

116TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 7075

To prohibit the President from deploying any strategic weapon, such as a nuclear bomb, for purposes of altering weather patterns or addressing climate change, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 2020

Ms. GARCIA of Texas introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To prohibit the President from deploying any strategic weapon, such as a nuclear bomb, for purposes of altering weather patterns or addressing climate change, 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 “Climate Change and  
5 Hurricane Correlation and Strategy Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) According to reports dated August 24,  
4 2019, President Trump suggested the use of nuclear  
5 weapons to disrupt hurricane paths. Specifically, the  
6 President stated, “I got it. I got it. Why don’t we  
7 nuke them? They start forming off the coast of Afri-  
8 ca, as they’re moving across the Atlantic, we drop a  
9 bomb inside the eye of the hurricane and it disrupts  
10 it. Why can’t we do that?”.

11 (2) The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Ad-  
12 ministration (NOAA), the United States Govern-  
13 ment agency that monitors and researches weather  
14 patterns and changes, stated “During each hurri-  
15 cane season, there always appear suggestions that  
16 one should simply use nuclear weapons to try and  
17 destroy the storms. Apart from the fact that this  
18 might not even alter the storm, this approach ne-  
19 glects the problem that the released radioactive fall-  
20 out would fairly quickly move with the tradewinds to  
21 affect land areas and cause devastating environ-  
22 mental problems. Needless to say, this is not a good  
23 idea.”.

24 (3) Nuclear weapons are the most powerful  
25 weapons known to mankind. A nuclear blast radius  
26 carries exponentially damaging radioactive fallout, as

1 demonstrated by atmospheric tests conducted by the  
2 United States in the 1950s and 1960s in the Pacific  
3 and Nevada Test Range.

4 (4) According to the Director of National Intel-  
5 ligence and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff,  
6 climate change remains a critical national security  
7 threat.

8 (5) Researchers found that if little is done to  
9 constrain greenhouse gas emissions, and the world  
10 warms by 3 °C to 4 °C this century, then hurricane  
11 rainfall could increase by a third, while wind speeds  
12 would be boosted by as much as 25 knots.

13 (6) Stronger hurricanes are intensifying more  
14 rapidly than they were 30 years ago due to climate  
15 change, according to recent research.

16 (7) Increasing numbers of hurricanes are a  
17 function of climate change and must be addressed  
18 through serious and long-term solutions that include  
19 scientific research and technological innovation.

20 (8) There is cause for concern to public health,  
21 safety, and national security by the dangerous mis-  
22 use of nuclear bombs to alter serious weather pat-  
23 terns.

1 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION.**

2 The Federal Government (including the President  
3 and any Federal official, department, and agency) shall  
4 not deploy a strategic weapon, such as a nuclear bomb,  
5 for purposes of altering weather patterns or addressing  
6 climate change.

7 **SEC. 4. SCIENTIFIC REPORT AND STRATEGIC PLAN TO AD-**  
8 **DRESS CLIMATE CHANGE AND HURRICANES.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the  
10 date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for  
11 5 years, the President, in coordination with the Adminis-  
12 trators of the Environmental Protection Agency and the  
13 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall  
14 issue a report to Congress on ways to combat increasing  
15 hurricane activity due to warming oceans from climate  
16 change.

17 (b) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under sub-  
18 section (a) shall—

19 (1) specify the number, names, and dates of the  
20 hurricanes over the past 30 years;

21 (2) with respect to such hurricanes, include sci-  
22 entific evidence and research regarding—

23 (A) fatalities and injuries;

24 (B) local, State, and Federal costs per hur-  
25 ricane; and

1 (C) frequency of occurrence and changes in  
2 magnitude and intensity patterns;

3 (3) additional analysis of observations and  
4 changes to human activity that cause climate change  
5 and weather intensity; and

6 (4) the strategic plan addendum required by  
7 subsection (d).

8 (c) EFFECT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS.—The first re-  
9 port submitted under subsection (a) shall include a one-  
10 time scientific explanation and analysis on the use of nu-  
11 clear bombs to alter severe weather, such as hurricanes,  
12 including—

13 (1) the radioactive fallout;

14 (2) the potential public health and environ-  
15 mental risks; and

16 (3) observations as to how such use would or  
17 would not address the systemic issues and challenges  
18 of hurricanes.

19 (d) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Each report submitted under  
20 subsection (a) shall include a strategic plan addendum in-  
21 cluding—

22 (1) 10-, 20-, and 30-year goals for—

23 (A) reducing greenhouse gas emissions,  
24 pollution, and harmful human activity; and

1 (B) addressing causes of climate change  
2 and weather intensity; and

3 (2) recommendations to the Congress on policy  
4 changes needed to combat hurricane and climate  
5 change activity.

6 (e) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the report re-  
7 quired by subsection (a), the Administrators of the Envi-  
8 ronmental Protection Agency and National Oceanic and  
9 Atmospheric Administration shall consult with relevant  
10 public and private sector scientific experts.

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