

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 158

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American Response to
Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 2005

Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OWENS, Ms. LEE, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FARR, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HOLT, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. CARSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. MALONEY, and Ms. NORTON) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Calling for the adoption of a Sensible, Multilateral American
Response to Terrorism (SMART) security platform for
the 21st century.

Whereas the procurement or development of weapons of mass
destruction, acts of terrorism, abusive governmental re-
gimes, and global instability represent urgent threats to
peace and security in the 21st century;

Whereas such threats are fueled in large part by poverty, disease, and resource scarcity;

Whereas the over-reliance of the United States on unilateral military force and the use of preventive military action undermine international law and contribute to anti-American sentiment;

Whereas United States foreign and domestic policies and budget priorities should promote global peace, stability, and security through a balance between diplomatic, informational, military, and economic instruments of power;

Whereas a Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism (SMART) security platform for the 21st century embraces international law and cooperation, reduces the proliferation of weapons, demonstrates respect for human rights, promotes democracy and sustainable development, and addresses emerging threats early and effectively before they reach crisis levels; and

Whereas to effectively implement such a response to terrorism, the United States needs a SMART security platform for the 21st century that—

(1) prevents future acts of terrorism by strengthening international institutions and respect for the rule of law;

(2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of weapons of mass destruction and reduces the proliferation of conventional weapons;

(3) addresses root causes of terrorism and violent conflict;

(4) shifts United States budget priorities to more effectively meet the security needs of the United States; and

(5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to war:
Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That Congress calls for the adoption of a Sen-
3 sible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism
4 (SMART) security platform for the 21st century that—

5 (1) prevents future acts of terrorism by
6 strengthening international institutions and respect
7 for the rule of law by—

8 (A) working with the United Nations, the
9 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other
10 international institutions, and other countries to
11 root out terrorist networks and strengthen
12 international law;

13 (B) strengthening intelligence and law en-
14 forcement cooperation, while respecting human
15 and civil rights, aimed at tracking, arresting,
16 and bringing to justice individuals involved in
17 terrorist acts; and

18 (C) enhancing international efforts to cut
19 off financing for terrorist organizations;

20 (2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of
21 weapons of mass destruction and reduces prolifera-
22 tion of conventional weapons by—

1 (A) adhering to and supporting existing
2 nonproliferation treaties, including the Nuclear
3 Non-Proliferation Treaty (entered into force
4 with respect to the United States in 1970), the
5 Biological Weapons Convention (entered into
6 force with respect to the United States in
7 1975), the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
8 (signed by the United States in 1996), and the
9 Chemical Weapons Convention (entered into
10 force with respect to the United States in
11 1997);

12 (B) setting an example for the rest of the
13 world by renouncing the development of new
14 nuclear weapons and the testing of nuclear
15 weapons;

16 (C) prioritizing and providing adequate
17 funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction
18 program of the Department of Defense, the De-
19 fense Nuclear Nonproliferation Program of the
20 Department of Energy, and similar or related
21 programs of other Federal departments and
22 agencies to work with the Russian Federation
23 and the states of the former Soviet Union to
24 dismantle nuclear warheads, reduce nuclear
25 stockpiles, and secure nuclear weapons and ma-

1 materials in, and prevent the outflow of nuclear
2 weapons expertise from, Russia and those
3 states;

4 (D) replicating in other countries and re-
5 gions of the world the Cooperative Threat Re-
6 duction program, the Defense Nuclear Non-
7 proliferation program, and similar or related
8 programs of other Federal departments and
9 agencies;

10 (E) pursuing diplomacy, enhanced inspec-
11 tion regimes, and regional security arrange-
12 ments to reduce proliferation;

13 (F) working to ensure that highly enriched
14 uranium is stored only in secure locations
15 around the world by—

16 (i) providing adequate funding for the
17 Global Threat Reduction Initiative of the
18 Department of Energy to provide for the
19 removal, or temporary adequate security
20 where removal is not yet feasible, of highly
21 enriched uranium from its many locations
22 around the world; and

23 (ii) carrying out the necessary provi-
24 sions of the Global Threat Reduction Ini-
25 tiative, including the authority to provide

1 adequate incentives for the removal of
2 highly enriched uranium to secure loca-
3 tions; and

4 (G) enhancing arms exports controls for
5 conventional weapons, including restricting the
6 sale and transfer of weapons to governmental
7 regimes involved in human rights abuses and to
8 regions of conflict;

9 (3) addresses root causes of terrorism and vio-
10 lent conflict by—

11 (A) increasing development aid to and debt
12 relief for the poorest countries and integrating
13 peace-building and conflict prevention into de-
14 velopment programs;

15 (B) working with the international commu-
16 nity to address the growing problem of resource
17 scarcity;

18 (C) supporting programs that promote sus-
19 tainable development, democracy-building,
20 human rights education, conflict resolution, the
21 strengthening of civil society in the developing
22 world, and educational opportunities for women
23 and girls; and

1 (D) engaging the international community
2 in post-conflict reconstruction and political
3 transition processes;

4 (4) shifts United States budget priorities to
5 more effectively meet the security needs of the
6 United States by—

7 (A) creating a more effective national secu-
8 rity strategy focused on multilateralism, non-
9 proliferation, diplomacy, and conflict preven-
10 tion;

11 (B) ceasing to pay for outdated weapons
12 systems that do not address today's security
13 threats;

14 (C) reducing dependence on foreign oil by
15 promoting long-term energy security through
16 greater investment in sustainable and renewable
17 alternatives; and

18 (D) providing adequate peacekeeping, re-
19 construction, and development funding to se-
20 cure long-term peace and stability in troubled
21 countries and regions; and

22 (5) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to
23 war by—

24 (A) increasing United States and inter-
25 national capacities for the prevention of armed

1 conflict, including more effective conflict assess-
2 ment and early warning systems, multilateral
3 rapid response mechanisms, human rights mon-
4 itoring, civilian policing, and effective justice
5 systems;

6 (B) strengthening United States diplomacy
7 and international and regional institutions to
8 prevent and resolve violent conflict; and

9 (C) supporting civil society programs as a
10 critical component in the prevention and resolu-
11 tion of violent conflict.

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