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H. RES. 19

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 2011

Ms. WOOLSEY 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 insta-
bility represent urgent threats to peace and security in
the 21st century;

Whereas the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Re-
view found that—

(1) the United States must integrate public diplo-
macy as a core diplomatic mission throughout the De-
partment of State and particularly in regional bureaus;

(2) the United States must implement a 21st cen-
tury statecraft agenda with particular focus on tech-
nology, women and girls, and community diplomacy;

(3) the United States must provide personnel with
communication tools for 21st century engagement;

(4) the United States must integrate women and girls' participation, protection, and outcome into development and conflict prevention programs;

(5) United States diplomacy and development must be mutually reinforcing; and

(6) responding to global challenges requires civilians to move beyond the embassy and into the field, carrying out programs, and engaging with diverse sectors of the population on the ground;

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 use of military force and 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 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 identified 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 United States humanitarian values, it helps protect United States 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 the House of Representatives calls for
- 2 the adoption of a smart security platform for the 21st cen-
- 3 tury that—

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

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

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

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

16 (A) adhering to, supporting, and strength-
17 ening existing and future nonproliferation trea-
18 ties, including the Nuclear Non-Proliferation
19 Treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention, the
20 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the
21 Chemical Weapons Convention;

22 (B) setting an example for the rest of the
23 world by renouncing the development of new
24 nuclear weapons and the testing of nuclear
25 weapons and work toward achieving Ronald

1 Reagan's vision of a world free of nuclear weap-
2 ons;

3 (C) prioritizing and providing adequate
4 funding for the Cooperative Threat Reduction
5 program of the Department of Defense and
6 programs within the Department of Energy to
7 secure fissile materials in Russia and other
8 countries to dismantle nuclear warheads, reduce
9 nuclear stockpiles, and secure nuclear weapons
10 and materials in, and prevent the outflow of nu-
11 clear weapons expertise;

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

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

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

1 highly enriched uranium to secure loca-
2 tions;

3 (E) pursuing diplomacy, enhanced inspec-
4 tion regimes, and regional security arrange-
5 ments to reduce proliferation; and

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

11 (3) addresses root causes of instability and vio-
12 lent conflict by—

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

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

20 (C) supporting programs that promote sus-
21 tainable development, democracy-building,
22 human rights education, conflict resolution, the
23 strengthening of civil society in the developing
24 world, gender equality, and educational oppor-
25 tunities for women 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 and
15 fossil fuels and confronting the threat of global
16 warming by promoting long-term energy secu-
17 rity through greater investment in sustainable
18 and renewable alternatives;

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

23 (E) utilizing 21st century technology to
24 reach diverse populations;

1 (5) organizes United States foreign assistance
2 in a manner that eliminates poverty, promotes secu-
3 rity and peace, and enhances livelihood worldwide;
4 and

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

7 (A) increasing United States and inter-
8 national capacities for the prevention of armed
9 conflict, including more effective conflict assess-
10 ment and early warning systems, multilateral
11 rapid response mechanisms, human rights mon-
12 itoring, civilian policing, and effective justice
13 systems;

14 (B) strengthening United States diplomacy
15 and international and regional institutions to
16 prevent and resolve violent conflict; and

17 (C) supporting civil society programs as a
18 critical component in the prevention and resolu-
19 tion of violent conflict.

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