

Mr. President, I hope my colleagues will join me, Senator WELLSTONE, the Minnesota Congressional Delegation, the Society of German-American Studies, the Steuben Society of America, the City of New Ulm, and the people of Minnesota in supporting this Resolution recognizing the contributions of German Americans and the national significance of New Ulm's Hermann Monument.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 107—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS CONCERNING SUPPORT FOR THE SIXTH NONPROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE

Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 107

Whereas the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "Treaty") entered into force 30 years ago on March 5, 1970;

Whereas the original 43 signatories have increased to 187 parties;

Whereas in 1995 the signatories agreed to extend the Treaty indefinitely;

Whereas the Treaty institutionalizes the commitment of the nonnuclear weapons states not to acquire nuclear weapons;

Whereas the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation, and China have committed themselves to a reduction of nuclear weapons;

Whereas the testing of nuclear weapons in South Asia by two of the five countries in the world that have not adhered to the Treaty is cause for renewed attention to the dangers of nuclear proliferation; and

Whereas the Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference will take place in New York from April 24 to May 19, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) reaffirms its support for the objectives of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and expresses support for taking all appropriate measures to strengthen the Treaty and attain its objectives;

(2) expresses support for strengthening the international inspection system operated by the International Atomic Energy Agency and for the new Additional Safeguards Protocol to the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement that the International Atomic Energy Agency is negotiating with each adhered to the Treaty; and

(3) calls on all parties participating in the Review Conference to make a good faith effort to ensure the success of the Conference.

• Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to submit a Concurrent Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning support for the Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference.

The Sixth Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference will begin on April 24th in New York City. For the first time since the member parties agreed five years ago to a permanent exten-

sion to this important arms control agreement, states will be meeting to discuss additional efforts to strengthen the treaty.

Thirty years ago, this treaty entered into force with 43 signatories. The number of parties to the agreement has increased to 187. Only four states—India, Pakistan, Israel, and Cuba—are not members.

At the time of the last review conference in 1995, members agreed to hold review meetings every five years to assess progress in implementing efforts to attain the treaty's objectives.

The resolution that I am introducing today, along with Senators BAUCUS, KERRY, ROTH and BINGAMAN, reaffirms Congressional support for the objectives of the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and calls on all parties participating in the review conference to make a good faith effort to ensure the conference's success. A similar resolution is being introduced in the House of Representatives.

Many states have called into question American commitment to the control of nuclear weapons because of the Senate vote last year on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and because of fears that the American development of a national missile and theater missile defense systems are efforts to negate the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM).

I believe that Congressional support for the NPT and for other workable arms control agreements that achieve serious reductions in weapons of mass destruction is as strong as ever. The Congress will be looking very closely at this conference for reassurance that the other parties to the NPT, most especially the other nuclear weapons states such as China and Russia, share an equal commitment to attaining the objectives of the NPT.

There have been suggestions that states will attempt to disrupt the conference by walking out or by proposing resolutions critical of the United States and other states. Such efforts will damage the treaty and give satisfaction only to those countries, such as Iraq and Iran, who still appear to desire nuclear weapons.

Our resolution also expresses support for strengthening the international verification system operated by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). When the NPT was negotiated in 1970, the IAEA safeguards system was designated as its global verification mechanism. IAEA inspectors review the nuclear programs of all non-nuclear weapon members and, while the five legally recognized nuclear weapons states—Britain, France, China, Russia, United States—are not obligated to permit inspections, in practice IAEA has some access to their facilities.

The Gulf War revealed inadequacies in the IAEA safeguard system. The dis-

covery of Iraq's secret nuclear program demonstrated the need for additional IAEA powers of information collection and inspection. Efforts are now underway to develop a Strengthened Safeguards system of which a critical part will be a new inspection protocol providing IAEA inspectors additional authority to collect more information about a wider range of activities. This new information and access will be critical to detecting states, such as Iraq and Iran, who may try to develop secretly a nuclear weapon.

