The amendment (No. 805) was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LEVIN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, we are working—the chairman, the ranking member, and others. I anticipate momentarily a statement from two other Senators that could well be the last items other than the adoption of a series of agreed-upon amendments. Pending that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAGEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, at this time the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, together with Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, will address the Senate on another matter.

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, what is the order at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator needs consent to call up his amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 680, AS MODIFIED

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent I be permitted to call up amendment No. 680.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to modify the amendment at this time, and I send such a modification to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right. The amendment will be so modified.

The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] proposes an amendment numbered 680, as modified.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 680), as modified, is as follows:

Beginning on page 336, line 20, strike all after ''SEC. 1067.'' through ''(50 U.S.C. 401a).'' on line 3 of page 338 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

POW/MIA INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

(a) The Director of Central Intelligence in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall provide analytical support on POW/MIA matters to all Departments and agencies of the Federal Government involved in such matters. The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that all intelligence regarding POW/MIA matters is taken into full account in the analysis of POW/MIA cases by DPMO.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, this is a modification mutually arrived at together with Senator SMITH of New Hampshire and Senator MCCAIN in an effort to try to improve the intelligence-gathering process with respect to POW/MIA matters, and I thank Senator SMITH of New Hampshire for his cooperation and Senator MCCAIN. I think we have strengthened the ability of the process to guarantee that intelligence is going to be properly and fully vetted in the process but at the same time be able to continue the cooperative effort that we have achieved over these last years in that process.

I think the compromise we have arrived at is a thoughtful one and an appropriate one with respect to the best intelligence gathering and control. So I think we have served the process well. I yield the floor.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I appreciate the help of the Senator from Massachusetts on this matter. We have reached agreement. The intent here is to see to it that those who are collecting intelligence on POW/MIA matters both now and in the future would have the opportunity to vet that through the intelligence community, and we have accomplished that with the compromise language, and we accept that language on this side.

Mr. MCCAIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, we had here a problem between the Intelligence Committee and the Armed Services Committee. It was resolved through intense negotiations in the last few minutes. I thank Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, who we all know is the leader on this issue. His commitment to getting a full resolution not only in the past but in the case of conflicts in the future is well known. I thank Senator KERRY for his willingness, obviously, to move forward and comprise.

Again, I thank Senator SMITH of New Hampshire because I believe that this achieves the goal that he sought and at the same time allows us to come to an agreement here without further acrimony or dissent on this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to compliment the distinguished Senator from Arizona, Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, and Senator KERRY and urge we proceed to finish this off.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KERRY. I do not think there is any further debate. We are ready to proceed to a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 680), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. KERRY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION FUNDS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to support an amendment I have offered to the national Defense authorization for fiscal year 1998 that sets conditions for continued United States assistance to Russia for the purpose of chemical weapons [CW] dismantlement and destruction. I offer this amendment because I am disturbed that—despite the fact that the United States has already provided $150 million in CW destruction aid to Russia through the Cooperative Threat Reduction [CTR] Program—we appear no closer today than when we started this endeavor to meeting our core objective of eliminating Russia's offensive chemical weapons capability.

Instead, Russia has to date failed to demonstrate a commitment—either political or financial—to destroying its chemical weapons capability. Russia has not lived up to CW agreements it has signed. It has failed to implement obligations undertaken in the 1990 Bilateral Destruction Agreement [BDA], which calls for United States verification of the destruction of Russian chemical stocks. And Russia is not working with us to resolve outstanding compliance issues associated with the 1989 bilateral Wyoming Memorandum of Understanding, which requires both sides to fully and accurately account for their respective chemical weapons stockpile. Moreover, Russian ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] remains a distant prospect, despite the fact that one of the principal arguments made in favor of United States ratification was that it would induce the Russians to do the same.

In the meantime, Mr. President, as we continue to pour into Russia more and more chemical weapons destruction aid, the Russians continue to pour more and more rubles into developing ever more deadly chemical weapons. According to press reports, Russia has developed three new nerve agents made from chemicals—used for industrial and agricultural purposes—which are not covered by the CWC. This development program has been confirmed by a prominent Russian scientist who was jailed for revealing Moscow's continuation of covert chemical weapons production. In addition, Russia continues to modernize its strategic offensive forces. According to a recent Hoover Institution study, Russian spending on research and development for strategic

weapons has increased sixfold in the last 3 years. They are developing an upgraded mobile ICBM; working on miniaturized nuclear warheads; building a new class of SLBM-carrying submarines; and constructing enormous underground command and control bunkers to protect against a nuclear attack by the United States.

