

this floor in 1994—that we can count on the fact that we are going to know if the North Koreans cheat and we are not going to allow them to do that. How significantly this resonates now, all these years later, as we are assured by the administration and by Secretary Kerry: Don't worry. Everything is covered. Inspections will take place. They won't be able to cheat. We will know it if they do. The sanctions will come back on. We will snap back those sanctions, et cetera, et cetera.

Some Members took a bite of that apple and regret that. I did not. I am sure not going to take another bite of that apple, and no one else should view this current negotiation with Iran without putting it in the context of what was done before. We have been here before. We need to learn the lessons from that. We now know that North Korea possesses dozens of nuclear weapons and the ballistic missile capacity to deliver those weapons. We now know they cheated blatantly and we did not know it. The so-called guarantee of verification was not accomplished and not achieved.

So before making a final decision on the Iran so-called deal, we need to learn the lessons from the Clinton administration and the agreement with North Korea. The similarities between the secret negotiations then and the secret ones now are remarkable.

In 1994, a key sticking point was complete access to nuclear sites, and then, too, we caved in order to get the deal.

In 1994, the White House and major media outlets trumpeted a deal that would make the world safer—a victory for diplomacy over force and hostility. Those who did not see this as something that was going to be enforced were called warmongers.

Here is the choice, war or peace. Some choice. North Korea promised to forgo their nuclear weapons ambitions, and although I could not vote to support President Clinton's request, enough of the Senate did to approve the agreement with North Korea.

Now we know they have between 20 to 40 nuclear weapons, possibly miniaturized, ICBMs—intercontinental ballistic missiles—to put them on and recently tested submarine launch missiles.

Another lesson is the time gap between the heralded diplomatic breakthrough and the revelation that we had been taken to the cleaners. It took years to learn what we had really done in North Korea and not done in North Korea.

The failure of a bad deal with Iran will not be evident to most of us for years perhaps—perhaps even 10, 11 or 12 years, even when President Obama concedes that Iran's nuclear breakout time will be zero.

In fact, such a delay—in the unlikely event Iran actually complies with a deal—is the stated objective of the P5+1 negotiators—to impose a delay of a decade or so on Iran's nuclear weap-

ons program. That is what they will define as success.

But we must remember this: Today's brutal, unhinged, nuclear-armed North Korea is actually a product of misguided and naive American diplomacy, sold to the Senate as something other than what it was. We now know the agreement with North Korea was not a diplomatic victory but a diplomatic and policy failure, an absolute failure. My deep concern is that this time many will, once again, see the emerging deal as a great victory for diplomacy, no matter what it contains.

The utterly false claim that it presents a choice between peaceful resolution of a dispute and war, as a consequence of not arranging and agreeing to a deal, will be a central part of the discourse and salesmanship that will confront us as Senators. Those opposed will potentially be labeled as war mongers.

It is good of us to remember something that was said by Winston Churchill leading up to World War II: Peace at any price does not lead to peace. It only lengthens the path for war with far greater consequences in terms of cost or blood.

So, for us, we are going to have to stand up to those who posit the false choice between peace and between war. We have a more difficult obligation of historic consequences, looking to the following decade. Such a duty must not be guided by party. It must not be guided by politics. It must not be guided by deference either to the White House, our own leadership or even our constituents.

We must look at each and every detail of any agreement presented to us to reach a judgment on whether this so-called deal with Iran will prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capability. Then, and only then, we must decide on that basis whether to approve or reject the deal that will be presented to us by the President and his Secretary of State. To do anything less than fulfilling this obligation and this duty that each one of us has, will be a failure of our duty as a U.S. Senator, with historic consequences if we get it wrong.

My hope, prayer, wish, desire, and admonition is that each one of us sees this as something with historic consequences that will affect not only the future of our Nation and our people but will affect the future of the world. Therefore, we must give full attention and every ounce of our best wisdom and judgment in determining, not for political or party or any other reason—other than finding out and determining whether this deal is acceptable or not acceptable and make our yes be yes and our no be no and well reasoned, well judged, and well decided.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

#### POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AWARENESS DAY

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this Saturday, June 27, marks Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder—or PTSD—Awareness Day.