There is no greater threat to America's security than the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Nonproliferation Treaty and the role of the IAEA are essential parts of our efforts to prevent nuclear catastrophe. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution and ensuring its speedy consideration. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 291—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS FOR THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 IN ORDER TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL EFFORTS TO CLEAN UP METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORIES

Mr. HUTCHINSON (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. THOMPSON) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. RES. 291

Whereas the participation of the Drug Enforcement Administration in the seizures of methamphetamine laboratories has increased drastically since 1994;

Whereas in 1994, the Drug Enforcement Administration participated in the seizure of only 306 clandestine laboratories, 86 percent of which were methamphetamine laboratories;

Whereas in 1999, a total of 6,325 methamphetamine and amphetamine laboratories were seized in the United States, and the Drug Enforcement Administration participated in 1,948 of those seizures;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration and State and local law enforcement agencies spend millions of dollars every year cleaning up the pollutants and toxins created and left behind by operators of clandestine methamphetamine and amphetamine laboratories;

Whereas methamphetamine manufacturing poses serious dangers to human life and the environment;

Whereas the chemicals and substances used in methamphetamine manufacturing are unstable, volatile, and highly combustible, and the smallest amounts of such chemicals, when mixed improperly, can cause explosions and fire;

Whereas most clandestine methamphetamine and amphetamine laboratories are situated in residences, motels, trailers, and vans, thereby increasing the danger posed by such explosions and fire;

Whereas for every pound of methamphetamine that is produced, more than five

pounds of toxic waste is produced and left behind;

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has been assisting State and local law enforcement agencies in cleaning up methamphetamine laboratory sites;

Whereas State and local agencies lack the financial ability, equipment, and training to cleanup these sites, and therefore rely predominately, if not entirely, on the Drug Enforcement Administration to clean up methamphetamine laboratories;

Whereas the funds appropriated to the Drug Enforcement Administration for fiscal year 2000 for the cleanup of State and local methamphetamine laboratories were exhausted in March 2000, though the number of methamphetamine laboratories has continued to increase dramatically;

Whereas the exhaustion of Drug Enforcement Administration funds to assist State and local methamphetamine laboratory cleanup efforts results in a great increase in the risk of harm to State and local law enforcement officers, the public, and the environment; and

Whereas it is imperative that sufficient funding be provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration for methamphetamine laboratory cleanup, and the Department of Justice has suggested that \$10,000,000 be reprogrammed in its budget for this purpose: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2000, \$10,000,000 should be reprogrammed for the Drug Enforcement Administration in order to permit the Drug Enforcement Administration to assist State and local efforts to clean up methamphetamine laboratories in fiscal year 2000.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today with Senators GRASSLEY, HATCH, CRAIG, THOMAS, and FRIST to submit a resolution which states that it is the Sense of the Senate that \$10 million should be immediately reprogrammed within the United States Department of Justice's (DOJ) budget to allow the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to support the cleanup of State and local methamphetamine laboratories in Fiscal Year 2000. I do so with a sense of urgency as my home State of Arkansas has suffered a terrible and great increase in the production, distribution, and use of methamphetamine and is desperately in need of federal assistance to bear the financial burden inherent in the cleanup of methamphetamine laboratories.

In March, Governor Huckabee informed me that the DEA had exhausted all of the funding available to cleanup State and local methamphetamine labs and that the State of Arkansas was paying over \$7,500 a day despite the much-appreciated efforts undertaken by ENSCO, an El Dorado, Arkansas company, to dispose of methamphetamine labs at no cost to the State. As the costs associated with the cleanup of a single lab range anywhere from \$3,000 to \$100,000 and average about \$5,000 and, with over 200 labs seized to date, Arkansas will seize over 800 labs this year, it is imperative that funding be provided to the DEA so that it may

continue to assist in State and local methamphetamine lab cleanups.

