

studies of parameters that are shown not to affect long-term repository performance.

“SEC. 702. REPORTING.

“(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Within 180 days of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall report to Congress on its planned actions for implementing the provisions of this Act, including the development of the Integrated Waste Management System. Such report shall include—

“(1) an analysis of the Secretary’s progress in meeting its statutory and contractual obligation to accept title to, possession of, and delivery of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste beginning no later than November 30, 1999, and in accordance with the acceptance schedule;

“(2) a detailed schedule and timeline showing each action that the Secretary intends to take to meet the Secretary’s obligations under this Act and the contracts;

“(3) a detailed description of the Secretary’s contingency plans in the event that the Secretary is unable to meet the planned schedule and timeline; and

“(4) an analysis by the Secretary of its funding needs for fiscal years 1997 through 2001.

“(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—On each anniversary of the submittal of the report required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall make annual reports to the Congress for the purpose of updating the information contained in such report. The annual reports shall be brief and shall notify the Congress of:

“(1) any modifications to the Secretary’s schedule and timeline for meeting its obligations under this Act;

“(2) the reasons for such modifications, and the status of the implementation of any of the Secretary’s contingency plans; and

“(3) the Secretary’s analysis of its funding needs for the ensuring 5 fiscal years.

“SEC. 703. EFFECTIVE DATE.

“This Act shall become effective two days after enactment.”.

THE FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

**BROWN (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 5058**

Mr. BROWN (for himself), Mr. SIMON, Mr. ROTH, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. HELMS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SPENCER, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GORTON, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. STEVENS, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, supra; as follows:

On page 198, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

TITLE _____—NATO ENLARGEMENT FACILITATION ACT OF 1996

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “NATO Enlargement Facilitation Act of 1996”.

SEC. ___02. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has played an essential role in guaranteeing the security, freedom, and prosperity of the United States and its partners in the Alliance.

(2) The NATO Alliance is, and has been since its inception, purely defensive in character, and it poses no threat to any nation. The enlargement of the NATO Alliance to include as full and equal members emerging

democracies in Central and Eastern Europe will serve to reinforce stability and security in Europe by fostering their integration into the structures which have created and sustained peace in Europe since 1945. Their admission into NATO will not threaten any nation. America’s security, freedom, and prosperity remain linked to the security of the countries of Europe.

(3) The sustained commitment of the member countries of NATO to a mutual defense has made possible the democratic transformation of Central and Eastern Europe. Members of the Alliance can and should play a critical role in addressing the security challenges of the post-Cold War era and in creating the stable environment needed for those emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe to successfully complete political and economic transformation.

(4) The United States continues to regard the political independence and territorial integrity of all emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe as vital to European peace and security.

(5) The active involvement by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe has made the Partnership for Peace program an important forum to foster cooperation between NATO and those countries seeking NATO membership.

(6) NATO has enlarged its membership on 3 different occasions since 1949.

(7) Congress supports the admission of new members to NATO at an early date and has sought to facilitate the admission of new members into NATO.

(8) As new members of NATO assume the responsibilities of Alliance membership, the costs of maintaining stability in Europe will be shared more widely. Facilitation of the enlargement process will require current members of NATO, and the United States in particular, to demonstrate the political will needed to build on successful ongoing programs such as the Warsaw Initiative and the Partnership for Peace by making available the resources necessary to supplement efforts prospective new members are themselves undertaking.

(9) New members will be full members of the Alliance, enjoying all rights and assuming all the obligations under the Washington Treaty.

(10) Cooperative regional peacekeeping initiatives involving emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe that have expressed interest in joining NATO, such as the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion, the Polish-Lithuanian Joint Peacekeeping Force, and the Polish-Ukrainian Peacekeeping Force, can make an important contribution to European peace and security and international peacekeeping efforts, can assist those countries preparing to assume the responsibilities of possible NATO membership, and accordingly should receive appropriate support from the United States.

