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(Original Signature of Member)

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. _____

To prevent the Government of Iran from gaining a nuclear weapons capability and to maximize the United States' diplomatic influence to achieve, consistent with the national security interest of the United States and its allies and partners, a negotiated settlement with the Government of Iran regarding Iran's nuclear weapons program.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To prevent the Government of Iran from gaining a nuclear weapons capability and to maximize the United States' diplomatic influence to achieve, consistent with the national security interest of the United States and its allies and partners, a negotiated settlement with the Government of Iran regarding Iran's nuclear weapons program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “United States-Iran Nu-
3 clear Negotiations Act”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress findings the following:

6 (1) After a 30-year formal diplomatic relations
7 drought and decades of repeated and direct threats
8 to the United States, Iran and the United States re-
9 cently exchanged communication between high-rank-
10 ing government officials with the stated intent to
11 formalize negotiations and relations.

12 (2) Since at least the late 1980s, Iran has en-
13 gaged in a sustained and well-documented pattern of
14 illicit and deceptive activities to acquire a nuclear
15 weapons capability and has provided weapons, train-
16 ing, funding, and direction to terrorist groups.

17 (3) Iran already possesses the necessary
18 amount of low- and high-enriched uranium that, if
19 enriched further to weapons-grade level, can produce
20 several nuclear weapons.

21 (4) Iran has the advanced nuclear facilities and
22 technology to carry out weapons-grade enrichment
23 and the infrastructure to assemble, house and
24 launch long-range ballistic weapons.

25 (5) Since September 2005, the International
26 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has found Iran to be

1 in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement,
2 which Iran is obligated to adhere to as a non-nu-
3 clear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-
4 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Wash-
5 ington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and en-
6 tered into force March 5, 1970.

7 (6) The United Nations Security Council
8 (UNSC) has adopted multiple resolutions since 2006
9 demanding Iran's full and sustained suspension of
10 all uranium enrichment-related and reprocessing ac-
11 tivities and Iran's full cooperation with the IAEA on
12 all outstanding issues related to its nuclear activi-
13 ties, particularly those concerning the possible mili-
14 tary utilizations of its nuclear program.

15 (7) On July 31, 2006, the UNSC adopted Res-
16 olution 1696 that calls on Tehran to suspend its en-
17 richment program and verify its compliance with the
18 IAEA Board of Governors' requirements.

19 (8) On December 23, 2006, the UNSC adopted
20 Resolution 1737 in response to Iran's failure to com-
21 ply with Resolution 1696 and requires Iran to sus-
22 pend uranium enrichment and heavy-water reactor
23 projects, and take other confidence-building meas-
24 ures.

1 (9) On March 24, 2007, the UNSC adopted
2 Resolution 1747 as a result of Iran's failure to com-
3 ply with the previous two resolutions. It calls on
4 Iran to take measures required by the IAEA Board
5 of Governors and outlined in Resolution 1737 to
6 verify that its nuclear program has only peaceful
7 purposes and to reach a long-term comprehensive
8 agreement with the P5+1 nations (the United
9 States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China,
10 and Germany).

11 (10) On March 3, 2008, the UNSC adopted
12 Resolution 1803 as a response to Iran's decision to
13 not abide by previous resolutions and calls for Iran
14 to halt its enrichment program and comply with pre-
15 vious UNSC and IAEA resolutions.

16 (11) On September 27, 2008, the UNSC adopt-
17 ed Resolution 1835 which reaffirms the four pre-
18 vious resolutions.

19 (12) On June 9, 2010, the UNSC adopted Res-
20 olution 1929 which reiterates the UNSC's demands
21 from previous resolutions that Iran halt all enrich-
22 ment activity and other activities related to nuclear
23 weapons development.

24 (13) On June 9, 2011, the UNSC adopted Res-
25 olution 1984 which recalls all previous resolutions

1 and extends the mandate of the Panel of Experts
2 that monitors sanctions on Iran's nuclear program
3 for a period of one year.