On March 28, 2000, Senators GRASSLEY, KYL, CRAIG, ASHCROFT, and I asked United States Attorney General Reno to identify \$10 million in funding within the DOJ's budget which could be reprogrammed to provide the DEA with the monies necessary for it to administer the cleanup of labs seized by State and local law enforcement agencies. I was greatly encouraged and highly appreciative when she quickly responded by requesting that \$10 million in Community Orientated Policing Service (COPS) recovery funds be reprogrammed. Despite an April 3, 2000, letter from Senators INHOFE, CRAIG, THOMAS, THOMPSON, FRIST, ASHCROFT, HATCH, ENZI, and I supporting this request, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has informed me that a determination has not been made. While I appreciate the fact that Director Lew and the OMB continue to look for this critical funding, I ask them to put aside politics and act quickly to meet this need.

This Resolution is intended to make it clear to this Administration that the United States Congress is serious about solving this problem. I implore the President to take a firm stand against methamphetamine and establish an effective policy to address this exponentially increasing problem. I am firmly convinced that we can solve this problem with Congressional support and Presidential leadership. Accordingly, I ask my colleagues to take the first step toward a solution by joining me in supporting this Resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague Senator HUTCHINSON in sponsoring this resolution. We have been working closely together to find a solution to this growing problem. Unfortunately it seems the White House fails to grasp the urgency.

Mr. President, the DEA, who has for several years reimbursed state and local law enforcement agencies for the costs they have incurred in cleaning up drug laboratories, has run out of cleanup money. This has happened at a time when the number of these labs are growing rapidly, and springing up in towns and counties where there has never been a problem in the past. Iowa alone has a stack of over \$83,000 in outstanding lab cleanup bills, and this amount continues to grow. Last year, Iowa received over \$1.3 million in reimbursement, and at the current pace this total is expected to be higher this year.

Four weeks ago, Mr. President, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KYL, and I wrote the appropriations committee to alert them to this problem. Our offices were aware of this impending problem, and wanted to insure that no one was taken by surprise so there could be a quick resolution. Two weeks ago, we were

joined by Mr. CRAIG and Mr. ASHCROFT in a letter to the Attorney General, encouraging her to work with the Appropriators in reprogramming funds to cover this shortfall.

I am pleased to say that within days we had been informed that a reprogramming request had been sent to the White House Budget Office for their approval. The request would allow for the use of returned COPS funds—money that was not going to be spent otherwise—to be used to clean up these environmental hazards. I want to emphasize that this source was identified by the Justice Department, not by Congress. And I want to applaud their swift action to solve the problem, and not play politics.

But then, OMB happened. It did nothing. The problem mounts, and OMB sits. That is why Senator HUTCHINSON and I are offering this Sense of the Senate. We hope to encourage timely action—not more sitting on bureaucratic thumbs. I urge my colleagues to join us.

SENATE RESOLUTION 292—RECOGNIZING THE 20TH CENTURY AS THE "CENTURY OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES"

Mr. CLELAND (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BOND, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BRYAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KERRY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. LINCOLN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 292

Whereas women made unparalleled strides during the 20th century in education, professions, legal rights, politics, military service, religion, sports, and self-reliance;

Whereas at the dawn of the 20th century, most women in the United States were denied the right to vote;

Whereas the Women's Suffrage movement, the largest grassroots political movement in the Nation's history, involved about 2,000,000 women and took more than 70 years of petitions, referenda, speeches, national and State campaigns, demonstrations, arrests, and hunger strikes;

Whereas women won the right to vote throughout the United States with the ratification of the 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States in 1920, and by the end of the century, women were voting in larger numbers than men in some national elections;

Whereas women represent an increasing share of people being awarded college and postgraduate degrees;

Whereas women are increasingly owning their own businesses and working to narrow the gap in earnings between women and men, and in 1999 women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men in contrast to the 57 cents they received in 1973;

Whereas during the 20th century, women served their country proudly and capably in the armed services, including duty in both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam, Panama, Libya, the Persian Gulf, Bosnia, Kosovo, and