(11) NATO remains the only multilateral security organization capable of conducting effective military operations and preserving security and stability of the Euro-Atlantic region.

(12) NATO is an important diplomatic forum and has played a positive role in defusing tensions between members of the Alliance and, as a result, no military action has occurred between two Alliance member states since the inception of NATO in 1949.

(13) The admission to NATO of emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe which are found to be in a position to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty would contribute to international peace and enhance the security of the region. Countries which have become democracies and established market economies, which practice good neighborly relations, and which have

established effective democratic civilian control over their defense establishments and attained a degree of interoperability with NATO, should be evaluated for their potential to further the principles of the North Atlantic Treaty.

(14) A number of Central and Eastern European countries have expressed interest in NATO membership, and have taken concrete steps to demonstrate this commitment, including their participation in Partnership for Peace activities.

(15) The Caucasus region remains important geographically and politically to the future security of Central Europe. As NATO proceeds with the process of enlargement, the United States and NATO should continue to examine all appropriate means to strengthen the sovereignty and enhance the security of U.N.-recognized countries in that region.

(16) In recognition that not all countries which have requested membership in NATO will necessarily qualify at the same pace, the accession date for each new member will vary.

(17) The provision of additional NATO transition assistance should include those emerging democracies most ready for closer ties with NATO and should be designed to assist other countries meeting specified criteria of eligibility to move forward toward eventual NATO membership.

(18) The Congress of the United States finds in particular that Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic have made significant progress toward achieving the stated criteria and should be eligible for the additional assistance described in this bill.

(19) The evaluation of future membership in NATO for emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe should be based on the progress of those nations in meeting criteria for NATO membership, which require enhancement of NATO’s security and the approval of all NATO members.

(20) The process of NATO enlargement entails the agreement of the governments of all NATO members in accordance with Article 10 of the Washington Treaty.

SEC. ___03. UNITED STATES POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to join with the NATO allies of the United States to adapt the role of the NATO Alliance in the post-Cold War world;

(2) to actively assist the emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe in their transition so that such countries may eventually qualify for NATO membership; and

(3) to work to define a constructive and cooperative political and security relationship between an enlarged NATO and the Russian Federation.

SEC. ___04. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING FURTHER ENLARGEMENT OF NATO.

It is the sense of the Congress that in order to promote economic stability and security in Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Albania, Moldova, and Ukraine—

(1) the United States should continue and expand its support for the full and active participation of these countries in activities appropriate for qualifying for NATO membership;

(2) the United States Government should use all diplomatic means available to press the European Union to admit as soon as possible any country which qualifies for membership;

(3) the United States Government and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should continue and expand their support for military exercises and peacekeeping initiatives between and among these nations, nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Russia; and

(4) the process of enlarging NATO to include emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe should not stop with the admission of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic as full members of the NATO Alliance.

SEC. ___05. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA.

In view of the forcible incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania into the Soviet Union in 1940 under the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the refusal of the United States and other countries to recognize that incorporation for over 50 years, it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have valid historical security concerns that must be taken into account by the United States; and

(2) Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania should not be disadvantaged in seeking to join NATO by virtue of their forcible incorporation into the Soviet Union.

SEC. ___06. DESIGNATION OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR NATO ENLARGEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following countries are designated as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 and shall be deemed to have been so designated pursuant to section 203(d) of such Act: Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

(b) DESIGNATION OF OTHER COUNTRIES.—The President shall designate other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act if such countries—

(1) have expressed a clear desire to join NATO;

(2) have begun an individualized dialogue with NATO in preparation for accession;

(3) are strategically significant to an effective NATO defense; and

(4) meet the other criteria outlined in section 203(d) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Subsection (a) does not preclude the designation by the President of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Moldova, Ukraine, or any other emerging democracy in Central and Eastern Europe pursuant to section 203(d) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

SEC. ___07. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATO ENLARGEMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 1997 for the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a)—