In light of these ongoing strategic and chemical modernization efforts, it is more than reasonable, Mr. President, to question seriously Russian claims that they do not have the financial wherewithal to destroy their chemical weapons stockpile. It seems to me that United States assistance to Russia for CW destruction has, in fact, had the perverse effect of underwriting Russia's offensive chemical program. Moreover, the practice of providing unconditioned funding reduces, if not eliminates, any incentive for Russia to set aside its own resources for matching United States funds. I would note that, while the United States has authorized $150 million for the purpose of destroying Russian chemical weapons and nearly half of that has been obligated, Russia has committed only $24 million for destruction of its own CW stocks, but has failed to obligate or spend any of this money.

My proposed amendment conditions fiscal year 1998 United States assistance to Russia for CW destruction—totaling $55 million—to Russia's living up to existing agreements concerning destruction and dismantlement of its chemical weapons capability. The amendment closely parallels the approach taken in the fiscal year 1996 National Defense Authorization, when both Houses of Congress agreed to fence—but not cut—Nunn-Lugar funds for CW-related activities until the President certified certain conditions were met. It is also very similar to a provision contained in the Chemical and Biological Weapons Threat Reduction Act of 1997, S. 495, which the Senate approved in April of this year. The intent is to reassure the Russians that—if they are serious about getting rid of their chemical weapons—we are fully prepared to offer them financial assistance to do so. However, the amendment is intended to make equally clear that the United States Congress does not intend for the American taxpayer to subsidize a continuing Russian offensive chemical weapons capability.

Specifically, the amendment requires the President to certify that three conditions are met before Cooperative Threat Reduction funds for CW destruction may be released:

First, that the Russians are making reasonable progress toward implementation of the 1990 Bilateral Destruction Agreement [BDA];

Second, that the United States has made substantial progress toward resolution, to its satisfaction, of outstanding compliance issues related to the Wyoming MOU and BDA; and

Third, that Russia has fully and accurately declared all information regarding its chemical weapons programs.

If the President cannot certify that these conditions are met, the proposed amendment does provide an alternative for releasing funds. In such a case, the President must however certify that ''the national security interests of the United States could be undermined'' by not carrying out the CW destruction activities provided for in the CTR Program.

Mr. President, it was my original hope to go beyond what we agreed in S. 495, and to send an even stronger message to the Russians that a mutually beneficial bilateral relationship requires both parties to demonstrate a firm commitment to live up to agreements already undertaken and to work together toward common goals. I am disturbed that, since enactment of S. 495, the CWC has entered into force without Russian participation, Russia has failed to renounce its offensive chemical warfare program, the Russian Duma has refused to allocate any new funds for CW destruction, and we have not reached any agreement under the CTR Program to cap our own contribution to this endeavor. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that this amendment sends a signal to the Russians and, if enacted into law, I encourage the President and senior administration officials to use this amendment for maximum leverage to induce the Russians to once and for all forswear a offensive chemical weapons capability.

LAND CONVEYANCE AT FORT DIX

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, countless thousands of American soldiers received their basic training at Fort Dix Army Base in my home State of New Jersey. However, the 1988 BRAC reassigned the basic-training mission of Fort Dix into a much more limited training role for our reserve forces.

The economic impact in the surrounding communities was devastating. Local merchants whose business depended upon business generated by the Army personnel at Fort Dix suddenly saw their consumer base gone along with 3,500 jobs and countless others in the subsequent years.

With funding assistance from the Federal Government and the Burlington County Department of Economic Development, a new master plan was drafted to reduce the area's reliance on the military and begin development of a downtown shopping area as well as new housing facilities.

While the community struggles to rebuild, the majority of the land formerly occupied by Fort Dix has been moth-balled and sits idle. For years, the community has been negotiating with the Army to acquire a 35-acre plot of land owned at Fort Dix owned by the Federal Government for use in the downtown development.

I am pleased that this transfer now enjoys the support of the Army and that an amendment to transfer this 35 acres to the Borough of Wrightstown along with an additional 5 acres to the New Hanover Board of Education for an expected expansion of the school was included in H.R. 1119 that recently passed the House of Representatives.

I had planned to offer a similar amendment to this legislation but after consultations with subcommittee chairman INHOFE and ranking member ROBB I have decided to withdraw the amendment and would instead like to engage in a colloquy with my distinguished colleagues.

