



**Legislative Bulletin.....February 16, 2006**

**Contents:**

**H.Con.Res. 341** — Condemning the Government of Iran for violating its international nuclear nonproliferation obligations and expressing support for efforts to report Iran to the United Nations Security Council

**Summary of the Bill Under Consideration Today:**

**Total Number of New Government Programs: 0**

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: \$0**

**Effect on Revenue: \$0**

**Total Change in Mandatory Spending: \$0**

**Total New State & Local Government Mandates: 0**

**Total New Private Sector Mandates: 0**

**Number of Bills Without Committee Reports: 0**

**Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority: 0**

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**H.Con.Res. 341 — Condemning the Government of Iran for violating its international nuclear nonproliferation obligations and expressing support for efforts to report Iran to the United Nations Security Council. —  
*as introduced (Ros-Lehtinen, R-FL)***

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Thursday, February 16, 2006, under a unanimous consent agreement.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 341 resolves that Congress:

- “condemns in the strongest possible terms the many breaches and failures of the Government of Iran to comply faithfully with its nuclear non-proliferation obligations, including its obligations under the Agreement Between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

Nuclear Weapons, done at Vienna June 19, 1973 (commonly referred to as the “Safeguards Agreement”), as reported by the Director General of the IAEA to the IAEA Board of Governors since 2003;

- “commends the efforts of the Governments of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom to seek a meaningful and credible suspension of Iran’s enrichment- and reprocessing-related activities and to find a diplomatic means to address the non-compliance of the Government of Iran with its obligations, requirements, and commitments related to nuclear nonproliferation;
- “calls on all members of the United Nations Security Council, in particular the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China, to expeditiously consider and take action in response to any report of Iran’s noncompliance in fulfillment of the mandate of the Security Council to respond to and deal with situations bearing on the maintenance of international peace and security;
- “declares that Iran, through its many breaches for almost 20 years of its obligations under the Safeguards Agreement, has forfeited the right to be trusted with any aspect of a nuclear fuel cycle, especially with uranium conversion and enrichment and plutonium reprocessing technology, equipment, and facilities;
- “calls on all responsible members of the international community to impose economic sanctions designed to deny Iran the ability to develop nuclear weapons; and
- “urges the President to keep Congress fully and currently informed concerning Iran’s violation of its international nuclear nonproliferation obligations.”

**Additional Information:** The resolution lists a number of findings, including the following:

- “Iran is a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968 (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”), under which Iran is obligated, pursuant to Article II of the Treaty, “not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- “the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported in November 2003 that Iran had been developing an undeclared nuclear enrichment program for 18 years and had covertly imported nuclear material and equipment, carried out over 110 unreported experiments to produce uranium metal, separated plutonium, and concealed many other aspects of its nuclear facilities and activities;
- “in November 2004, the Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany entered into an agreement with Iran on Iran’s nuclear program (commonly referred to as the “Paris Agreement”), securing a formal commitment from the Government of Iran to voluntarily suspend uranium enrichment operations in exchange for discussions on economic, technological, political, and security issues;
- “on August 29, 2005, Iran’s Atomic Energy Organization announced it has mastered the technique of using biotechnology to extract purer uranium, adding that this method “substantially decreases the cost . . . in the process that leads to the production of yellowcake,” which is a part of the early stages of the nuclear fuel cycle;
- “on September 24, 2005, the IAEA Board of Governors adopted a resolution finding that Iran’s many failures and breaches of its obligations to comply with the Safeguards Agreement constitute noncompliance in the context of Article XII.C of the Statute of the IAEA and that matters concerning Iran’s nuclear program have given rise to questions that are within the

competence of the Security Council as the organ bearing the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

- “President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad expressed, in an October 26, 2005, speech, his hope for ‘a world without America’ and his desire ‘to wipe Israel off the map’ and has subsequently denied the existence of the Holocaust;
- “on January 3, 2006, the Government of Iran announced that it planned to restart its nuclear research efforts;
- “in January 2006, Iranian officials, in the presence of IAEA inspectors, began to remove IAEA seals from the enrichment facility in Natanz, Iran;
- “President Ahmadinejad stated, “The Iranian government and nation has no fear of the Western ballyhoo and will continue its nuclear programs with decisiveness and wisdom;
- “on February 4, 2006, Resolution GOV/2006/14 of the IAEA Board of Governors relayed an “absence of confidence that Iran’s nuclear programme is exclusively for peaceful purposes resulting from the history of concealment of Iran’s nuclear activities, the nature of those activities and other issues arising from the Agency’s verification of declarations made by Iran since September 2002;
- “on February 4, 2006, the IAEA Board of Governors reported Iran’s noncompliance with its IAEA safeguards obligations to the Security Council;
- “Iran has, since February 4, 2006, taken additional steps confirming its unwillingness to comply with its nuclear nonproliferation obligations; and
- “Iran has been designated a state sponsor of terrorism for over two decades and the Department of State has declared in its most recent Country Reports on Terrorism that Iran “remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2004.”

**Committee Action:** On February 15<sup>th</sup>, the resolution was introduced and referred to the House Committee on International Relations, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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