(1) not less than \$20,000,000 shall be available for the subsidy cost, as defined in section 502(5) of the Credit Reform Act of 1990, of direct loans pursuant to the authority of section 203(c)(4) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (relating to the "Foreign Military Financing Program");

(2) not less than \$30,000,000 shall be available for assistance on a grant basis pursuant to the authority of section 203(c)(4) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (relating to the "Foreign Military Financing Program"); and

(3) not more than \$10,000,000 shall be available for assistance pursuant to the authority of section 203(c)(3) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (relating to international military education and training).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under this section are authorized to be appropriated in addition to such amounts as otherwise may be available for such purposes.

SEC. ___08. REGIONAL AIRSPACE INITIATIVE AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Funds described in subsection (b) are authorized to be made available to support the implementation of the Regional Airspace Initiative and the Partnership for Peace Information Management System, including—

(1) the procurement of items in support of these programs; and

(2) the transfer of such items to countries participating in these programs, which may include Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine, Albania, and Slovenia.

(b) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—Funds described in this subsection are funds that are available—

(1) during any fiscal year under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 with respect to countries eligible for assistance under that Act; or

(2) during fiscal year 1997 under any Act to carry out the Warsaw Initiative.

SEC. ___09. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.

(a) PRIORITY DELIVERY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the provision and delivery of excess defense articles under the authority of section 203(c) (1) and (2) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 and section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be given priority to the maximum extent feasible over the provision and delivery of such excess defense articles to all other countries except those countries referred to in section 541 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103-306; 108 Stat. 1640).

(b) COOPERATIVE REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING INITIATIVES.—The Congress encourages the President to provide excess defense articles and other appropriate assistance to cooperative regional peacekeeping initiatives involving emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe that have expressed an interest in joining NATO in order to enhance their ability to contribute to European peace and security and international peacekeeping efforts.

SEC. ___10. MODERNIZATION OF DEFENSE CAPABILITY.

The Congress endorses efforts by the United States to modernize the defense capability of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and any other countries designated by the President pursuant to section 203(d) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994, by exploring with such countries options for the sale or lease to such countries of weapons systems compatible with those used by NATO members, including air defense systems, advanced fighter aircraft, and telecommunications infrastructure.

SEC. ___11. TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.

Section 203(f) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) TERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY.—(1) The eligibility of a country designated under subsection (d) for the program established in subsection (a) shall terminate 30 days after the President makes a certification under paragraph (2) unless, within the 30-day period, the Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the termination of eligibility.

"(2) Whenever the President determines that the government of a country designated under subsection (d)—

"(A) no longer meets the criteria set forth in subsection (d)(2)(A);

"(B) is hostile to the NATO Alliance; or

"(C) poses a national security threat to the United States,

then the President shall so certify to the appropriate congressional committees.

"(3) Nothing in this title affects the eligibility of countries to participate under other provisions of law in programs described in this Act."

SEC. ___12. AMENDMENTS TO THE NATO PARTICIPATION ACT.

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended in sections 203(a), 203(d)(1), and 203(d)(2) by striking "countries emerging from communist domination" each place it appears and inserting "emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-446; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 206. DEFINITIONS.

"The term 'emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe' includes, but is not limited to, Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine."

SEC. ___13. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) EMERGING DEMOCRACIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.—The term "emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe" includes, but is not limited to, Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

(2) NATO.—The term "NATO" means the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

INOUYE AMENDMENT NO. 5059

Mr. McCONNELL (for Mr. INOUYE) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, supra; as follows:

On page 198, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING EXPANSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR COMPENSATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

SEC. ____. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) After nearly half a century, tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors continue to be denied justice and compensation by the Government of Germany.

(2) These people who suffered grievously at the hands of the Nazis are now victims of unreasonable and arbitrary rules which keep them outside the framework of the various compensation programs.