Mr. President, I know you are familiar with this issue and are sympathetic to the plight faced by communities like Wrightsborough who have experienced significant economic difficulties in the wake of base closures. I am confident that based on my conversations with you that when this legislation goes to conference you and Senator ROBB will give every consideration to the merits of this issue and the amendment adopted by the House.

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you, Senator TORRICELLI, for bringing this issue to the attention of the subcommittee. I am sympathetic to the plight of so many of our communities which have had to essentially re-build in the wake of base closings and you have my assurance and that of this subcommittee that we will give every consideration of this proposed conveyance when it is discussed in the conference.

Mr. ROBB. I, too, would like to thank the Senator from New Jersey for bringing this issue to our attention and assure you that the subcommittee will review this issue in conference in the context of our policy of not interfering with the BRAC disposal process and that it will receive the consideration it deserves when it is discussed in conference.

Mr. TORRICELLI. I would again like to thank Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member ROBB for their attention to this important issue.

SECTION 824

Mr. KENNEDY. I would like to clarify the intent underlying section 824 of the Defense Authorization Act. Section 824 does not in any way affect or address the issue of the Executive authority that the President may have to carry out empowerment contracting programs or other similar programs that make use of benchmarks and other incentives to support various categories of business.

Mr. SANTORUM. I agree with your understanding. You accurately describe my view of the intent of section 824.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I concur. That is my understanding as well.

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Senators for their cooperation.

ESOP

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I recently learned of a dispute between the Department of Defense and a number of contractors regarding the allowability of cost of employee stock ownership plans, known as ESOP's.

According to the contractors. DOD has retroactively changed its interpretation of the relevant accounting in a

manner that will cost contractors millions of dollars and could drive some of them out of business completely. The contractors also say that DOD has improperly applied the standards of a proposed rule even after that proposed rule has been withdrawn.

I am concerned about the effect this could have on these companies and the employee's retirement plans which could be jeopardized by this action.

I had intended to attach an amendment to prohibit DOD from applying the terms of the withdrawn rule but because that matter is currently in litigation I will instead withhold that amendment and work this out in conference. In discussions with the Senator from Michigan, Senator LEVIN, he expressed concerns about the equity of any retroactive application as well.

Mr. WARNER. I share my colleague's concern about this issue and the possible impact it could have on employee stock owned companies. I understand the need to protect the viability of our ESOP companies and their employees, and will continue to work with them and the Department of Defense to resolve this issue.

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator is correct. I certainly share his concern about any action by DOD to retroactively apply a new standard, or to apply the terms of a rule that has been withdrawn.

However, the Department of Defense disputes the contractor's position, and says that the issue is currently in litigation. I understand that the House has included a provision addressing this issue in their version of the bill, and I don't think we should lock this in until we have an opportunity to hear out both the contractor and the Department.

I would be happy to work with Senator ROBB on this issue, and if it turns out that the Department has retroactively applied a new standard, I will fully support the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. SANTORUM. I share the concerns expressed by Senator ROBB and have asked the Defense Contract Audit Agency to give me a detailed explanation of their current position on this dispute.

Mr. ROBB. I thank my colleague from Virginia, the Senator from Michigan, and the Senator from Pennsylvania. I will not offer the amendment at this time, and I look forward to working with them in conference.

PROPOSED EXPANSION OF USUHS

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I was disappointed to read language in the committee report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 Defense authorization bill which called upon the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences [USUHS] to propose the construction of an additional building on the USUHS campus. While I fully appreciate such language is not binding, the provision is a clear invitation to the controversial school to expand the physical plant of a program which many already consider to be costly.

More particularly, the provision is inconsistent with the view of a number of Members of Senate and the other body that USUHS not only should not be expanded, but instead should be terminated. That view is shared by others as well. The Department of Defense has proposed phasing out this school, and proposals to close the school have also been offered by the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], the Grace Commission, and the National Performance Review.

Mr. President, USUHS is the most expensive source of physicians for our military, according to CBO costing 4 to 10 times as much as other sources and supplying only a tiny fraction of the needs of the Pentagon for new physicians—less than 12 percent in 1994.

Expanding the physical plant of a program that is already 4 to 10 times as expensive as alternative sources of physicians for our military makes no sense, and is inconsistent with both the increasing pressure on the Defense Department's budget and our efforts to balance the budget.

Mr. President, I urge the Department of Defense to carefully review the nonbinding language included in the report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense authorization legislation before it moves to expand a school that cannot justify its current cost to taxpayers.

LAND CONVEYANCE PROVISIONS

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I would like to ask the senior Senator from South Carolina, and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator THURMOND, and the senior Senator from Michigan, and ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee, Senator LEVIN, to clarify the committee's position on land conveyance provisions in the Defense authorization Bill.

