

at the Kalaye Electric Company workshop and from equipment that had been present in that workshop showed more than trace quantities of uranium enriched to 36 percent U-235, despite finding only negligible traces of this on imported centrifuge components, and that the types of uranium contamination at that workshop differed from those found at Natanz, which would appear to contradict Iran's assertion that the source of contamination at both sites is imported centrifuge components and perhaps also its assertion that it has not enriched uranium to more than 1.2 percent U-235 using centrifuge technology;

Whereas the Director General stated in the June 1, 2004, report, that "the contamination is different on domestic and imported centrifuges," that "it is unlikely" that the 36 percent U-235 contamination was due to components acquired from Iran's principal supplier country, and that "important information about the P-2 centrifuge programme has frequently required repeated requests, and in some cases continues to involve changing or contradictory information";

Whereas these deceptions by Iran are continuing violations of Iran's Safeguards Agreement and of Iran's previous assurances to the IAEA and the international community of full transparency;

Whereas despite Iran's commitment to the IAEA and to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom that it would suspend uranium enrichment activities, it has repeatedly emphasized that this suspension is temporary and continued to manufacture and, until April 2004, to import, uranium enrichment centrifuge parts and equipment, allowing it to resume and expand its uranium enrichment activities whenever it chooses;

Whereas the statements on February 25, 2004, of Hassan Rowhani, Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council of Iran, that Iran was not required to reveal to the IAEA its research into more sophisticated "P2" uranium enrichment centrifuges, and that Iran has other projects which it has no intention of declaring to the IAEA, are contrary to—

(1) Iran's commitment to the IAEA in an October 16, 2003, letter from the Vice President of Iran and the President of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization that Iran would present a "full picture of its nuclear activities" and "full transparency";

(2) Iran's commitment to the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany of October 21, 2003, to full transparency and to resolve all outstanding issues; and

(3) its statement to the IAEA's Board of Governors of September 12, 2003, of its commitment to full transparency and to "leave no stone unturned" to assure the IAEA of its peaceful objectives;

Whereas Libya received enrichment equipment and technology, and a nuclear weapons design, from the same nuclear black market that Iran has used, raising the question of whether Iran, as well, received a nuclear weapon design that it has refused to reveal to international inspectors;

Whereas the Russian Federation has announced that it will soon conclude an agreement to supply Iran with enriched nuclear fuel for the Bushehr nuclear power reactor, which, if implemented, would undercut the international effort to persuade Iran to cease its nuclear weapons development program;

Whereas the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of March 13, 2004, which was adopted unanimously, noted with "serious concern that the declarations made by Iran in October 2003 did not amount to the complete and final picture of Iran's past and present nuclear programme considered essential by the Board's November 2003 resolution," and also

noted that the IAEA has discovered that Iran had hidden more advanced centrifuge associated research, manufacturing, and testing activities, two mass spectrometers used in the laser enrichment program, and designs for hot cells to handle highly radioactive materials;

Whereas the same resolution also noted "with equal concern that Iran has not resolved all questions regarding the development of its enrichment technology to its current extent, and that a number of other questions remain unresolved, including the sources of all HEU contamination in Iran; the location, extent and nature of work undertaken on the basis of the advanced centrifuge design; the nature, extent, and purpose of activities involving the planned heavy-water reactor; and evidence to support claims regarding the purpose of polonium-210 experiments";

Whereas Hassan Rowhani on March 13, 2004, declared that IAEA inspections would be indefinitely suspended as a protest against the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of March 13, 2004, and while Iran subsequently agreed to readmit inspectors to one site by March 29, 2004, and to others in mid-April, 2004, including four workshops belonging to the Defence Industries Organization, this suspension calls into serious question Iran's commitment to full transparency about its nuclear activities;

Whereas Iran informed the IAEA on April 29, 2004, of its intent to produce uranium hexafluoride in amounts that the IAEA concluded would constitute production of feed material for uranium centrifuges and wrote in a letter of May 18, 2004, that its suspension of all uranium enrichment activities "does not include suspension of production of UF6," which contradicted assurances provided in its letter of November 10, 2003;

Whereas the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of June 18, 2004, which was also adopted unanimously, "deplores" the fact that "Iran's cooperation has not been as full, timely and proactive as it should have been" and "underlines that, with the passage of time, it is becoming ever more important that Iran work proactively to enable the Agency to gain a full understanding of Iran's enrichment programme by providing all relevant information, as well as by providing prompt access to all relevant places, data and persons";

Whereas the same resolution also expresses regret that Iran's suspension "commitments have not been comprehensively implemented and calls on Iran immediately to correct all remaining shortcomings";

Whereas the same resolution also calls on Iran, as further confidence-building measures, voluntarily to reconsider its decision to begin production testing at the Uranium Conversion Facility and its decision to start construction of a research reactor moderated by heavy water, as the reversal of those decisions would make it easier for Iran to restore international confidence undermined by past reports of undeclared nuclear activities in Iran;

