

(1) by striking the headings for part C and subpart I and inserting the following:

"PART C—CERTAIN PROGRAMS REGARDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

"Subpart I—Data Infrastructure Development";

(2) by striking section 1971 (42 U.S.C. 300y) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 1971. DATA INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to, and enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with States for the purpose of developing and operating mental health or substance abuse data collection, analysis, and reporting systems with regard to performance measures including capacity, process, and outcomes measures.

"(b) PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall establish criteria to ensure that services will be available under this section to States that have a fundamental basis for the collection, analysis, and reporting of mental health and substance abuse performance measures and States that do not have such basis. The Secretary will establish criteria for determining whether a State has a fundamental basis for the collection, analysis, and reporting of data.

"(c) CONDITION OF RECEIPT OF FUNDS.—As a condition of the receipt of an award under this section a State shall agree to collect, analyze, and report to the Secretary within 2 years of the date of the award on a core set of performance measures to be determined by the Secretary in conjunction with the States.

"(d) DURATION OF SUPPORT.—The period during which payments may be made for a project under subsection (a) may be not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2000, 2001 and 2002.

"(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, 50 percent shall be expended to support data infrastructure development for mental health and 50 percent shall be expended to support data infrastructure development for substance abuse."

SEC. 405. REPEAL OF OBSOLETE ADDICT REFERRAL PROVISIONS.

(a) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT AUTHORITIES.—Part E of title III (42 U.S.C. 257 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE NARA AUTHORITIES.—Titles III and IV of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-793) are repealed.

(c) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE TITLE 28 AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 175 of title 28, United States Code, is repealed.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents to part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking the items relating to chapter 175.

SEC. 406. INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 503 (42 U.S.C. 290aa-2) the following:

"SEC. 503A. REPORT ON INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall, after consultation with organizations representing States, mental health and substance abuse treatment providers, prevention specialists, individuals receiving treatment services, and family mem-

bers of such individuals, prepare and submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report on prevention and treatment services for individuals who have co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders.

"(b) REPORT CONTENT.—The report under subsection (a) shall be based on data collected from existing Federal and State surveys regarding the treatment of co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders and shall include—

"(1) a summary of the manner in which individuals with co-occurring disorders are receiving treatment, including the most up-to-date information available regarding the number of children and adults with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders and the manner in which funds provided under sections 1911 and 1921 are being utilized, including the number of such children and adults served with such funds;

"(2) a summary of improvements necessary to ensure that individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders receive the services they need;

"(3) a summary of practices for preventing substance abuse among individuals who have a mental illness and are at risk of having or acquiring a substance abuse disorder; and

"(4) a summary of evidenced-based practices for treating individuals with co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders and recommendations for implementing such practices.

"(c) FUNDS FOR REPORT.—The Secretary may obligate funds to carry out this section with such appropriations as are available."

SEC. 407. SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS.

Subpart III of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-51 et seq.) (as amended by section 305) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1956. SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS.

"States may use funds available for treatment under sections 1911 and 1921 to treat persons with co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders as long as funds available under such sections are used for the purposes for which they were authorized by law and can be tracked for accounting purposes."

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S.J. RES. 37

Mr. GRASSLEY. There is a joint resolution at the desk which was introduced earlier by Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 37) urging the President to negotiate a new base rights agreement with the Government of Panama in order for United States Armed Forces to be stationed in Panama after December 31, 1999.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rule, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM ACT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1866, introduced earlier today by Senator SMITH of New Hampshire and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1866) to redesignate the Coastal Barrier Resources System as the "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, this bill would redesignate the Coastal Barrier Resources System as the "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System."

As you all know, my friend, the late Senator John Chafee, worked tirelessly to ensure that the natural resources of this nation are protected. I can think of no tribute that is more fitting than to rename the Coastal Resources System after him. Whenever we discussed the Coastal Barrier Resources Act it was not unusual for Senator Chafee to comment that "There are times around here that we all do things right, and this is one of them."

Senator Chafee is considered the father of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, and it epitomizes the common sense approach he took in protecting our environment. When Senator Chafee introduced this legislation in 1990 he recognized that the federal government didn't have the financial resources to buy this land, as well as recognizing the need for Congress to find a unique and different way to protect our sensitive coastal barriers.

