

111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 363

Calling for the adoption of a smart security platform for the 21st century.

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 2009

Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

---

## RESOLUTION

Calling for the adoption of a smart security platform for  
the 21st century.

Whereas the procurement or development of weapons of mass destruction, failed and fragile states, and global instability represent urgent threats to peace and security in the 21st century;

Whereas former United States national security officials Henry Kissinger, Sam Nunn, George Schultz, and Bill Perry repeatedly have called for establishing a goal for the global elimination of nuclear weapons;

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 institutions, such as a Department of Peace, could provide a platform for the SMART security plan;

Whereas recent polls find that large majorities of Americans feel that the United States puts too much emphasis on military force and unilateral action, and there is majority support for a shift in the emphasis of United States foreign policy in favor of diplomacy, multilateral cooperation, and investments in development programs to address the root causes of terrorism;

Whereas the 2006 National Security Strategy identifies development, diplomacy, and defense as the three pillars of United States security, yet development and diplomacy efforts remain underutilized and underfunded;

Whereas a 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;

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

(1) strengthens 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 instability 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;  
and

Whereas the nonpartisan HELP (Helping to Advance the Livelihood of People Around the Globe) Commission found that foreign assistance is critical; it conveys America's humanitarian values; it helps protect America's national security; and it helps countries address dire poverty and develop so that they can better provide for their own people: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That Congress calls for the adoption of a  
2 smart security platform for the 21st century that—

3           (1) promotes security by strengthening inter-  
4 national institutions and respect for the rule of law  
5 by—

6           (A) working with the United Nations, the  
7 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, other  
8 international institutions, and other countries to  
9 strengthen international law; and

10          (B) strengthening intelligence and law en-  
11 forcement cooperation, while respecting human  
12 and civil rights, aimed at tracking, arresting,  
13 and bringing to justice individuals involved in  
14 violent acts;

15          (2) reduces the threat and stops the spread of  
16 weapons of mass destruction and reduces prolifera-  
17 tion of conventional weapons by—

1 (A) adhering to, supporting, and strength-  
2 ening existing and future nonproliferation trea-  
3 ties, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation  
4 Treaty (entered into force in 1970), the Biologi-  
5 cal Weapons Convention (entered into force in  
6 1975), the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty  
7 (signed by the United States in 1996), and the  
8 Chemical Weapons Convention (entered into  
9 force in 1997);

10 (B) setting an example for the rest of the  
11 world by renouncing the development of new  
12 nuclear weapons and the testing of nuclear  
13 weapons and work toward achieving Ronald  
14 Reagan's vision of a world free of nuclear weap-  
15 ons;

16 (C) prioritizing and providing adequate  
17 funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction  
18 program of the Department of Defense and  
19 programs within the Department of Energy to  
20 secure fissile materials in Russia and other  
21 countries to dismantle nuclear warheads, reduce  
22 nuclear stockpiles, and secure nuclear weapons  
23 and materials in, and prevent the outflow of nu-  
24 clear weapons expertise from, Russia and those  
25 other countries;

1 (D) pursuing diplomacy, enhanced inspec-  
2 tion regimes, and regional security arrange-  
3 ments to reduce proliferation;

4 (E) working to ensure that highly enriched  
5 uranium is stored only in secure locations  
6 around the world by—

7 (i) providing adequate funding for the  
8 Global Threat Reduction Initiative of the  
9 Department of Energy to provide for the  
10 removal, or temporary adequate security  
11 where removal is not yet feasible, of highly  
12 enriched uranium from its many locations  
13 around the world; and

14 (ii) carrying out the necessary provi-  
15 sions of the Global Threat Reduction Ini-  
16 tiative, including the authority to provide  
17 adequate incentives for the removal of  
18 highly enriched uranium to secure loca-  
19 tions; and

20 (F) enhancing arms exports controls for  
21 conventional weapons, including restricting the  
22 sale and transfer of weapons to governmental  
23 regimes involved in human rights abuses and to  
24 regions of conflict;

1           (3) addresses root causes of instability and vio-  
2       lent conflict by—

3           (A) increasing development aid to and debt  
4       relief for the poorest countries and integrating  
5       peace-building and conflict prevention into de-  
6       velopment programs;

7           (B) working with the international commu-  
8       nity to address the growing problem of resource  
9       scarcity;

10          (C) supporting programs that promote sus-  
11       tainable development, democracy-building,  
12       human rights education, conflict resolution, the  
13       strengthening of civil society in the developing  
14       world, and educational opportunities for women  
15       and girls; and

16          (D) engaging the international community  
17       in post-conflict reconstruction and political  
18       transition processes;

19       (4) organizes United States foreign assistance  
20       in a manner that eliminates poverty, promotes secu-  
21       rity and peace, and enhances livelihood worldwide;

22       (5) shifts United States budget priorities to  
23       more effectively meet the security needs of the  
24       United States by—

1 (A) creating a more effective national secu-  
2 rity strategy focused on multilateralism, non-  
3 proliferation, diplomacy, and conflict preven-  
4 tion;

5 (B) ceasing to pay for outdated weapons  
6 systems that do not address today's security  
7 threats;

8 (C) reducing dependence on foreign oil and  
9 fossil fuels and confronting the threat of global  
10 warming by promoting long-term energy secu-  
11 rity through greater investment in sustainable  
12 and renewable alternatives; and

13 (D) providing adequate peacekeeping, re-  
14 construction, and development funding to se-  
15 cure long-term peace and stability in troubled  
16 countries and regions; and

17 (6) pursues to the fullest extent alternatives to  
18 war by—

19 (A) increasing United States and inter-  
20 national capacities for the prevention of armed  
21 conflict, including more effective conflict assess-  
22 ment and early warning systems, multilateral  
23 rapid response mechanisms, human rights mon-  
24 itoring, civilian policing, and effective justice  
25 systems;

1                   (B) strengthening United States diplomacy  
2                   and international and regional institutions to  
3                   prevent and resolve violent conflict; and

4                   (C) supporting civil society programs as a  
5                   critical component in the prevention and resolu-  
6                   tion of violent conflict.

○