

HATCH], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1491, a bill to reform antimicrobial pesticide registration, and for other purposes.

S. 1644

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1644, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation) to the products of Romania.

S. 1687

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1687, a bill to provide for annual payments from the surplus funds of the Federal Reserve System to cover the interest on obligations issued by the Financing Corporation.

S. 1729

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1729, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to stalking.

S. 1730

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1730, a bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to make the Act more effective in preventing oil pollution in the Nation's waters through enhanced prevention of, and improved response to, oil spills, and to ensure that citizens and communities injured by oil spills are promptly and fully compensated, and for other purposes.

S. 1794

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1794, a bill to amend chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for the forfeiture of retirement benefits in the case of any Member of Congress, congressional employee, or Federal justice or judge who is convicted of an offense relating to official duties of that individual, and for the forfeiture of the retirement allowance of the President for such a conviction.

S. 1871

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1871, a bill to expand the Pettaquamscutt Cove National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

S. 1890

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1890, a bill to increase Federal protection against arson and other destruction of places of religious worship.

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1890, *supra*.

AMENDMENT NO. 4090

At the request of Mr. HELMS, his name was added as a cosponsor of

amendment No. 4090 proposed to S. 1745, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4165

At the request of Mr. DODD, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4165 intended to be proposed to S. 1745, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4166

At the request of Mr. DODD, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4166 intended to be proposed to S. 1745, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4266

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BUMPERS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4266 proposed to S. 1745, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4266 proposed to S. 1745, *supra*.

SENATE RESOLUTION 271—ORIGINAL RESOLUTION REPORTED EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following original resolution:

S. RES. 271

Whereas under the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong of 1984, the People's Republic of China will assume sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997.

Whereas both the People's Republic of China and Great Britain committed themselves to the Joint Declaration's explicit provisions for Hong Kong's future;

Whereas the Joint Declaration is a binding international agreement registered at the United Nations that guarantees Hong Kong a "high degree of autonomy" except in defense and foreign affairs, an elected legislature, an executive accountable to the elected legislature, and an independent judiciary with final power of adjudication over Hong Kong law;

Whereas the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 expresses the support of the United States Congress for full implementation of the Joint Declaration and declared that—

(1) the United States has a "strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong";

(2) "the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong";

(3) "a fully successful transition in the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong must safeguard human rights in and of themselves"; and

(4) "human rights also serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity";

Whereas on September 17, 1995, the Legislative Council was elected for a 4-year term expiring in 1999;

Whereas the election of Hong Kong's legislature is the cornerstone of the principle that the people of Hong Kong shall enjoy "one country, two systems" after the Government of the People's Republic of China assumes sovereignty over Hong Kong; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and its appointed Preparatory Committee have announced their intention to abolish the elected Legislative Council and appoint a provisional legislature: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the Senate finds that—

(1) respect for Hong Kong's autonomy and preservation of its institutions will contribute to the stability and economic prosperity of the region; and

(2) the United States has an interest in compliance with treaty obligations.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom should uphold their international obligations specified in the Joint Declaration, including the commitment to an elected legislature in Hong Kong after June 30, 1997;

(2) the establishment of an appointed legislature would be a violation of the Joint Declaration, and the People's Republic of China should allow the Legislative Council elected in September 1995 to serve its full elected term; and

(3) the President and the Secretary of State should communicate to the People's Republic of China and to the Hong Kong government and Legislative Council the full support of the United States for Hong Kong's autonomy and the interest of the United States in full compliance by both the People's Republic of China and Great Britain with the Joint Declaration as a matter of international law.

SEC. 2. As used in this resolution, the term "Joint Declaration" means the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing on December 19, 1984.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 272—TO
AMENDMENT SENATE RESOLU-
TION 246

Mr. D'AMATO submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 272

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 246, 104th Congress, agreed to April 17, 1996, is amended in section 1(1)(A), by inserting before the semicolon "incurred during the period beginning on May 17, 1995, and ending on February 29, 1996, or during the period beginning on April 17, 1996, and ending on June 17, 1996".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHOR-
IZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR
1997

KYL AMENDMENTS NOS. 4278-4280

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. KYL submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1745) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for military activities to the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 4278

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. 237. DEPLOYMENT OF THEATER MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEMS UNDER THE ABM TREATY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The threat posed to the national security of the United States, the Armed Forces, and our friends and allies by the proliferation of ballistic missiles is significant and growing, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

(2) The deployment of theater missile defense systems will deny potential adversaries the option of threatening or attacking United States forces, coalition partners of the United States, or allies of the United States with ballistic missiles armed with weapons of mass destruction as a way of offsetting the operational and technical advantages of the United States Armed Forces and the armed forces of our coalition partners and allies.

(3) Although technology control regimes and other forms of international arms control agreements can contribute to non-proliferation, such measures are inadequate for dealing with missile proliferation and should not be viewed as alternatives to missile defense systems and other active and passive measures.

(4) The Department of Defense is currently considering for deployment as theater missile defense interceptors certain systems determined to comply with the ABM Treaty, including PAC3, THAAD, Navy Lower Tier, and Navy Upper Tier (also known as Navy Wide Area Defense).