This marks a critical opportunity to remind people about the prevalence of mental illnesses such as PTSD among our Active-Duty troops and our veterans. By generating more awareness, we can help remove the stigma about PTSD and encourage people to seek treatment and, in turn, save lives. PTSD is a serious problem affecting too many of our country's bravest individuals, and we must do more to help our heroes.

According to a study by the RAND Corporation, 20 percent of Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans report symptoms of PTSD and, of those, only about half actually seek treatment.

Our Nation made a promise to our men and women in uniform: When they come home from war and their time in service to our country, we will be there for them. We need to have the same concern for our servicemembers' mental health as we do for their physical health. For far too long, we have been focused on the physical wounds of war, but as many of our veterans know too well, the mental wounds also inflict great damage.

I am proud to serve as a Senator from a State with a rich legacy of service. I am proud to be the son of a U.S. marine. One in ten Montanans have proudly served in our Armed Forces, making the Treasure State home to more veterans per capita than almost any other State in our Nation. According to the VA, Montana is home to nearly 100,000 veterans, 75,000 of whom served our Nation during wartime.

As the son of a marine, I strongly believe we have a duty to ensure that the promises we have made to these men and these women are kept. There is no greater honor or responsibility than fighting for our veterans. We owe them our freedom. We owe them nothing but our best. Anything less is unacceptable.

I have had many conversations with the brave men and women who have gone overseas in the name of freedom, and one of the many concerns they have expressed is the negative stigma surrounding post-traumatic stress in our military. For too long, our service men and women have attempted to hide mental health issues from their superiors out of fear of being discharged. That is why I am committed to raising PTSD awareness to overcome the misinformation and the stigma surrounding these mental health challenges.

I am proud to be working on S. 1567 with GARY PETERS and THOM TILLIS to ensure due process for veterans who suffer from mental health illnesses and may have been erroneously given an administrative discharge rather than an honorable discharge. It helps ensure that Active-Duty servicemembers who

suffer from invisible wounds, like PTSD and traumatic brain injuries, also called TBIs, are not incorrectly administratively discharged, putting their hard-earned benefits at risk. This bill is just a small step that Congress can take toward ensuring that the stigma facing PTSD is lifted and hopefully allowing more veterans to seek out treatment for PTSD.

In the last few years, I am pleased to see that our country has taken steps to ensure that our troops and veterans get the mental health services they need upon their return home. More than ever, troops and veterans are seeking treatment. They are receiving timely diagnosis, they are getting needed care.

We have a long way to go. Too many veterans are taking their own lives and, unfortunately, Montana consistently ranks at the top for suicides in our country. One story from Montana particularly resonated with me. In fact, it occurred in my hometown of Bozeman. I went from kindergarten through college in Bozeman. On May 29, 2013, U.S. Army PFC Wade Christiansen took his own life. He was 23 years old. Private First Class Christiansen served his country as a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division and was deployed to Afghanistan with his unit in 2009. During an ambush, he sustained severe injuries to his face and to his arms.

After his return to Montana, Wade struggled with both the physical and the mental healing process. Wade's brother Matt talked about how Wade's mood would change when he wouldn't be able to take his medication when the VA failed to get him his medications on time.

I wish I could stand here and tell you that Wade Christiansen's story is unique. Unfortunately, he is just one of the many veterans who committed suicide in my State that year. In fact, between 2004 and 2013, there were 566 suicides by Montana veterans. In Montana and across the Nation, too many of our veterans struggle with PTSD, they struggle with depression. Veteran depression not only affects the individual but also the loved ones closest to the veteran as well. The emotional toll on the family is immense. To have a loved one serve overseas, only to come back as a shell of what they once were is difficult.

PTSD Awareness Day invites us to face the larger issues of veterans who are suffering from post-traumatic stress. We do everything in our power to protect our servicemembers while they are overseas. We must do the same to address their needs once they return home. That includes reducing the stigma attached to PTSD and doing more to help our brave veterans find good-paying jobs and transition back into civilian life.

Now is the time to act to work toward real solutions that protect our veterans here at home. They are an embodiment of the ideals this Nation holds dear, and I believe it is our job to

do everything in our power to protect them.

Before I end my remarks, I want to encourage everyone, if they or a loved one is struggling with mental illness or PTSD, there is help available.