Whereas Iran then announced its decision to resume production of centrifuge components, notwithstanding both the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution of September 12, 2003, which called on Iran "to suspend all further uranium enrichment-related activities," and Iran's voluntary suspension of all uranium enrichment activities pursuant to its agreement of October 21, 2003, with the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and Germany;

Whereas Iran's pattern of deception and concealment in dealing with the IAEA, the Foreign Ministers of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and the international community, its receipt from other countries

of the means to enrich uranium, its use of sources who provided a nuclear weapon design to another country, its production of centrifuge components at Defence Industries Organization workshops, and its repeated breaches of its Safeguards Agreement suggest strongly that Iran has also violated its legal obligation under article II of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty not to acquire or seek assistance in acquiring nuclear weapons; and

Whereas the maintenance or construction by Iran of unsafeguarded nuclear facilities or uranium enrichment or reprocessing facilities will continue to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security and threaten United States national interests: Now, therefore, be it

The title amendment (No. 3571) was agreed to, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3571

Amend the title so as to read: "Expressing the concern of Congress over Iran's development of the means to produce nuclear weapons."

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 81), as amended, was agreed to:

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The concurrent resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

IRAN'S DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 398 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 398) expressing the concern of Congress over Iran's development of the means to produce nuclear weapons.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Kyl-Feinstein amendments at the desk be agreed to, the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the title amendment be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 3572 and 3573) were agreed to.

(The amendments Nos. 3572 and 3573 are printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The amendment (No. 3574) was agreed to as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "Expressing the concern of Congress over Iran's development of the means to produce nuclear weapons."

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 398), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

(The resolution will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

THE CALENDAR

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Nos. 660 and 662 through 667 en bloc.

I ask unanimous consent that the bills be read the third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, and any statements relating to the bills be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PERRY B. DURYEY, JR. POST OFFICE

The bill (S. 2501) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 73 South Euclid Avenue in Montauk, New York, as the "Perry B. Duryea, Jr. Post Office" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2501

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PERRY B. DURYEY, JR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 73 South Euclid Avenue in Montauk, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Perry B. Duryea, Jr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Perry B. Duryea, Jr. Post Office.

GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 2640) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, as the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building" and to authorize the installation of a plaque at such site, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2640

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Post Office located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility re-

ferred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE.

(a) AGREEMENT.—The Postmaster General may enter into an agreement with the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada under which the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada agrees—

(1) to install a plaque to be displayed at the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building referred to in section 1(a); and

(2) to maintain and update such plaque, as appropriate and in accordance with subsections (b) and (c).

(b) INSCRIPTIONS.—

(1) DEDICATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall bear the following inscription: "This post office building is dedicated in the memory of those men and women of the State of Nevada who have lost their lives while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Global War on Terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom."

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall also include with respect to the men and women of the Armed Forces referred to in paragraph (1) inscriptions containing the names, ranks, branches of service, hometowns, and dates of death of such men and women.

(c) EXPENDITURE OF COSTS.—The agreement referred to in subsection (a) shall provide that the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada shall have sole responsibility for the expenditure of all costs associated with the installation, maintenance, and updating of the plaque.

BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (S. 2682) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 222 West 8th Street, Durango, Colorado, as the "Ben Nighthorse Campbell Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2682

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 222 West 8th Street, Durango, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Ben Nighthorse Campbell Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ben Nighthorse Campbell Post Office Building".

JAMES E. WORSHAM POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 3340) to redesignate the facilities of the United States Postal Service located at 7715 and 7748 S. Cottage Grove Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "James E. Worsham Post Office" and the "James E. Worsham Carrier Annex Building", respectively, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEWELL GEORGE POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4222) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 550 Nebraska Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas, as the "Newell George Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VITILAS "VETO" REID POST OFFICE BUILDING

The bill (H.R. 4327) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7450 Natural Bridge Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the "Vitilas 'Veto' Reid Post Office Building" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERRY B. DURYEY, JR. POST OFFICE

The bill (H.R. 4427) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 73 South Euclid Avenue in Montauk, New York, as the "Perry B. Duryea, Jr. Post Office" was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 641, S.J. Res. 41.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 41) commemorating the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and the preamble and insert the part printed in italic:

S.J. RES. 41

[Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 808 et seq.) established within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Indian, and authorized the construction of a facility to house the National Museum of the American Indian on the National Mall in the District of Columbia;

[Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian officially opens on September 21, 2004; and

[Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian will be the only national museum devoted exclusively to the history and art of cultures indigenous to the Americas, and will give all Americans the opportunity to learn of the cultural legacy, historic grandeur, and contemporary culture of Native Americans: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian Act (20 U.S.C. 808 et seq.) established within the Smithsonian Institution the National Museum of the American Indian and authorized the construction of a facility to