

or times of war, which is why we established a secret court to expedite the review of sensitive applications from the government.

Now, the administration has made a unilateral decision that Congressional and judicial oversight can be discarded, in spite of what the law obviously requires. We need a thorough investigation of these activities. Congress and the American people deserve answers, and they deserve answers now.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 351—RESPONDING TO THE THREAT POSED BY IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

Mr. BAYH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 351

Whereas Iran is precipitating a grave nuclear crisis with the international community that directly impacts the national security of the United States and the efficacy of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (commonly referred to as the "Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty");

Whereas the United States welcomes a diplomatic solution to the nuclear crisis, but the Government of Iran continues to reject a peaceful resolution to the matter;

Whereas, although the Government of Iran agreed to suspend uranium enrichment activities and to sign and ratify the IAEA's Additional Protocol on expansive, intrusive no-notice inspections in 2003, it has repeatedly failed to live up to its obligations under this agreement;

Whereas the Government of Iran broke IAEA seals on some centrifuges in September 2004, converted uranium to a gas needed for enrichment in May 2005, limited IAEA inspectors to a few sites, and said it would restart uranium conversion activities;

Whereas the Board of Governors of the IAEA declared in September 2005 that Iran was in non-compliance of its Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty obligations;

Whereas Iran announced on January 3, 2006, that it would resume uranium "research" activities at Natanz and invited IAEA to witness the breaking of IAEA seals at the facility;

Whereas the Government of Iran has acknowledged deceiving the IAEA for the past 18 years for not disclosing an uranium enrichment facility in Natanz and a heavy water production plant in Arak;

Whereas the Government of Iran's human rights practices and strict limits on democracy have been consistently criticized by United Nations reports;

Whereas the Department of State stated in its most recent Country Reports on Human Rights Practices that Iran's already poor human rights record "worsened" during the previous year and deemed Iran a country "of particular concern" in its most recent International Religious Freedom Report;

Whereas the Government of Iran funds terror and rejectionist groups in Gaza and the West Bank, Lebanon, Iraq, and Afghanistan and is providing material support to groups directly involved in the killing of United States citizens;

Whereas Iran has been designated by the United States as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1984, and the Department of State said

in its most recent Country Reports on Terrorism that Iran "remained the most active state sponsor of terrorism in 2004";

Whereas President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has made repeated anti-American and anti-semitic statements, including denying the occurrence of the Holocaust and Israel's right to exist, and called on people to imagine a world without the United States;

Whereas Iran's recent acquisition of new anti-ship capabilities to block the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Persian Gulf and the decision by the Government of Russia to sell the Government of Iran \$1,000,000,000 in weapons, mostly for 29 anti-aircraft missile systems, is most regrettable and should dampen United States-Russian relations;

Whereas the behavior of the Government of Iran does not reflect that country's rich history and the democratic aspirations of most people in Iran;

Whereas the people of the United States stand with the people of Iran in support of democracy, the rule of law, religious freedom, and regional and global stability;

Whereas, although Iran is subject to a range of unilateral sanctions and some third country and foreign entities sanctions, these sanctions have not been fully implemented;

Whereas Iran remains vulnerable to international sanctions, especially with respect to financial services and foreign investment in its petroleum sector and oil sales, few foreign nations have joined the United States in attempting to isolate the regime in Iran and compel compliance with Iran's international obligations;

Whereas, although Iran may be one of the world's largest exporters of oil, it does not have the refining capacity to make the gasoline necessary to make its economy run and currently imports 40 percent of its refined gasoline from abroad;

Whereas more complete implementation of United States sanctions laws and the adoption of additional statutes would improve the chances of a diplomatic solution to the nuclear crisis with Iran;

Whereas President George W. Bush has for 4 years given too little attention to the growing nuclear problem in Iran beyond rhetorical sound bites and has carried out an Iran policy consisting of loud denunciations followed by minimal action and ultimate deference of managing the crisis to Europe, a policy that has been riddled with contradiction and inconsistency and damaging to United States national security;

Whereas, had President Bush effectively marshaled world opinion in 2002 and not wasted valuable time, diverted resources, and ignored the problem in Iran, the United States would not be faced with the full extent of the current nuclear crisis in Iran;

Whereas action now is imperative and time is of the essence; and

Whereas the opportunity the United States has to avoid the choice between military action and a nuclear Iran may be measured only in months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should cut assistance to countries whose companies are investing in Iran's energy sector, including pipelines to export Iranian crude;

(2) supplies of refined gasoline to Iran should be cut off;

(3) there should be a worldwide, comprehensive ban on sales of weapons to Iran, including from Russia and China;

(4) the United Nations Security Council should impose an intrusive IAEA-led weapons of mass destruction inspection regime on Iran similar to that imposed on Iraq after the 1991 Persian Gulf war;