(5) In the case of the ABM Treaty, as with all other arms control treaties to which the United States is signatory, each signatory bears the responsibility of ensuring that its actions comply with the treaty, and the manner of such compliance need not be a

subject of negotiation between the signatories.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the theater missile defense systems currently considered for deployment by the Department of Defense comply with the ABM Treaty.

(c) DEPLOYMENT OF SYSTEMS.—The Secretary of Defense may proceed with the development, testing, and deployment of the theater missile defense systems currently considered for deployment by the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT No. 4279

At the appropriate place, insert:

Subtitle —National Missile Defense

SEC. 261. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Defend America Act of 1996".

SEC. 262. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Although the United States possesses the technological means to develop and deploy defensive systems that would be highly effective in countering limited ballistic missile threats to its territory, the United States has not deployed such systems and currently has no policy to do so.

(2) The threat that is posed to the national security of the United States by the proliferation of ballistic missiles is significant and growing, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

(3) The trend in ballistic missile proliferation is toward longer range and increasingly sophisticated missiles.

(4) Several countries that are hostile to the United States (including North Korea, Iran, Libya, and Iraq) have demonstrated an interest in acquiring ballistic missiles capable of reaching the United States.

(5) The Intelligence Community of the United States has confirmed that North Korea is developing an intercontinental ballistic missile that will be capable of reaching Alaska or beyond once deployed.

(6) There are ways for determined countries to acquire missiles capable of threatening the United States with little warning by means other than indigenous development.

(7) Because of the dire consequences to the United States of not being prepared to defend itself against a rogue missile attack and the long-lead time associated with preparing an effective defense, it is prudent to commence a national missile defense deployment effort before new ballistic missile threats to the United States are unambiguously confirmed.

(8) The timely deployment by the United States of an effective national missile defense system will reduce the incentives for countries to develop or otherwise acquire intercontinental ballistic missiles, thereby inhibiting as well as countering the proliferation of missiles and weapons of mass destruction.

(9) Deployment by the United States of a national missile defense system will reduce concerns about the threat of an accidental or unauthorized ballistic missile attack on the United States.

(10) The offense-only approach to strategic deterrence presently followed by the United States and Russia is fundamentally adversarial and is not a suitable basis for stability in a world in which the United States and the states of the former Soviet Union are seeking to normalize relations and eliminate Cold War attitudes and arrangements.

(11) Pursuing a transition to a form of strategic deterrence based increasingly on defensive capabilities and strategies is in the interest of all countries seeking to preserve and enhance strategic stability.

(12) The deployment of a national missile defense system capable of defending the

United States against limited ballistic missile attacks would (A) strengthen deterrence at the levels of forces agreed to by the United States and Russia under the START I Treaty, and (B) further strengthen deterrence if reductions below START I levels are implemented in the future.

(13) Article XIII of the ABM Treaty envisions "possible changes in the strategic situation which have a bearing on the provisions of this treaty".

(14) Articles XIII and XIV of the treaty establish means for the parties to amend the treaty, and the parties have in the past used those means to amend the treaty.

(15) Article XV of the treaty establishes the means for a party to withdraw from the treaty, upon six months notice "if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests".

(16) Previous discussions between the United States and Russia, based on Russian President Yeltsin's proposal for a Global Protection System, envisioned an agreement to amend the ABM Treaty to allow (among other measures) deployment of as many as four ground-based interceptor sites in addition to the one site permitted under the ABM Treaty and unrestricted exploitation of sensors based within the atmosphere and in space.

SEC. 263. NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE POLICY.

(a) It is the policy of the United States to deploy by the end of 2003 a National Missile Defense system that—

(1) is capable of providing a highly-effective defense of the territory of the United States against limited, unauthorized, or accidental ballistic missile attacks; and

(2) will be augmented over time to provide a layered defense against larger and more sophisticated ballistic missile threats as they emerge.

(b) It is the policy of the United States to seek a cooperative transition to a regime that does not feature an offense-only form of deterrence as the basis for strategic stability.

SEC. 264. NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM.—To implement the policy established in section 263(a), the Secretary of Defense shall develop for deployment an affordable and operationally effective National Missile Defense (NMD) system which shall achieve an initial operational capability (IOC) by the end of 2003.

(b) ELEMENTS OF THE NMD SYSTEM.—The system to be developed for deployment shall include the following elements:

(1) An interceptor system that optimizes defensive coverage of the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii against limited, accidental, or unauthorized ballistic missile attacks and includes one or a combination of the following:

(A) Ground-based interceptors.

(B) Sea-based interceptors.

(C) Space-based kinetic energy interceptors.

(D) Space-based directed energy systems.

(2) Fixed ground-based radars.

(3) Space-based sensors, including the Space and Missile Tracking System.

(4) Battle management, command, control, and communications (BM/C³).

SEC. 265. IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

The Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) upon the enactment of this Act, promptly initiate required preparatory and planning actions that are necessary so as to be capable of meeting the initial operational capability (IOC) date specified in section 264(a);