

Iran Nuclear Proposal



Congressman Mark DeSaulnier
Serving the 11th District of California

History of the Region

- For thousands of years, tribes were the primary structure of governance in the Middle East.
- France and Great Britain made a strategy in 1920 by which to divide much of the land in the Middle East, which formed the basis for the borders of the modern nation-state.
- Israel was created in 1947 to support a democracy in the Middle East and to right historical wrongdoings.
- Israeli Middle East security expert: it is more important for the U.S. to be respected in the Middle East than to be liked.

Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

- Framework agreement was signed in April 2015
- Signed the JCPOA in Vienna on July 14, 2015 between the permanent members of the UN Security Council (China, France, Russia, the UK, the US), Germany, the EU, and Iran
- These negotiations began in 2006

Pillars of the Deal

- Stockpile – the amount of nuclear material (uranium) currently in Iran's possession
- Enrichment – the process of turning uranium into a weapon
- Centrifuges – the machines used to enrich uranium
- Inspections – access for international weapons experts to examine locations where nuclear material is used and enriched
- Sanctions – political trade restrictions put in place against target countries in order to maintain or restore international peace and security

Pillars Explained

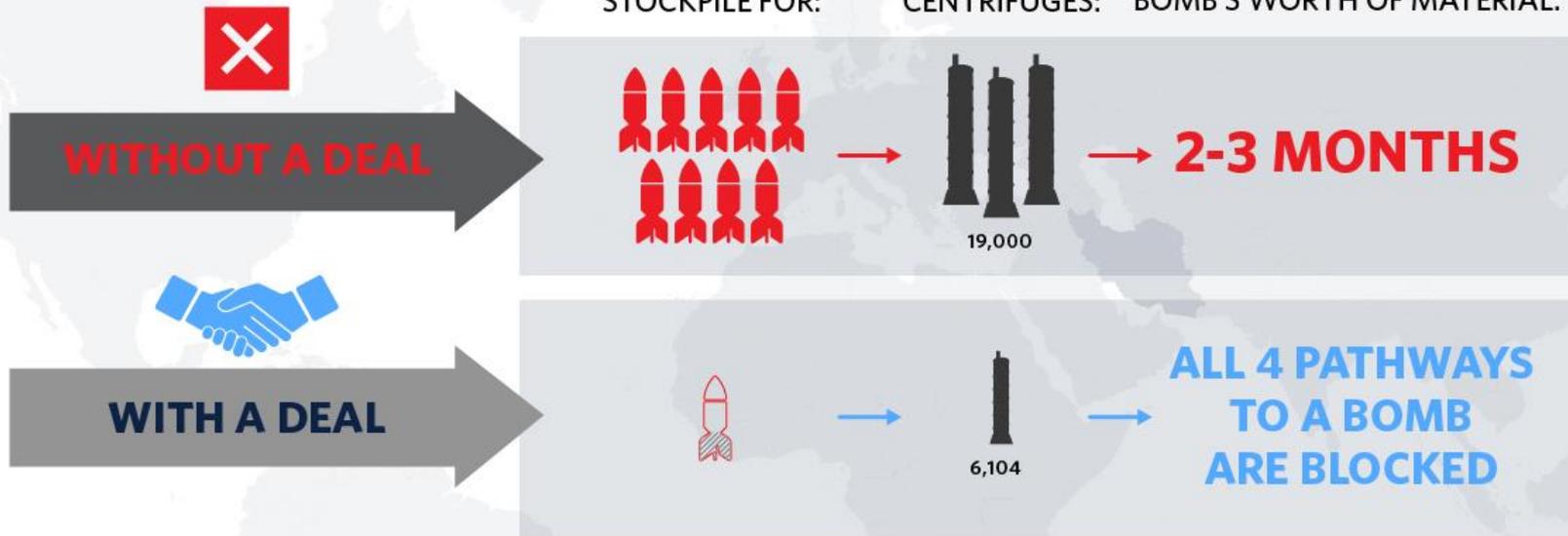
- Stockpile:
 - Iran will be required to reduce its stockpile of enriched uranium by 97% of their current nuclear stockpile
 - Reduces Iran's nuclear bomb breakout time from about 2-3 months to a year
- Enrichment:
 - Iran will be allowed to enrich uranium to 3.67%
 - Uranium must be enriched to about 90% to be used as a weapon
- Centrifuges:
 - Iran must reduce their number of centrifuges from 20,000 to 6,000

Pillars Explained

- Inspections:
 - UN-approved inspectors will have access to Iran's uranium and enrichment-related sites and "suspicious sites"
- Sanctions :
 - Relief: Nuclear-related sanctions will be lifted once Iran's compliance has been verified (earliest it would happen is mid-December)
 - Reinstatement: Any of the signatories of the agreement can report if they believe Iran is "cheating." UN sanctions will be reinstated unless a majority votes in Iran's favor — and none of the permanent members, including the US, vetoes.