You can visit [www.ptsd.va.gov](http://www.ptsd.va.gov)—[www.ptsd.va.gov](http://www.ptsd.va.gov)—where they will find resources that are available for our veterans.

Mental illness is not something anyone should have to go through alone. Seeking help is not a sign of weakness, but instead it is a testament to individual character.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

#### NUCLEAR AGREEMENT WITH IRAN

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I wish to begin by talking about two subjects. The first of those is the nuclear agreement that our Nation and five other nations are seeking to negotiate with Iran, and the second is I wish to do something we don't do often enough and thank some people, people who serve all of us, some folks in the Coast Guard.

But I wish to start with the agreement that we and part of the five permanent members of the Security Council, plus one—Germany—are attempting to negotiate with the country of Iran. We are closing in, I hope, on a historic nuclear agreement with Iran.

Today, the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, France, and Germany are hard at work trying to hammer out a final nuclear deal with Iran that will hopefully put an end to that country's pursuit of nuclear weapons. We have a key role to play in the fate of this potential nuclear deal.

If the P5+1 and Iran can forge a final deal, then Congress will have its chance to support or reject it by voting on a resolution that would prohibit lifting the sanctions against Iran. So it is my great hope that when Congress comes back from our Fourth of July recess—holiday recess—we will be returning to the news that the negotiators have succeeded in striking what they believe to be a fair deal.

We will then begin our job of considering whether that deal represents the best path forward for our Nation's security and the security of other nations, including our allies.

Should this agreement come together, I will assess the final nuclear deal on how it implements three key requirements that were articulated in last April's nuclear framework. Let me just take a moment and explain these three requirements.

First, any final agreement must block all of Iran's pathways to developing a nuclear weapon. The Iranians will have to agree to measures that prohibit them from acquiring weapons-grade plutonium, enriching enough uranium to build a bomb and developing a covert nuclear program.

Fortunately, as part of April's nuclear framework, the P5+1 agreed in

principle to close off Iran's four pathways to a nuclear weapon, and here is how.

Iran would no longer have a source of weapons-grade plutonium, as the framework requires Iran's heavy water reactor to be redesigned so that it no longer generates a plutonium byproduct needed for a bomb.

Iran would lose one path to acquiring enough enriched uranium to build a bomb by being forced to reduce its current centrifuge inventory of almost 20,000 down to 5,000 units. Moreover, the remaining 5,000 centrifuges would be Iran's oldest and least capable variants, making it almost impossible for Iran to restart weapons-grade enrichment activities.

Under the framework, Iran would lose its other path to acquiring enough enriched uranium for a nuclear weapon. Iran will be required to dramatically reduce its stockpile of enriched uranium from 10 tons to just 300 kilograms and will not be able to enrich above 3.7 percent.

Lastly, the framework eliminates the ability of Iran to covertly develop a nuclear weapon by monitoring not just the declared facilities but also subjecting the country's entire nuclear supply chain to inspections and continuous surveillance.

If a final agreement makes good on these promises in a verifiable way—in a verifiable way—then it will earn my support.

Some have argued that a final agreement must require Iran to dismantle its entire nuclear infrastructure so that it cannot enrich uranium even for peaceful nuclear energy. This is an unnecessary requirement on Iran in my view. If that country agrees to these four roadblocks to a nuclear weapon, then Iran should be able to maintain an enrichment program that is verifiably limited to producing only peaceful nuclear energy.

That brings me to my second requirement. In any final agreement, Iran must submit to uncomfortable and intrusive inspections.

If weapons inspectors for the International Atomic Energy Agency identify a facility they suspect of housing illicit nuclear activity, then these inspectors should be granted access to these undeclared sites. If Iran fails to grant access to the inspectors, then Iran should be in violation of the agreement, and that should trigger expedited and appropriate consequences for Iran.

In the weeks since the announcement of the April framework agreement, we have heard some contradictory claims coming from Iran's Supreme Leader, the Ayatollah Khamenei. He has said that Iran will not allow inspections of military sites.

Well, perhaps the Supreme Leader is only playing to a hard-line domestic audience in Iran. Perhaps he is attempting to return and to rhetorically