

113TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4107

To reduce the number of nuclear-armed submarines operated by the Navy, to prohibit the development of a new long-range penetrating bomber aircraft, to prohibit the procurement of new intercontinental ballistic missiles, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 2014

Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. SPEIER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To reduce the number of nuclear-armed submarines operated by the Navy, to prohibit the development of a new long-range penetrating bomber aircraft, to prohibit the procurement of new intercontinental ballistic missiles, 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 “Reduce Expenditures
5 in Nuclear Infrastructure Now Act” or the “REIN-IN
6 Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the Soviet
4 Union no longer exists, and the Cold War is over.
5 The nature of threats to the national security and
6 military interests of the United States has changed.
7 However, the United States continues to maintain
8 an enormous arsenal of nuclear weapons and deliv-
9 ery systems that were devised with the Cold War in
10 mind.

11 (2) The current nuclear arsenal of the United
12 States includes approximately 5,000 total nuclear
13 warheads, of which approximately 2,000 are de-
14 ployed with three delivery components: long-range
15 strategic bomber aircraft, land-based interconti-
16 nental ballistic missiles, and submarine-launched
17 ballistic missiles. The bomber fleet of the United
18 States comprises 93 B-52 and 20 B-2 aircraft. The
19 United States maintains 450 intercontinental bal-
20 listic missiles. The United States also maintains 14
21 Ohio-class submarines, up to 12 of which are de-
22 ployed at sea. Each of those submarines is armed
23 with up to 96 independently targetable nuclear war-
24 heads.

25 (3) This Cold War-based approach to nuclear
26 security comes at significant cost. Over the next 10

1 years, the United States will spend hundreds of bil-
2 lions of dollars maintaining and upgrading its nu-
3 clear force, according to the Congressional Budget
4 Office. A substantial decrease in spending on the nu-
5 clear arsenal of the United States is prudent for
6 both the budget and national security.

7 (4) The national security interests of the
8 United States can be well served by reducing the
9 total number of deployed nuclear warheads and their
10 delivery systems, as stated by the Department of
11 Defense’s June 2013 nuclear policy guidance enti-
12 tled, “Report on Nuclear Employment Strategy of
13 the United States”. This guidance found that force
14 levels under the Treaty on Measures for the Further
15 Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive
16 Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into
17 force on February 5, 2011, between the United
18 States and the Russian Federation (commonly
19 known as the “New START Treaty”) “are more
20 than adequate for what the United States needs to
21 fulfill its national security objectives” and that the
22 force can be reduced by up to $\frac{1}{3}$ below levels under
23 the New START Treaty to 1,000 to 1,100 war-
24 heads.

1 (5) Even without additional reductions in de-
2 ployed strategic warheads, the United States can
3 save tens of billions of dollars by deploying those
4 warheads more efficiently on delivery systems and by
5 deferring production of new delivery systems until
6 they are needed.

7 (6) Economic security and national security are
8 linked and both will be well served by smart defense
9 spending. Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the
10 Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated on June 24, 2010,
11 “Our national debt is our biggest national security
12 threat” and on August 2, 2011, stated, “I haven’t
13 changed my view that the continually increasing
14 debt is the biggest threat we have to our national se-
15 curity.”.

16 (7) The Government Accountability Office has
17 found that there is significant waste in the construc-
18 tion of the nuclear facilities of the National Nuclear
19 Security Administration of the Department of En-
20 ergy.

21 **SEC. 3. REDUCTION IN NUCLEAR FORCES.**

22 (a) PROHIBITION ON NEW LONG-RANGE PENE-
23 TRATING BOMBER AIRCRAFT.—Notwithstanding any
24 other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to
25 be appropriated or otherwise made available for any of fis-

1 cal years 2014 through 2023 for the Department of De-
2 fense may be obligated or expended for the research, devel-
3 opment, test, and evaluation or procurement of a long-
4 range penetrating bomber aircraft.

5 (b) PROHIBITION ON F-35 NUCLEAR MISSION.—
6 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the
7 funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made
8 available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter
9 for the Department of Defense or the Department of En-
10 ergy may be used to make the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter
11 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

12 (c) REDUCTION IN THE B61 LIFE EXTENSION PRO-
13 GRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none
14 of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise
15 made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year
16 thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Depart-
17 ment of Energy may be obligated or expended until the
18 Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy jointly
19 certify to Congress that the total cost of the B61 life ex-
20 tension program has been reduced to not more than
21 \$5,000,000,000.

