

110TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 198

To improve authorities to address urgent nonproliferation crises and United States nonproliferation operations.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 8, 2007

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JANUARY 9, 2007

Committee discharged; referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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## A BILL

To improve authorities to address urgent nonproliferation crises and United States nonproliferation operations.

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 “Nunn-Lugar Coopera-  
5 tive Threat Reduction Act of 2007”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

8 (1) The possession by hostile states or terrorist  
9 groups of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons

1 of mass destruction, or related materials or means  
2 of delivery, represents the greatest threat to the na-  
3 tional security of the United States in the 21st cen-  
4 tury.

5 (2) It is the highest priority of the United  
6 States to protect its territory, people, armed forces,  
7 allies, and friends from attacks by dangerous re-  
8 gimes or terrorist groups using weapons of mass de-  
9 struction or related materials or means of delivery.

10 (3) It is the policy of the United States to en-  
11 sure and strengthen verification and compliance with  
12 the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear  
13 Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow  
14 July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970  
15 (commonly known as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation  
16 Treaty”), the Convention on the Prohibition of the  
17 Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of  
18 Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, with  
19 Annexes, done at Paris January 13, 1993, and en-  
20 tered into force April 29, 1997 (commonly known as  
21 the “Chemical Weapons Convention”), the Conven-  
22 tion on the Prohibition of the Development, Produc-  
23 tion and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological)  
24 and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, done  
25 at Washington, London, and Moscow April 10,

1 1972, and entered into force March 26, 1975 (com-  
2 monly known as the “Biological Weapons Conven-  
3 tion”), the safeguards system of the International  
4 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the commit-  
5 ments and control lists of the Missile Technology  
6 Control Regime (MTCR), the Australia Group (AG),  
7 the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the  
8 Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for  
9 Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Tech-  
10 nologies (WA).

11 (4) The national security interests of the  
12 United States have been well-served by the enact-  
13 ment of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of  
14 1991 (title II of Public Law 102–228; 22 U.S.C.  
15 2551 note), (commonly known as the “Nunn-Lugar  
16 Act”), its successor law, the Cooperative Threat Re-  
17 duction Act of 1993 (title XII of Public Law 103–  
18 160; 22 U.S.C. 5951 note), and the Defense Against  
19 Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (title  
20 XIV of Public Law 104–201; 50 U.S.C. 2301 et  
21 seq.) (commonly known as the “Nunn-Lugar-  
22 Domenici Act”).

23 (5) The Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Re-  
24 duction program has, as of January 2007—

25 (A) deactivated 6,934 nuclear warheads;

1 (B) destroyed 637 intercontinental ballistic  
2 missiles;

3 (C) eliminated 485 intercontinental bal-  
4 listic missile silos;

5 (D) destroyed 81 mobile intercontinental  
6 ballistic missile launchers;

7 (E) eliminated 155 bombers;

8 (F) destroyed 906 nuclear air-to-surface  
9 missiles;

10 (G) eliminated 436 submarine-launched  
11 ballistic missile launchers;

12 (H) eliminated 601 submarine-launched  
13 ballistic missiles;

14 (I) destroyed 30 strategic nuclear sub-  
15 marines; and

16 (J) sealed 194 nuclear test tunnels or  
17 holes.

18 (6) On February 11, 2004, President George  
19 W. Bush called for the expansion of the Nunn-Lugar  
20 Cooperative Threat Reduction program, stating: “I  
21 propose to expand our efforts to keep weapons from  
22 the Cold War and other dangerous materials out of  
23 the wrong hands. In 1991, Congress passed the  
24 Nunn-Lugar legislation. Senator Lugar had a clear  
25 vision, along with Senator Nunn, about what to do

1 with the old Soviet Union. Under this program,  
2 we're helping former Soviet states find productive  
3 employment for former weapons scientists. We're  
4 dismantling, destroying, and securing weapons and  
5 materials left over from the Soviet WMD arsenal.  
6 We have more work to do there.”

7 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

8 It is the sense of Congress that—

9 (1) all United States capabilities must be uti-  
10 lized to prevent acts of catastrophic terrorism using  
11 weapons of mass destruction or related materials or  
12 means of delivery;

13 (2) in order to prevent acts of catastrophic ter-  
14 rorism using weapons of mass destruction or related  
15 materials or means of delivery, the United States  
16 must pursue a strategy making full and effective use  
17 of multilateral and bilateral agreements, missile de-  
18 fense, arms control, threat reduction assistance,  
19 interdiction efforts, export controls, and United  
20 States proliferation sanctions;

21 (3) the United States must not allow the  
22 world's most dangerous weapons to fall into the  
23 hands of dangerous regimes and terrorist groups;

24 (4) the United States must hold nations ac-  
25 countable for all violations of international non-

1 proliferation treaties, norms, and standards of con-  
2 duct, and to the extent that it is consistent with  
3 United States law and policy, provide assistance to  
4 ensure that such treaties, norms, and standards of  
5 conduct are upheld rather than violated; and

6 (5) the President must be provided the author-  
7 ity to use Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduc-  
8 tion funds in a manner consistent with the high  
9 value Congress and the President have placed on Co-  
10 operative Threat Reduction programs to reduce the  
11 threat posed to the national security of the United  
12 States and international peace and security by the  
13 proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or re-  
14 lated materials or means of delivery.

15 **SEC. 4. REPEAL OF RESTRICTIONS.**

16 (a) SOVIET NUCLEAR THREAT REDUCTION ACT OF  
17 1991.—Section 211(b) of the Soviet Nuclear Threat Re-  
18 duction Act of 1991 (title II of Public Law 102–228; 22  
19 U.S.C. 2551 note) is repealed.

20 (b) COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACT OF  
21 1993.—Section 1203(d) of the Cooperative Threat Reduc-  
22 tion Act of 1993 (title XII of Public Law 103–160; 22  
23 U.S.C. 5952(d)) is repealed.

24 (c) RUSSIAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION  
25 FACILITIES.—Section 1305 of the National Defense Au-

1 thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106–  
2 65; 22 U.S.C. 5952 note) is repealed.

3 **SEC. 5. INAPPLICABILITY OF OTHER RESTRICTIONS.**

4 Section 502 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging  
5 Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of  
6 1992 (Public Law 102–511; 106 Stat. 3338; 22 U.S.C.  
7 5852) shall not apply to any Cooperative Threat Reduc-  
8 tion program.

9 **SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAMS DE-**  
10 **FINED.**

11 In this Act, the term “Cooperative Threat Reduction  
12 programs” means programs and activities specified in sec-  
13 tion 1501(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act  
14 for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201; 110 Stat.  
15 2731; 50 U.S.C. 2362 note).

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