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act does just that. The act prohibits the Federal government from subsidizing flood insurance, and restricts other federal expenditures and financial assistance, such as beach replenishment, that encourage the development of our coastal barriers. All to often taxpayers are asked to subsidize the rebuilding of homes in these sensitive storm and flood prone areas not just once, but two, three, even four times. Restricting funding for Federal programs will minimize loss of human life, reduce wasteful expenditure of Federal funds, and protect the natural resources associated with coastal barriers.

As I said last week on the floor, this act is vintage Chafee: balanced, fiscally prudent, and environmentally protective.

The Coastal Barrier Resources System protects approximately 3 million acres and 2,500 shoreline miles from development subsidized by the federal government. Development of coastal barrier land decreases their ability to absorb the force of storms, buffer the mainland, and provide critical habitat to numerous plant and animal species. The devastating floods of Hurricane Floyd are yet another reminder of the susceptibility of coastal development to the power of nature.

Senator Chafee was instrumental in reauthorizing the legislation in 1990 and had recently introduced a new reauthorization measure. By renaming the Coastal Barrier Resources Act after Senator Chafee, this legislation honors the invaluable contributions the Senator made to the environment during his tenure in the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement in support of this legislation from the Coast Alliance, a network of more than 500 organizations working to protect America's coastal resources, be printed in the RECORD immediately after my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.
(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. In closing I would like to leave you with a quote from President Teddy Roosevelt that Senator Chafee used in 1990 when he introduced the bill:

The prosperity of our people depends on the energy and intelligence with which our natural resources are used. It is equally clear that these resources are the final basis of national power and perpetuity.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF JACQUELINE SAVITZ, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, COAST ALLIANCE, ON THE JOHN CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM ACT

The Coast Alliance leads a network composed of over 500 organizations along America's coasts working to protect our priceless coastal resources. The Alliance worked with Senator John Chafee to help pass the Coastal Barrier Resources Act in 1982 and to expand it in 1990. The Alliance has continuously defended and built support for the Coastal Barrier Resources System since that time. Coast Alliance strongly supports this bill to rename the Coastal Barrier Resource System in Senator Chafee's honor.

Senator John Chafee's work to create and protect the CBRS was unequaled, leaving a precious legacy for this and hopefully future generations. The Coast Alliance commends the cosponsors of this bill for recognizing Senator Chafee's work by renaming the Act and the System. The John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resource Act should stand as a testament to the vision and perseverance of Senator Chafee in defense of barrier islands.

Prior to his death, Senator Chafee authored a bill to reauthorize the Act and included provisions that would allow for citizens to make voluntary additions to the System. Coast Alliance urges the Environment and Public Works Committee and the Senate to make quick work of Chafee's bill, passing it as he wrote it, and as soon as is feasible.

Finally, Coast Alliance wishes to recognize that Senator Chafee's appreciation of nature extended beyond barrier islands, and his work to protect our National Wildlife Refuges also should be recognized. Coast Alliance urges that the Committee consider adding to its memorial by naming a National Wildlife Refuge in Senator John Chafee's memory.

The Board of Directors and staff of the Coast Alliance wish to convey their sympathy to the Chafee family, and to the Senator's colleagues and staff. We thank Chairman Smith and the Environment and Public Work Committee for their leadership on this bill.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, this bill is a fitting tribute to our beloved

former chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, the late Senator John Chafee. I commend our new Chairman, Senator SMITH, for conceiving of this tribute, and am pleased to join him and others in introducing the bill.

Over the past week or so, many of us have spoken of the sadness we feel at Senator Chafee's passing. We have spoken of his contributions to legislative debates, and in particular the work he did to improve our major environmental laws, such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and Endangered Species Act.

The bill we are introducing today shows another side of Senator Chafee's work. He wasn't just interested in issues that bring headlines and accolades. When he came to work each morning, he tried to make things better, however he could, in ways both large and small.

The Coastal Barriers Resources System was one of those relatively small, but significant, accomplishments. Very few people have heard about it. But it's made a difference.

Senator Chafee proposed the Coastal Barriers Resources Act in 1981. It was enacted into law in 1982 and reauthorized in 1990.