(3) Compensation for these victims has been non-existent or, at best, woefully inadequate.

(4) The time has come to right this terrible wrong.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—The Congress calls upon the Government of Germany to negotiate in good faith with the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany to broaden the categories of those eligible for compensation so that the injustice of uncompensated Holocaust survivors may be corrected before it is too late.

On page 117, line 14, before the period insert the following: "Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading \$25,000,000 shall be available for the legal restructuring necessary to support a decentralized market-oriented economic system, including enactment of necessary substantive commercial law, implementation of reforms necessary to establish an independent judiciary and bar, legal education for judges, attorneys, and law students, and education of

the public designed to promote understanding of a law-based economy”.

KYL AMENDMENT NO. 5060

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. KYL) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, *supra*; as follows:

On page 117, line 14, before the period insert the following: “: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading \$25,000,000 shall be available for the legal restructuring necessary to support a decentralized market-oriented economic system, including enactment of necessary substantive commercial law, implementation of reforms necessary to establish an independent judiciary and bar, legal education for judges, attorneys, and law students, and education of the public designed to promote understanding of a law-based economy”.

LIEBERMAN (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 5061

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. LIEBERMAN, for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, *supra*; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert:

Findings. The United Nations, recognizing the need for justice in the former Yugoslavia, established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the “International Criminal Tribunal”);

United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993 requires states to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal;

The parties to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and associated Annexes (in this resolution referred to as the “Peace Agreement”) negotiated in Dayton, Ohio and signed in Paris, France, on December 14, 1995, accepted, in Article IX, the obligation “to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law”;

The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, agreed to as Annex 4 of the Peace Agreement, provides, in Article IX, that “No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in Bosnia and Herzegovina”;

The International Criminal Tribunal has issued 57 indictments against individuals from all parties to the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia;

The International Criminal Tribunal continues to investigate gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia with a view to further indictments against the perpetrators;

On July 25, 1995, the International Criminal Tribunal issued an indictment for Radovan Karadzic, president of the Bosnian Serb administration of Pale, and Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb administration and charged them with genocide and crimes against humanity, violations of the law or customs of war, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, arising from atrocities perpetrated against the civilian population throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina, for the sniping campaign against civilians in Sarajevo, and for the

taking of United Nations peacekeepers as hostages and for their use as human shields;

On November 16, 1995, Karadzic and Mladic were indicted a second time by the International Criminal Tribunal, charged with genocide for the killing of up to 6,000 Muslims in Srebrenica, Bosnia, in July 1995;

The United Nations Security Council, in adopting Resolution 1022 on November 22, 1995, decided that economic sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the so-called Republika Srpska would be reimposed if, at any time, the High Representative or the IFOR commander informs the Security Council that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Bosnian Serb authorities are failing significantly to meet their obligations under the Peace Agreement;

The so-called Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) have failed to arrest and turn over for prosecution indicted war criminals, including Karadzic and Mladic;

Efforts to politically isolate Karadzic and Mladic have failed thus far and would in any case be insufficient to comply with the Peace Agreement and bring peace with justice to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

The International Criminal Tribunal issued International warrants for the arrest of Karadzic and Mladic on July 11, 1996.

In the so-called Republika Srpska freedom of the press and freedom of assembly are severely limited and violence against ethnic and religious minorities and opposition figures is on the rise;

It will be difficult for national elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina to take place meaningfully so long as key war criminals, including Karadzic and Mladic, remain at large and able to influence political and military developments;

On June 6, 1996, the President of the International Criminal Tribunal, declaring that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's failure to extradite indicted war criminals is a blatant violation of the Peace Agreement and of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, called on the High Representative to reimpose economic sanctions on the so-called Republika Srpska and on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and

The apprehension and prosecution of indicted war criminals is essential for peace and reconciliation to be achieved and democracy to be established throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is the sense of the Senate finds that the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia merits continued and increased United States support for its efforts to investigate and bring to justice the perpetrators of gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia.