White House Perspective

**IF IRAN TRIES TO BUILD A NUCLEAR BOMB TODAY,
HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE?**



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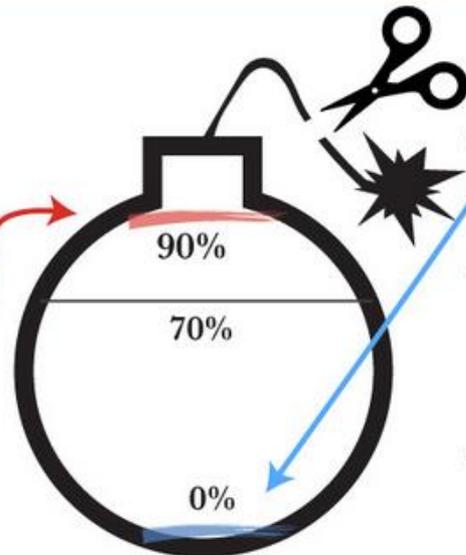
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White House Perspective

UNDER THE FRAMEWORK FOR AN IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL IRAN'S URANIUM ENRICHMENT PATHWAY TO A WEAPON WILL BE SHUT DOWN

WITHOUT THE DEAL:

- Resumed production of highly enriched uranium
- No limits on stockpile of enriched uranium
- Unlimited increase and advancement of centrifuges



WITH THE DEAL:

- No production or stockpile of highly enriched uranium
- Low-enriched uranium stockpile reduced by 98% and capped
- Centrifuges reduced by two-thirds

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Supporters

- President Obama and the Administration
- Other UN Security Council members, including Russia, China, France, the UK, Germany, and the EU
- 29 scientists/experts/Nobel Laureates
- Dozens of retired generals, admirals
- Hans Blix, former head of the International Atomic Energy Agency
- The Vatican, Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey, Syria, Australia, Canada
- Madeleine Albright, former Secretary of State
- More than 60 American “national security leaders”, including a former Assistant Secretary of Defense and former National Security Advisor to President Clinton
- More than 100 former Ambassadors
- J Street
- Many Congressional Democrats

Opponents

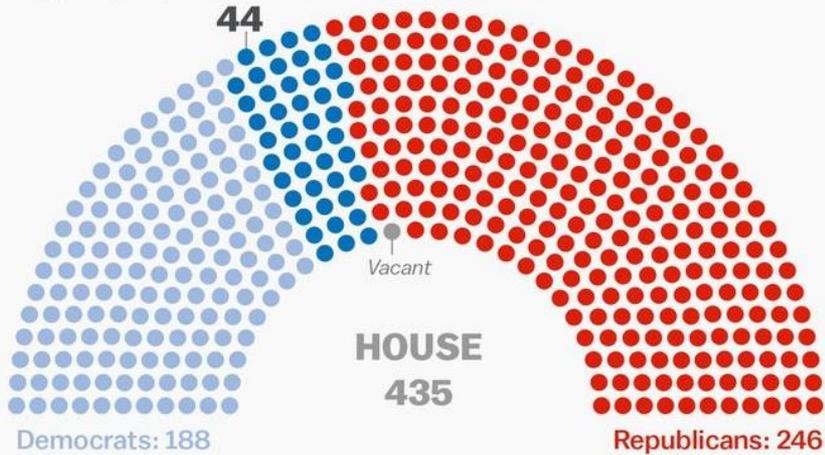
- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu
- AIPAC
- Congressional Republicans
- Handful of Congressional Democrats (Senator Schumer)
- Former military officials

Presenting the Cases

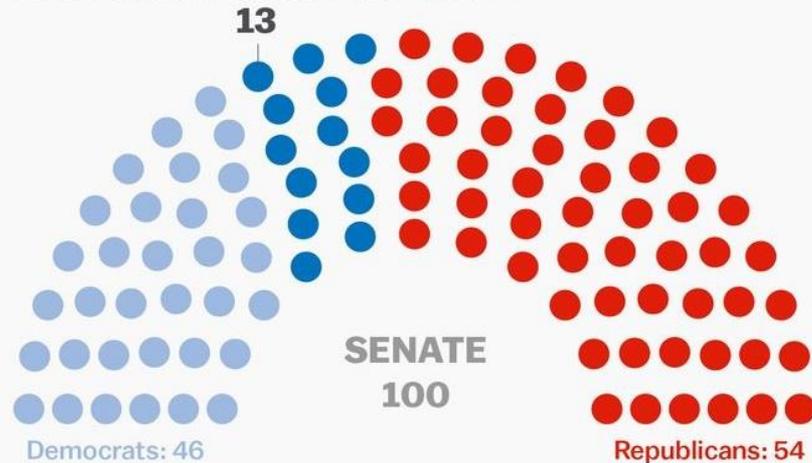
Opponents	Supporters
No “anytime, anywhere” or surprise inspections	Robust inspections that are more than we have ever had
Timeline of sanctions relief is too short	Cooperation with UN required before sanctions relief
Weaponization breakout time is not sufficiently long	Weaponization breakout time is blocked for more than a decade and any delay is positive
Does not require full dismantlement of centrifuges	Removal of centrifuges is a good start
If we reject the deal, Iran will come back to the table	If we reject the deal, we risk war and losing the backing of the international community
The deal did not include the release of the 4 Americans being held hostage in Iran	While important, the scope of the deal is limited to the nuclear program
Bottom line: The deal is not robust enough	Bottom line: This deal is better than the status quo/no deal

Sustaining a Veto

Democrats needed to vote against the deal in the House, assuming every Republican votes to disapprove it:



Democrats needed to vote against the deal in the Senate, assuming every Republican votes to disapprove it:



Next Steps

- According to the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act, Congress had 60 days to vote on the proposal.
 - Last day it can be on the floor is September 17th.
- The President has 12 days to issue a veto (which he has indicated he will do if it fails).
- Congress has 10 days to override the veto and will come to the House first.

Meetings Held

- President Obama
- Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu
- Israeli President Reuven Rivlin
- Israeli opposition leader Isaac Herzog
- Former Palestinian Authority Prime Minister Salam Fayyad
- Palestinian Authority Finance Minister Shukri Bishara
- US Ambassador to Israel, Daniel Shapiro
- Secretary of State John Kerry
- Secretary of Energy Ernest Moniz