It is my understanding that the chairman and ranking member oppose special legislation for the conveyance, at other than fair market value, of any properties, facilities, or installations which have been closed or realigned under the jurisdiction of the Base Closure and Realignment Commission [BRAC] if such legislation would interfere with the statutory disposal process for BRAC properties. Thus, the committee has not included any such conveyances in the fiscal year 1998 Defense authorization bill.

Further, it is my understanding that the Senate conferees to the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense authorization bill will oppose any conveyances of properties, facilities, or installations closed or realigned in the BRAC process if those conveyances would interfere with the BRAC disposal process contained in current law.

Mr. THURMOND. The senior Senator from New Jersey's understandings are correct.

Mr. LEVIN. I concur with the chairman.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. As the chairman and ranking member are aware, I have requested that the committee include provisions to facilitate conveyances to two New Jersey communities in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Defense authorization bill. However, I have been told that since my requests concern properties closed under the BRAC which are already in the midst of the statutory closure process, the committee could not support these requests.

Accordingly, if any provisions for conveyances of properties, facilities, or installations closed or realigned by BRAC that would intervene in the statutory BRAC disposal process are included in the conference agreement to the Defense authorization bill, I request that provisions also be included to convey the Naval Reserve Center in Perth Amboy, NJ, to the city of Perth Amboy, for economic development purposes, and the Nike Battery 80 family housing site, East Hanover Township, NJ, to the township council of East Hanover, for low and moderate income housing.

Mr. THURMOND. As the Senator knows, the outcome of conference cannot be forecast. As chairman it is my goal to support the Senate position and provide the Nation the best possible defense bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I appreciate the Senator from New Jersey's concern and it is the committee's understanding that the outcome of the current disposal process which is already underway for the two properties the Senator mentioned is likely to be consistent with the outcomes that the Senator's amendments would have provided.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I appreciate the Senators' recognition of the importance of these conveyances to the economic well-being of these New Jersey communities, and thank the Senators for their agreement to my request.

TWRS PRIVATIZATION FUNDING

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to engage in a colloquy with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over the title 31 provisions on the Department of Energy programs.

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will yield, I would be pleased to engage in a colloquy.

Mr. GORTON. I thank the Senator. I was prepared to offer a floor amendment to this bill, S. 936, to address a very critical program at the Department of Energy site at Hanford. As the chairman is aware, a major and costly cleanup effort is underway at that site as a result of its contributions to the cold war achievements. Part of the cleanup effort will address the highest threat to human health, at the site, the 177 underground storage tanks that not only hold hazardous waste, but high and low levels of radioactive wastes. The Hanford tank waste remediation system project, known as TWRS, is the most critical and costly element in the cleanup of the Hanford site. Those underground tanks contain at-risk nuclear wastes, which have already

leaked into the environment. Adequately addressing this situation is absolutely essential, and is in fact codified in the Tri-Party Agreement entered into by the DOE, EPA, and Washington State. Regardless of the method of contracting selected, the time line required in that agreement must be met.

Currently, DOE is employing an innovative contracting approach to dealing with the remediation of those tank wastes called privatization. DOE embarked on privatization to attract outside financial resources to finance the final design, construction and operation of cleanup projects, which would in turn allow their scarce budget resources to be used to accelerate other cleanup actions. The Department also wanted to take advantage of a commercial approach that has shown in the private sector not only to save dollars, but to reduce the time required to accomplish the task.

Section 3104 of the bill authorizes $275 million for DOE environmental management privatized projects, including $147 million for TWRS at Hanford. This funding is critical to demonstrate to the privatization contractors the Department's financial commitment to proceed with privatization. Without sufficient funds being reserved, the privatization contractors—which plan to put up their capital to develop the cleanup project—and the contractors' investors have little assurance that TWRS or other privatization contracts will be fully funded.

While I am concerned that the committee's authorization is not high enough to preclude some out-year BA spikes for the privatization program, I will forgo offering an amendment to increase this year's funding with the understanding that the committee recognizes the need to provide at a minimum $147 million in budget authorization for TWRS to send the correct signal to the contractors and financial community.

Do I have the assurance of the Senator that he will stand fast on the Senate position of $147 million for TWRS in the upcoming conference with the House?

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will yield, yes I will vigorously defend in the conference the Senate position of providing at least $147 million for TWRS.