4 (14) On June 7, 2012, the UNSC adopted Res-
5 olution 2049 which extends the mandate of the
6 Panel of Experts to monitor the implementation of
7 international sanctions against Iran and to provide
8 several reports on compliance with international
9 sanctions.

10 (15) Congress has passed and the President has
11 signed into law legislation imposing significant eco-
12 nomic and diplomatic sanctions to pressure Iran to
13 abandon its pursuit of nuclear weapons and end its
14 support for terrorism.

15 (16) The Department of State has designated
16 Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984 and
17 for the past decade has characterized Iran as the
18 "most active state sponsor of terrorism" in the
19 world.

20 (17) During the State of the Union Address on
21 January 24, 2012, President Barack Obama stated,
22 "Let there be no doubt: America is determined to
23 prevent Iran from getting a nuclear weapon, and I
24 will take no options off the table to achieve that
25 goal."

1 (18) On March 4, 2012, President Obama stat-
2 ed, “Iran’s leaders should understand that I do not
3 have a policy of containment; I have a policy to pre-
4 vent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.”.

5 (19) On October 22, 2012, President Obama
6 said of Iran, “The clock is ticking. . .And we’re
7 going to make sure that if they do not meet the de-
8 mands of the international community, then we are
9 going to take all options necessary to make sure
10 they don’t have a nuclear weapon.”.

11 (20) Iran’s illicit pursuit and development of
12 nuclear weapons and its foreign policy conduct and
13 actions constitute a grave threat to regional sta-
14 bility, world peace, global economy and energy mar-
15 kets, and the national security interests of the
16 United States and its allies and partners.

17 (21) A nuclear weapons-capable Iran, with
18 intercontinental ballistic capabilities, would pose a
19 direct nuclear and high altitude electromagnetic
20 pulse (HEMP) threat to the United States and its
21 allies.

22 (22) A nuclear weapons-capable Iran would
23 likely lead directly to the proliferation of nuclear
24 weapons in such nearby powers as Saudi Arabia,

1 Egypt, and Turkey, thus increasing the risk of re-
2 gional nuclear confrontation.

3 **SEC. 3. SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC EF-**
4 **FORTS.**

5 (a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of Con-
6 gress that it is in the national security interest of the
7 United States and its allies and partners to ensure the
8 following objectives with respect to Iran are achieved:

9 (1) Iran permanently halts all uranium enrich-
10 ment and identifies all sites where such enrichment
11 is occurring.

12 (2) Iran removes, and transfers to a third party
13 under the auspices of the International Atomic En-
14 ergy Agency (IAEA), all uranium enriched to a 20
15 percent and higher threshold.

16 (3) Iran closes the uranium enrichment facility
17 at Fordow, near Qom, Iran.

18 (4) Iran ceases developing reactors capable of
19 producing plutonium and ceases the importation and
20 domestic manufacturing of all centrifuges for enrich-
21 ing uranium.

22 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress
24 that if the objectives described in paragraphs (1)
25 through (4) of subsection (a) are met, it shall be the

1 policy of the United States to enter into a conflict-
2 negotiated settlement regarding nuclear activities in
3 Iran that includes the terms described in paragraph
4 (2) of this subsection.

5 (2) TERMS DESCRIBED.—The terms referred to
6 in paragraph (1) are the following:

7 (A) Iran reaffirms its commitment to the
8 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear
9 Weapons, signed in Washington, London, and
10 Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force
11 March 5, 1970.

12 (B) Iran ceases the development and test-
13 ing of long-range ballistic weapons.

14 (C) Iran permits unfettered access by
15 IAEA officials to inspect and verify its compli-
16 ance to IAEA safeguards and the IAEA Board
17 of Governors' obligations.

18 (D) Iran ceases to provide weapons, train-
19 ing, funding, and direction to terrorist groups,
20 including Hamas, Hezbollah, Shiite militias in
21 Iraq, and the regime of Bashar al Assad in
22 Syria.