22 (d) TERMINATION OF W78 LIFE EXTENSION PRO-
23 GRAM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none
24 of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise
25 made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year

1 thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Depart-
2 ment of Energy may be obligated or expended for the W78
3 life extension program.

4 (e) REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR-ARMED SUB-
5 MARINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
6 beginning in fiscal year 2020, the forces of the Navy shall
7 include not more than eight ballistic-missile submarines
8 available for deployment.

9 (f) LIMITATION ON SSBN-X SUBMARINES.—Not-
10 withstanding any other provision of law—

11 (1) none of the funds authorized to be appro-
12 priated or otherwise made available for any of fiscal
13 years 2014 through 2023 for the Department of De-
14 fense may be obligated or expended for the procure-
15 ment of an SSBN-X submarine; and

16 (2) none of the funds authorized to be appro-
17 priated or otherwise made available for fiscal year
18 2024 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Depart-
19 ment of Defense may be obligated or expended for
20 the procurement of more than eight such sub-
21 marines.

22 (g) REDUCTION OF SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BAL-
23 LISTIC MISSILES.—Notwithstanding any other provision
24 of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated
25 or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any

1 fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense may
2 be obligated or expended to maintain more than 250 sub-
3 marine-launched ballistic missiles.

4 (h) PROHIBITION ON NEW INTERCONTINENTAL BAL-
5 LISTIC MISSILE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of
6 law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or
7 otherwise made available for any of fiscal years 2014
8 through 2023 for the Department of Defense may be obli-
9 gated or expended for the research, development, test, and
10 evaluation or procurement of a new intercontinental bal-
11 listic missile.

12 (i) REDUCTION OF INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC
13 MISSILES ON HIGH ALERT STATUS.—Notwithstanding
14 any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized
15 to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal
16 year 2014 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department
17 of Defense may be obligated or expended to maintain more
18 than 150 intercontinental ballistic missiles on a 24-hour,
19 high alert status.

20 (j) TERMINATION OF MIXED OXIDE FUEL FABRICA-
21 TION FACILITY PROJECT.—Notwithstanding any other
22 provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appro-
23 priated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014
24 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of De-
25 fense or the Department of Energy may be obligated or

1 expended for the Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility
2 project.

3 (k) TERMINATION OF CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY
4 RESEARCH BUILDING REPLACEMENT PROJECT.—Not-
5 withstanding section 4215 of the Atomic Energy Defense
6 Act (50 U.S.C. 2535) or any other provision of law, none
7 of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise
8 made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year
9 thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Depart-
10 ment of Energy may be obligated or expended to replace
11 the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research Building at Los
12 Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

13 (l) TERMINATION OF URANIUM PROCESSING FACIL-
14 ITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none
15 of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise
16 made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal year
17 thereafter for the Department of Defense or the Depart-
18 ment of Energy may be obligated or expended for the Ura-
19 nium Processing Facility located at the Y-12 National Se-
20 curity Complex, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

21 (m) TERMINATION OF MEDIUM EXTENDED AIR DE-
22 FENSE SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of
23 law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated or
24 otherwise made available for fiscal year 2014 or any fiscal
25 year thereafter for the Department of Defense may be ob-

1 ligated or expended for the medium extended air defense
2 system.

3 **SEC. 4. REPORTS REQUIRED.**

4 (a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after
5 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
6 Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit
7 to the appropriate committees of Congress a report out-
8 lining the plan of each Secretary to carry out section 3.

9 (b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 1,
10 2015, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense
11 and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the
12 appropriate committees of Congress a report outlining the
13 plan of each Secretary to carry out section 3, including
14 any updates to previously submitted reports.

15 (c) ANNUAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCOUNTING.—
16 Not later than September 30, 2015, and annually there-
17 after, the President shall transmit to the appropriate com-
18 mittees of Congress a report containing a comprehensive
19 accounting by the Director of the Office of Management
20 and Budget of the amounts obligated and expended by the
21 Federal Government for each nuclear weapon and related
22 nuclear program during—

- 23 (1) the fiscal year covered by the report; and
24 (2) the life cycle of such weapon or program.

1 (d) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DE-
2 FINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate commit-
3 tees of Congress” means—

4 (1) the Committee on Armed Services, the
5 Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on
6 Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and
7 Natural Resources of the Senate; and

8 (2) the Committee on Armed Services, the
9 Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on
10 Appropriations, the Committee on Energy and Com-
11 merce, and the Committee on Natural Resources of
12 the House of Representatives.

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