The act establishes the Coastal Barrier Resources System, which comprises about 3 million acres of fragile coastal habitat covering 2,500 shoreline miles. Within the system, certain types of federal assistance, such as flood insurance and funding to replenish beaches, is prohibited. If someone wants to build in one of these areas, such as along a beach that is highly edible and in the frequent path of hurricanes, fine.

But taxpayers will not help foot the bill.

In this way, the act promotes two simple, common-sense ideas: conservation and thrift.

It promotes conservation because coastal barriers are very important and fragile ecosystems. Senator Chafee put it this way, at the first hearing on his bill, in Providence in 1982. He said:

These beaches and islands are places of incredible beauty that deserve to be protected so that they can be open for enjoyment by everybody, all the citizens of our country.

He continued:

The grassy dunes, salt marshes, and tidal estuaries of the barrier islands [also] provide essential areas where healthy wildlife populations can find shelter, food and a tranquil place to raise their young.

By discouraging development in these areas, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act promotes conservation.

The act also promotes thrift. Simply put, it's a waste of taxpayers' money to subsidize development that not only harms the environment, but that also is likely, at some point, to be swept out to sea.

When he signed the act into law, President Reagan said that it "will save American taxpayers millions of dollars." and that's turned out to be the case.

Conservation and thrift. Good Yankee virtues, characteristic of John Chafee.

One more thing. In his eulogy last Saturday, former Senator Danforth talked about how John Chafee tried to bring people together.

This is yet another example. When all the painstaking work was done, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act reflected a bipartisan consensus. It was supported by virtually everyone—from the National Taxpayers Union, to the Red Cross, to the major environmental groups. It was enacted with only four dissenting votes in the entire Congress.

It brought people together.

Mr. President, two weeks ago, Senator John Chafee introduced a bill to reauthorize the Coastal Barrier Resources Act. It turned out to be the very last bill that he introduced.

The bill that we are introducing today takes a further step. It names the system that he created, and nurtured, the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

It is a modest, but fitting, tribute.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I applaud Senator SMITH, the new chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, for this effort on behalf of the Senate to honor our late friend, John Chafee.

Although not widely-known, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) statute is an important component of our national commitment to balancing the needs of our environment, minimizing risks to human life, and fiscal responsibility. Being such a careful balance, the act reflects John Chafee's approach to legislating—fair, deliberate, and environmentally conscious.

In 1982, the then-chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution, Senator Chafee, became the leading champion of efforts to address problems caused by development on highly erodible coastal areas. The CBRA concept took a unique approach to protecting these coastal areas, not by instituting a wide range of new federal regulations as some suggested, but by prohibiting certain federal spending that could promote development that would not otherwise take place.

Subsequent reauthorization of the act in 1990 significantly expanded the CBRA System and incorporated "Otherwise Protected Areas" into the protective umbrella. Today, the CBRA System includes 585 units and 274 OPAs, comprising over 3 million acres of coastal barriers.

CBRA does not prohibit development in coastal areas, nor deny private or non-federal funds from being spent even with the CBRA System. It does, however, protect taxpayer dollars—including flood insurance, loans, grants, and assisting infrastructure projects—from being spent on development projects in areas where the very instability of the terrain makes development a risky proposition. It also discourages development in areas where

human life is at increased risk from the full force of coastal weather events.

A General Accounting Office report from 1992 underscores the successes and challenges of the system. Although CBRA's restrictions have discouraged development in some units, saving taxpayer dollars, other units have seen development pressures result in new construction projects.

Senator Chafee's long leadership on this issue has demonstrated the vitality of the idea of protecting important environmental areas without putting restrictions on private actions. As Chairman of the successor subcommittee with jurisdiction over CBRA and a staunch defender of creative solutions to problems affecting our environment, I look forward to helping advance John Chafee's legacy by supporting this measure and working to enact his last introduced bill, S. 1752.

Mr. President, S. 1752, the Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act, was introduced by our late Chairman before his passing and would update the underlying law for the 21st Century by coupling current mapping technology with new advances in digital cartography and by establishing statutory clarity in describing which areas are covered by the CBRA System.