23 (E) Iran demonstrates peaceful foreign
24 policy conduct and actions and issues full rec-

1 ognition of its neighbors' sovereignty, including
2 Israel.

3 (F) Iran ceases all threats against the
4 United States and Israel.

5 **SEC. 4. MILITARY READINESS AND CONGRESSIONAL CON-**
6 **SENT.**

7 (a) **DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—Congress declares
8 that the United States is wholly capable, willing, and
9 ready to use military force to prevent Iran from obtaining
10 or developing a nuclear weapons capability.

11 (b) **CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT.**—

12 (1) **IN GENERAL.**—To maximize the Adminis-
13 tration's diplomatic leverage to achieve, consistent
14 with the national security interests of the United
15 States and its allies and partners, a negotiated set-
16 tlement with the Government of Iran regarding
17 Iran's nuclear weapons program, and consistent with
18 the President's authority under Article II, Section 2
19 of the Constitution and pursuant to the War Powers
20 Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), at such time
21 when the President determines that—

22 (A) Iran is using the cover of diplomacy to
23 continue advancing its nuclear program to ac-
24 quire a nuclear weapons capability,

1 (B) diplomatic efforts have failed to miti-
2 gate Iran's nuclear enrichment program in doc-
3 umented, inspected, and verifiable ways, or

4 (C) Iran poses a threat to the national se-
5 curity interests of the United States and its al-
6 lies and partners,

7 Congress hereby acknowledges that this Act con-
8 stitutes current consultation with the President on
9 Iran in order to provide for swift application of all
10 options to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear
11 weapons capability and provides consent to the nec-
12 essary and appropriate use of force against legiti-
13 mate targets in Iran to achieve the objectives de-
14 scribed in paragraph (2).

15 (2) OBJECTIVES DESCRIBED.—The objectives
16 referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

17 (A) Enforce all relevant United Nations
18 Security Council resolutions regarding Iran.

19 (B) Deter the development of nuclear
20 weapons in order to protect the national secu-
21 rity interests of the United States and to pro-
22 tect United states allies and partners against
23 the development and transfer of such weapons
24 to rogue regimes and non-state actors.

1 (C) Degrade Iran's capacity to develop
2 such weapons in the future.

3 **SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO**
4 **IRAN.**

5 (a) AUTHORIZATION FOR THE IMPOSITION OF SANC-
6 TIONS.—If any business, firm, or entity has not termi-
7 nated the provision of goods, services, or technology in
8 Iran or with any Iranian-controlled entity, the President
9 may—

10 (1) prohibit that business, firm, or entity from
11 receiving any United States Government contract or
12 accessing United States capital markets; and

13 (2) in the case of a business, firm, or entity
14 that is a foreign financial institution, prohibit, or
15 impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintain-
16 ing in the United States of a correspondent account
17 or payable-through account by the business, firm, or
18 entity.

19 (b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

20 (1) BUSINESS, FIRM, OR ENTITY.—The term
21 “business”, “firm”, or “entity”—

22 (A) means a partnership, association,
23 trust, joint venture, corporation, company, gov-
24 ernmental, quasi-governmental or non-govern-
25 mental body, affiliate or other organization; and

1 (B) includes any affiliate, subsidiary, or
2 branch thereof.

3 (2) IRAN.—The term “Iran” means the Govern-
4 ment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the
5 central bank or monetary authority of that Govern-
6 ment and any agency or instrumentality of that Gov-
7 ernment.

8 (3) IRANIAN-CONTROLLED ENTITY.—The term
9 “Iranian-controlled entity” means a partnership, as-
10 sociation, trust, joint venture, corporation, affiliate
11 or other organization in which the Government of
12 Iran—

13 (A) holds more than 50 percent of the eq-
14 uity interest by vote or value in the entity;

15 (B) holds a majority of seats on the board
16 of directors of the entity; or

17 (C) otherwise controls the actions, policies,
18 or personnel decisions of the entity.