(5) the United Nations Security Council should adopt reductions in diplomatic exchanges with Iran, limit travel by some Iranian officials, and limit or ban sports or cultural exchanges with Iran;

(6) the President should more faithfully implement the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (commonly known as "ILSA"), and Congress should—

(A) increase the requirements on the President to justify waiving ILSA-related sanctions;

(B) repeal the sunset provision of ILSA;

(C) set a 90-day time limit for the President to determine whether an investment constitutes a violation of ILSA; and

(D) make exports to Iran of technology related to weapons of mass destruction sanctionable under ILSA;

(7) the United States should withdraw its support for Iran's accession to the WTO until Iran meets weapons of mass destruction, human rights, terrorism, and regional stability standards; and

(8) the United States must make the Government of Iran understand that if its nuclear activity continues it will be treated as a pariah state.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 76—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR ITS FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY, AND CALLING FOR CERTAIN ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO SUCH VIOLATIONS

Mr. COLEMAN (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 76

Whereas the Government of Iran concealed a nuclear program from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the international community for nearly two decades until it was revealed in 2002;

Whereas the Government of Iran has repeatedly deceived the IAEA about a variety of nuclear-related activities, including uranium enrichment and laboratory-scale separation of plutonium;

Whereas the Government of Iran recently removed IAEA seals from a uranium enrichment facility at Natanz and announced the resumption of "research" on nuclear fuel in a brazen affront to the international community;

Whereas members of the international community have agreed that the pursuit of uranium enrichment capabilities comprises a "red line" for United Nations Security Council referral that has now been unequivocally crossed by Iran;

Whereas this provocation represents only the latest action by the Government of Iran in a long pattern of intransigence relating to its nuclear program, including its violation of an October 2003 agreement with the United Kingdom, Germany, and France (the "EU-3") only months after the agreement was signed, its unilateral violation of the 2004 agreement with the EU-3 to suspend its enrichment program (commonly known as the "Paris Agreement"), its failure to provide IAEA inspectors access to various nuclear sites, and its refusal to answer outstanding questions related to its nuclear program;

Whereas the regime in Iran has made clear the nefarious intentions behind its nuclear program in a series of inflammatory and reprehensible statements, including calling for Israel to be “wiped off the map” at a conference titled “A World without Zionism” and asserting that the Holocaust was a “myth” and that Israel should be transferred to Europe;

Whereas previous activities of the regime, including the sponsorship of terrorist groups such as Hezbollah, Hamas, and Islamic Jihad through the provision of funding, training, weapons, and safe haven and the destabilization of neighboring countries such as Iraq, Israel, and Lebanon, indicate that a nuclear-armed Iran would pose an unprecedented threat to the national security of the United States;

Whereas the Director General of the IAEA, Mohamed El Baradei, has publicly stated that once the Government of Iran perfects its capability to produce nuclear material and completes a parallel weaponization program, it would be only months away from building a nuclear bomb;

Whereas the Institute for Science and International Security, a Washington, D.C., nonproliferation advocacy group, released a January 2, 2006, satellite photograph showing extensive new construction at the Natanz facility;

Whereas the IAEA Board of Governors passed a resolution on September 24, 2005, indicating that Iran’s noncompliance with its IAEA obligations would result in the referral of Iran to the United Nations Security Council under Article XII.C of the Statute of the IAEA;

Whereas each member of the EU-3, the leading partner of the United States in diplomatic efforts regarding Iran’s nuclear program, has publicly stated its intention to refer Iran to the United Nations Security Council and called for an “extraordinary meeting” of the IAEA Board of Governors on February 2, 2006;

Whereas the Governments of China and Russia have expressed agreement with the United States and the EU-3 that the Government of Iran has violated its commitments to the IAEA;

Whereas China and Russia sit on the United Nations Security Council, and their cooperation would be required to enact any substantive Security Council measures against the Government of Iran; and

Whereas the Government of Iran has demonstrated no interest in Russia’s offer to enrich Iran’s uranium feedstock into power plant fuel on Russian territory, further demonstrating its aversion to compromise:

Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) categorically condemns the Government of Iran for its flagrant violations of its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at Washington, London, and Moscow July 1, 1968, and entered into force March 5, 1970 (commonly referred to as the “Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty”);

(2) calls for the immediate suspension of all uranium enrichment activities of the Government of Iran;

(3) supports calls for an emergency meeting of the Board of Governors of the IAEA for the purpose of immediately referring Iran to the United Nations Security Council;

(4) calls on all nuclear suppliers to cease immediately cooperation with Iran on nuclear materials, equipment, and technology; and

(5) calls on the Governments of Russia and China to demonstrate that they are responsible stakeholders in the international community by supporting efforts to refer Iran to

the United Nations Security Council and by taking appropriate measures in response to Iran’s violations of its commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Austin an enrolled copy of this resolution for appropriate display.