Mr. GORTON. Even if we secure the full $147 million in conference, as I hope we do, the fiscal year 1998 authorization is significantly less than the administration request. Does the failure to authorize TWRS funding at the administration's request level in any way suggest that Congress is backing away from the TWRS privatization project?

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will yield further, the fact that we did not authorize TWRS at the level initially recommended by the administration in no way should be viewed as prejudicial. We believe the authorization of $147 million, coupled with the $170 million already appropriated in fiscal year 1997 is sufficient for the TWRS project to proceed with absolutely no delay in the schedule or change in the intended work scope. The TWRS project will have $371 million in authorized funds available if the committee mark becomes law. Given anticipated spending rates for both contractor teams, the TWRS project will end fiscal year 1998 with a surplus of $207 million. We believe this authorization level sends the proper signal to the contractor and the investor communities that Congress is committed to cleaning up Hanford's tank farm.

Mr. GORTON. Does the committee and the chairman further understand that the $147 million provided in fiscal year 1998 represents a very minimum amount given the overall work intended, and the need to bank some budget authority to avoid significantly larger budget authority requirements in later years?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, and I can assure the Senator that this committee will take a close look at the TWRS project next year, and if the issues and reporting requirements identified in section 3131 are addressed by DOE, and hopefully they will be, we will provide the budget authority necessary for the continuation of the project.

Mr. GORTON. Finally, section 3131, particularly subsection (b), suggests that the authorization amount for privatization projects as defined in section 3104 cannot be used for new contractual obligations until DOE provides a report setting forth a number of basic cost, construction, and savings related provisions. Yet, in the context of the TWRS project, contracts are already in place with two contractors. Each contract contains two parts: a part A in which the contractors will provide deliverables to support the construction and operation of a TWRS facility, and a part B in which DOE, assuming part A deliverables are acceptable, authorizes the contractor, or contractors, to proceed with the permitting and construction of a waste processing facility. Since two Hanford tank waste remediation systems' contracts have already been awarded, and any followon work for part B would be considered an exercised option, I want to be clear that these provisions in section 3131 do not constitute an abrogation or termination of the current contracts in existence.

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will yield further, that is correct. It is not the intent to abrogate or terminate the existing contracts. However, it is the intent of the provision that any future privatization contracts or contract renewals or options exercised pursuant to an existing contract funded under section 3104 must be preceded by a detailed DOE report to Congress as called for in section 3131(b) of the bill. With respect to the TWRS contract, the section 3131 limitations and notice and wait requirement are applicable to the authorization to proceed with phase 1B. We are in no way attempting to slow down work on the Hanford tank farm cleanup. We are, in fact, trying to ensure a stable funding environment for such projects in order that they can move forward expeditiously.

Mr. GORTON. I thank the Senator for his clarification on these points. I also appreciate his assurance to support $147 million in TWRS in conference and his demonstrated commitment to the environmental management privatization concept. I yield the floor.

GULF WAR VETERANS' HEALTH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I support the amendment offered by my colleague from Connecticut, Senator DODD, and I am asking that I be included as a cosponsor. This amendment addresses some of the lessons to be learned from the Persian Gulf War in relation to the health of U.S. military personnel who served in that operation, many of whom are suffering from what has come to be called Persian Gulf War Illness, or Gulf War Syndrome.

This amendment requires the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to assess the needs of, and prepare plans to provide effective health care to, veterans of the Persian Gulf War and their dependents. It also directs the DoD and VA to consider the health care needs of reservists and former members of the military who suffer from Persian Gulf War Illness and who have fallen through the cracks of the military and veterans health care systems. If ultimately implemented, this plan, which is due by March 1, 1998, would be a significant improvement over the existing tragic situation faced by many Gulf War veterans and their families. This is the responsible way to deal with this issue, rather than leaving these families to struggle individually to deal with the effects of the invisible wounds suffered in the service of our Nation. I have spoken previously about a soldier struggling to provide health care for his child, fighting to cope with the child's severe deformities and health conditions that may have resulted from his exposure to toxins during the Gulf War, and about service members who have left the military because of their declining health and who cannot get medical insurance because of health conditions they believe are the direct result of their service.

A special concern that has arisen from our Gulf War experience concerns the use of new and investigational drugs and vaccines to protect our military personnel from the deadly effects of chemical and biological weapons. My colleague from West Virginia, Senator ROCKEFELLER, has taken a particular interest in this matter, and I commend him for his vigilance in looking after the interests of our military personnel in this regard. This amendment contains a provision to modify the U.S. Code to require notice to all service personnel whenever new or experimental drugs are being administered.