(b) It is the sense of the Senate that the President of the United States should support the request of the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for the High Representative to reimpose full economic sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the so-called Republika Srpska, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 (1995), until the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb authorities have complied with their obligations under the Peace Agreement and United Nations Security Council Resolutions to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal.

(c) It is further the sense of the Senate that the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR), in carrying out its mandate, should make it an urgent priority to detain and bring to justice persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal.

(d) It is further the sense of the Senate that states in the former Yugoslavia should not be admitted to international organizations and fora until and unless they have complied with their obligations under the Peace Agreement and United Nations Security Council Resolutions to cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States.

PRESSLER (AND D'AMATO) AMENDMENTS NOS. 5062-5063

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. PRESSLER, for himself and Mr. D'AMATO) proposed two amendments to the bill, H.R. 3540, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 5062

On page 198, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SENSE OF SENATE ON DELIVERY BY CHINA OF CRUISE MISSILES TO IRAN

SEC. 580. (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) On February 22, 1996, the Director of Central Intelligence informed the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China had delivered cruise missiles to Iran.

(2) On June 19, 1996, the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs informed Congress that the Department of State had evidence of Chinese-produced cruise missiles in Iran.

(3) On at least three occasions in 1996, including July 15, 1996, the Commander of the United States Fifth Fleet has pointed to the threat posed by Chinese-produced cruise missiles to the 15,000 United States sailors and marines stationed in the Persian Gulf region.

(4) Section 1605 of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (title XVI of Public Law 102-484; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) both requires and authorizes the President to impose sanctions against any foreign government that delivers cruise missiles to Iran.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately halt the delivery of cruise missiles and other advanced conventional weapons to Iran; and

(2) the President should enforce all appropriate United States laws with respect to the delivery by that government of cruise missiles to Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 5063

On page 198, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SENSE OF SENATE ON DELIVERY BY CHINA OF BALLISTIC MISSILE TECHNOLOGY TO SYRIA

SEC. 580. (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) Credible information exists indicating that defense industrial trading companies of the People's Republic of China may have transferred ballistic missile technology to Syria.

(2) On October 4, 1994, the Government of the People's Republic of China entered into a written agreement with the United States pledging not to export missiles or related technology that would violate the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

(3) Section 73(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797(f)) states that, when determining whether a foreign person may be subject to United States sanctions for transferring technology listed on the MTCR Annex, it should be a rebuttable presumption that such technology is designed for use in a missile listed on the MTCR Annex if the

President determines that the final destination of the technology is a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)), has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(4) The Secretary of State has determined under the terms of section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 that Syria has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(5) In 1994 Congress explicitly enacted section 73(f) of the Arms Export Control Act in order to target the transfer of ballistic missile technology to terrorist nations.

(6) The presence of ballistic missiles in Syria would pose a threat to United States armed forces and to regional peace and stability in the Middle East.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) it is in the national security interests of the United States and the State of Israel to prevent the spread of ballistic missiles and related technology to Syria;

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should continue to honor its agreement with the United States not to export missiles or related technology that would violate the Missile Technology Control Regime; and

(3) the President should exercise all legal authority available to the President to prevent the spread of ballistic missiles and related technology to Syria.

MCCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 5064

Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MCCAIN) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

REFUGEE STATUS FOR ADULT CHILDREN OF FORMER VIETNAMESE REEDUCATION CAMP INTERNEES RESETTLED UNDER THE ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM

SEC. . (a) ELIGIBILITY FOR ORDERLY DEPARTURE PROGRAM.—For purposes of eligibility for the Orderly Departure Program for nationals of Vietnam, an alien described in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a refugee of special humanitarian concern to the United States within the meaning of section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) and shall be admitted to the United States for resettlement if the alien would be admissible as an immigrant under the Immigration and Nationality Act (except as provided in section 207(c)(3) of that Act).