SENATE RESOLUTION 352—COMMENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN LONGHORNS FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2005 BOWL CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 352

Whereas the Longhorns won the BCS national championship game, defeating the University of Southern California by a score of 41–38 at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California on January 4, 2006;

Whereas the Longhorns have now won four football national titles;

Whereas this historic victory—the 800th win in school history—marks the culmination of an undefeated, 13–0 season;

Whereas, by scoring 652 points during their undefeated season, the Longhorns set an NCAA record for points scored in a single season;

Whereas the University of Texas now owns the longest-active winning streak in the Nation at 20 games;

Whereas, under the leadership of Coach Mack Brown, the Longhorns claimed the Big 12 Conference South Division title, won the Big 12 Conference championship, and earned their eighth consecutive bowl game berth;

Whereas the Longhorns boast seven All-Americans, including Will Allen, Justin Blalock, Aaron Harris, Michael Huff, Jonathan Scott, Rodriguez Wright, and Vince Young;

Whereas quarterback Vince Young—a Heisman Trophy finalist, recipient of the Davey O’Brien National Quarterback Award, and the Maxwell Award winner—was named the Most Valuable Player of the Rose Bowl;

Whereas, Vince Young scored three touchdowns and gained 467 total yards in the championship game, and he became the first player in NCAA history to rush for more than 1,000 yards and pass for more than 3,000 in the same season;

Whereas the Longhorns were captained by Ahmard Hall, David Thomas, Rodriguez Wright, and Vince Young at the Rose Bowl;

Whereas Ahmard Hall, the male 2005 Big 12 Sportsperson of the Year, served his country as a Sergeant in the United States Marine Corps for four years—serving tours in Kosovo and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan—prior to joining the team as a walk-on in 2003 and ultimately rising to the position of starting fullback and team captain;

Whereas the entire Longhorns team should be commended for its inspirational work, determination, and success;

Whereas the University of Texas at Austin has a long tradition of athletic and academic excellence; and

Whereas the Longhorns have brought great honor to themselves, their university, and the great State of Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the University of Texas at Austin Longhorns football team for winning the 2005 Bowl Championship Series national championship;

(2) congratulates the team for completing an undefeated, 13–0 season; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to make available to the University of Texas at

SENATE RESOLUTION 353—EXPRESSING CONCERN WITH THE DELIBERATE UNDERMINING OF DEMOCRATIC FREEDOMS AND JUSTICE IN CAMBODIA BY PRIME MINISTER HUN SEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. McCAIN, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 353

Whereas the United States affirms its support and respect for the welfare, human rights and dignity of the people of Cambodia;

Whereas, under the leadership of Prime Minister Hun Sen, the Government of Cambodia has engaged in a systematic campaign to undermine the democratic opposition, stifle critics of the Government, and silence and intimidate civil society in Cambodia;

Whereas, despite constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and association in Cambodia, Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Government of Cambodia have consistently and blatantly violated basic democratic principles, the rule of law, and human rights in Cambodia;

Whereas the United States, the United Nations, and other international donors have publicly expressed concern with Prime Minister Hun Sen’s authoritarian conduct (including inappropriate influence and control over the judiciary) and the official corruption and climate of impunity that exist in Cambodia today;

Whereas evidence of the campaign to undermine the democratic opposition in Cambodia is found in the revocation of parliamentary immunity of opposition leaders Sam Rainsy, Chea Poch, and Cheam Channy, and the 7-year prison sentence of Cheam Channy for allegedly forming “a secret army to overthrow the government” and 18-month sentence in absentia of Sam Rainsy on charges of allegedly defaming Prime Minister Hun Sen;

Whereas evidence of the campaign to stifle critics of the Government of Cambodia is found in the detention and charges of criminal defamation of radio journalist Mom Sonando and Rong Chhum, president of the Cambodian Independent Teachers Association;

Whereas the decision by Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Government of Cambodia on January 25, 2006, to drop all charges against Mom Sonando, Rong Chhum, Kem Sokha, and Pa Nguon is a welcome step, but does little to alleviate the underlying climate of intimidation in Cambodia;

Whereas evidence of the campaign to silence and intimidate civil society is found in the arrest and detention of human rights activist Kem Sokha, Yeng Virak, and Pa Nguon on charges of criminal defamation;

Whereas other champions of democracy in Cambodia, including former parliamentarian Om Radsady and labor leader Chea Vichea, were brutally murdered in Cambodia, and no one has been brought to justice for committing these heinous crimes;

Whereas Cambodia is a donor dependant country, and more than \$2,000,000,000 has been invested by donors in the democratic development of that country; and