In closing, I commend Senator SMITH and Senator BAUCUS for their commitment to honoring John Chafee by naming the CBRA System for him. John Chafee was truly a man of vision with a gentle spirit that made the difficult tasks in Congress that much more easy. His presence had a calming influence when so often discussions became overheated in this Chamber or in the Environment and Public Works Committee. No one can replace him, but others should and will try to follow his example. He will be truly missed.

Mr. GRASSLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 1866) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1866

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) during the past 2 decades, Senator John H. Chafee was a leading voice for the protection of the environment and the conservation of the natural resources of the United States;

(2) Senator Chafee served on the Environment and Public Works Committee of the Senate for 22 years, influencing every major piece of environmental legislation enacted during that time;

(3) Senator Chafee led the fight for clean air, clean water, safe drinking water, and

cleanup of toxic wastes, and for strengthening of the National Wildlife Refuge System and protections for endangered species and their habitats;

(4) millions of people of the United States breathe cleaner air, drink cleaner water, and enjoy more plentiful outdoor recreation opportunities because of the work of Senator Chafee;

(5) in 1982, Senator Chafee authored and succeeded in enacting into law the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) to minimize loss of human life, wasteful expenditure of Federal revenues, and damage to fish, wildlife, and other natural resources associated with the coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts; and

(6) to reflect the invaluable national contributions made by Senator Chafee during his service in the Senate, the Coastal Barrier Resources System should be named in his honor.

SEC. 3. REDESIGNATION OF COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM IN HONOR OF JOHN H. CHAFEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Coastal Barrier Resources System established by section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is redesignated as the "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Coastal Barrier Resources System shall be deemed to be a reference to the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501(b)) is amended by striking "a Coastal Barrier Resources System" and inserting "the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(2) Section 3 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3502) is amended by striking "Coastal Barrier Resources System" each place it appears and inserting "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(3) Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is amended—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM" and inserting "JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM"; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking "the Coastal Barrier Resources System" and inserting "the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(4) Section 10(c)(2) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3509(c)(2)) is amended by striking "Coastal Barrier Resources System" and inserting "System".

(5) Section 10(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (12 U.S.C. 1441a-3(c)(2)(B)(i)) is amended by striking "Coastal Barrier Resources System" and inserting "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(6) Section 12(5) of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591) is amended by striking "Coastal Barrier Resources System" and inserting "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

(7) Section 1321 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4028) is amended—

(A) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

"JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM";

and

(B) by striking "Coastal Barrier Resources System" each place it appears and inserting "John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System".

DENYING SAFE HAVENS TO INTERNATIONAL AND WAR CRIMINALS ACT OF 1999

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 344, S. 1754.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1754) to deny safe havens to international and war criminals, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Denying Safe Havens to International and War Criminals Act of 1999".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—DENYING SAFE HAVENS TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

Sec. 101. Temporary transfer of persons in custody for prosecution.

Sec. 102. Prohibiting fugitives from benefiting from fugitive status.

Sec. 103. Transfer of foreign prisoners to serve sentences in country of origin.

Sec. 104. Transit of fugitives for prosecution in foreign countries.

TITLE II—PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Sec. 201. Streamlined procedures for execution of MLAT requests.

Sec. 202. Temporary transfer of incarcerated witnesses.

TITLE III—ANTI-ATROCITY ALIEN DEPORTATION

Sec. 301. Inadmissibility and removability of aliens who have committed acts of torture abroad.

Sec. 302. Establishment of the Office of Special Investigations.

TITLE I—DENYING SAFE HAVENS TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS

SEC. 101. TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY FOR PROSECUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 306 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§4116. Temporary transfer for prosecution

"(a) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'State' includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

"(b) AUTHORITY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH RESPECT TO TEMPORARY TRANSFERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), if a person is in pretrial detention or is otherwise being held in custody in a foreign country based upon a violation of the law in that foreign country, and that person is found extraditable to the United States by the competent authorities of that foreign country while still in the pretrial detention or custody, the Attorney General shall have the authority—

"(A) to request the temporary transfer of that person to the United States in order to face prosecution in a Federal or State criminal proceeding;

"(B) to maintain the custody of that person while the person is in the United States; and

"(C) to return that person to the foreign country at the conclusion of the criminal prosecution, including any imposition of sentence.