intention to reduce its stra-  
25 tegic nuclear arsenal to levels below START II,

1 in the context of similar reductions by the Rus-  
2 sian Federation, and strategic nuclear reduc-  
3 tions by the United Kingdom, France, and the  
4 People's Republic of China.

5 (2) To reduce the proliferation risks posed by  
6 the world's large stockpile of plutonium from mili-  
7 tary and civilian sources. To achieve this objective,  
8 the United States shall—

9 (A) choose a weapons-plutonium disposi-  
10 tion option that cannot be perceived as rep-  
11 resenting United States approval of separated  
12 plutonium fuel cycles;

13 (B) discourage the civil use of plutonium  
14 overseas by identifying alternatives to civilian  
15 reprocessing of plutonium and pursuing these  
16 alternatives with countries that have civilian  
17 plutonium programs; and

18 (C) seek a nondiscriminatory, multilateral,  
19 and internationally and effectively verifiable  
20 treaty that ends production of weapons-usable  
21 fissile material for any other purpose.

22 (c) REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date  
23 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit  
24 to the Congress a report on the status of efforts by the

- 1 United States to achieve the policy described in subsection
- 2 (b).

○