(b) ALIENS COVERED.—An alien described in this subsection is an alien who—

(1) is the son or daughter of a national of Vietnam who—

(A) was formerly interned in a reeducation camp in Vietnam by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and

(B) has been accepted for resettlement as a refugee under the Orderly Departure Program on or after April 1, 1995;

(2) is 21 years of age or older; and

(3) was unmarried as of the date of acceptance of the alien's parent for resettlement under the Orderly Departure Program.

(c) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—This section supersedes any other provision of law.

MCCONNELL AMENDMENT NO. 5065

Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3540, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill insert the following,

SEC. . 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter,

the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall provide a report in a classified or unclassified form to the Committee on Appropriations including the following information:

(a) a best estimate on fuel used by the military forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK);

(b) the deployment position and military training and activities of the DPRK forces and best estimate of the associated costs of these activities;

(c) steps taken to reduce the DPRK level of forces; and

(d) cooperation, training, or exchanges of information, technology or personnel between the DPRK and any other nation supporting the development or deployment of a ballistic missile capability.

THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACT OF 1996

BRYAN AMENDMENTS NOS. 5066-5077

Mr. BRYAN proposed 12 amendments to the bill S. 1936, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 5066

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

“SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.

“(a) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) in developing and implementing the integrated management system.

“(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any agency action relating to the development or implementation of the integrated management system shall be subject to judicial review.

AMENDMENT NO. 5067

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new provisions:

“SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all Federal laws and regulations in developing and implementing the integrated management system.

“SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT.

“(a) NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) in developing and implementing the integrated management system.

“(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any agency action relating to the development or implementation of the integrated management system shall be subject to judicial review.

“SEC. . CONTRACT DELAYS.

“(a) UNAVOIDABLE DELAYS BY CONTRACT HOLDER OR DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, neither the Department nor the contract holder shall be liable under a contract executed under Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 for damages caused by failure to perform its obligations thereunder, if such failure arises out of causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the party failing to perform. In the event circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the contract holder or the Department—such as acts of God, or of the public enemy, acts

of Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes and unusually severe weather—cause delay in scheduled delivery, acceptance or transport of spent nuclear fuel and/or high-level radioactive waste, the party experiencing the delay will notify the other party as soon as possible after such delay is ascertained and the parties will readjust their schedules, as appropriate, to accommodate such delay.

“(b) AVOIDABLE DELAYS BY CONTRACT HOLDER OR DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in the event of any delay in the delivery acceptance or transport of spent nuclear fuel and/or high-level nuclear waste to or by the Department under contracts executed under Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 caused by circumstances within the reasonable control of either the contract holder or the Department or their respective contractors or suppliers, the charges and schedules specified by this contract will be equitably adjusted to reflect any estimated additional costs incurred by the party not responsible for or contributing to the delay.

“(c) REMEDY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the provision of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall constitute the only remedy available to contract holders or the Department for failure to perform under a contract executed under Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

AMENDMENT NO. 5068

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new provisions:

“SEC. . COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall comply with all Federal laws and regulations in developing and implementing the integrated management system.

“SEC. . CONTRACT DELAYS.

“(a) UNAVOIDABLE DELAYS BY CONTRACT HOLDER OR DEPARTMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, neither the Department nor the contract holder shall be liable under a contract executed under Section 302(a) of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 for damages caused by failure to perform its obligations thereunder, if such failure arises out of causes beyond the control and without the fault of negligence of the party failing to perform. In the event circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the contract holder or the Department—such as acts of God, or of the public enemy, acts of Government in either its sovereign or contractual capacity, fires, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, strikes, freight embargoes and unusually severe weather—cause delay in scheduled delivery, acceptance or transport of spent nuclear fuel and/or high-level radioactive waste, the party experiencing the delay will notify the other party as soon as possible after such delay is ascertained and the parties will readjust their schedules, as appropriate, to accommodate such delay.

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