

chemical demilitarization facility in the United States.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON STANDING.—(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (2), as of a date specified in subparagraph (B), no person shall have standing to bring an action against the United States relating to the decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, and related materials, at a chemical demilitarization facility except—

- (i) the State in which the facility is located; or
- (ii) a community or Indian tribe located within 2 miles of the facility.

(B) A date referred to in this subparagraph for a chemical demilitarization facility is the earlier of—

(i) the date on which the first payment is made with respect to the facility under section 1305; or

(ii) the date on which an agreement referred to in section 1412(c)(2)(B) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, as amended by section 1306 of this Act, becomes effective for the facility in accordance with the provisions of such section 1412(c)(2)(B).

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of an action by a State, community, or Indian tribe to determine whether the State, community, or Indian tribe, as the case may be, has a legal or equitable interest in the facility concerned.

(c) INTERIM RELIEF.—(1) During the pendency of an action referred to in subsection (a), a district court of the United States may issue a temporary restraining order against the ongoing construction, operation, or demolition of a chemical demilitarization facility if the petitioner proves by clear and convincing evidence that the construction, operation, or demolition of the facility, as the case may be, is will cause demonstrable harm to the public, the environment, or the personnel who are employed at the facility.

(2) The Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Army may appeal immediately any temporary restraining order issued under paragraph (1) to the court of appeals of the United States.

(d) STANDARDS TO BE EMPLOYED IN ACTIONS.—In considering an action under this section, including an appeal from an order under subsection (c), the courts of the United States shall—

(1) treat as an irrebuttable presumption the presumption that any activities at a chemical demilitarization facility that are undertaken in compliance with standards of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Transportation, or the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the safety of the public, the environment, and personnel at the facility will provide maximum safety to the public, environment, and such personnel; and

(2) in the case of an action seeking the cessation of construction or operation of a facility, compare the benefit to be gained by granting the specific relief sought by the petitioner against with the increased risk, if any, to the public, environment, or personnel at the facility that would result from deterioration of chemical agents and munitions, or related materials, during the cessation of the construction or operation.

(e) PARTICIPATION IN ACTIONS AS BAR TO PAYMENTS.—(1) No community or Indian tribe which participates in any action the result of which is to defer, delay, or otherwise impede the decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, or related materials, in a chemical demilitarization facility may receive any payment or portion thereof made with respect to the facility under section 1305 while so participating in such action.

(f) IMPLAIDING OF CONTRACTORS.—(1) The Department of the Army may, in an action

with respect to a chemical demilitarization facility, implead a nongovernmental entity having contractual responsibility for the decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, or related materials, at the facility for purposes of determining the responsibility of the entity for any matters raised by the action.

(2)(A) A court of the United States may assess damages against a nongovernmental entity impleaded under paragraph (1) for acts of commission or omission of the entity that contribute to the failure of the United States to decommission chemical agents and munitions, and related materials, at the facility concerned by April 29, 2007, in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(B) The damages assessed under subparagraph (A) may include the imposition of liability on an entity for any payments that would otherwise be required of the United States under section 1305 with respect to the facility concerned.

#### SEC. 1308. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CHEMICAL AGENT AND MUNITION.—The term “chemical agent and munition” has the meaning given that term in section 1412(j)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521(j)(1)).

(2) CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION.—The term “Chemical Weapons Convention” means the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993.

(3) COMMUNITY.—The term “community” means a country, parish, or other unit of local government.

(4) DECOMMISSION.—The term “decommission”, with respect to a chemical agent and munition, or related material, means the destruction, dismantlement, demilitarization, or other physical act done to the chemical agent and munition, or related material, in compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention or the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521).

(5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

#### SMITH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 405

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. BOND, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. ROBB, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HELMS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. EDWARDS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1059, *supra*; as follows:

In title X, at the end of subtitle D, add the following:

#### SEC. 1061. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS.

(a) COURT-MARTIAL CONVICTION OF LAST COMMANDER.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the court-martial charges against then-Captain Charles Butler McVay III, United States Navy, arising from the sinking of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS (CA-35) on July 30, 1945, while under his command were not morally sustainable;

(2) Captain McVay's conviction was a miscarriage of justice that led to his unjust humiliation and damage to his naval career; and

(3) the American people should now recognize Captain McVay's lack of culpability for the tragic loss of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS and the lives of the men who died as a result of her sinking.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR FINAL CREW.—(1) It is the sense of Congress that the President should award a Presidential Unit Citation to the final crew of the U.S.S. INDIANAPOLIS (CA-35) in recognition of the courage and fortitude displayed by the members of that crew in the face of tremendous hardship and adversity after their ship was torpedoed and sunk on July 30, 1945.

(2) A citation described in paragraph (1) may be awarded without regard to any provision of law or regulation prescribing a time limitation that is otherwise applicable with respect to recommendation for, or the award of, such a citation.

#### SMITH (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 406

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. HUTCHINSON) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1059, *supra*; as follows:

In title X, at the end of subtitle D, add the following new section:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds available to the Department of Defense (including prior appropriations) may be used for the purpose of conducting military operations by the Armed Forces of the United States in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) unless Congress first enacts a law containing specific authorization for the conduct of those operations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any intelligence or intelligence-related activity or surveillance or the provision of logistical support; or

(2) any measure necessary to defend the Armed Forces of the United States against an immediate threat.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

#### MADE IN USA LABEL DEFENSE ACT OF 1999

#### ABRAHAM AMENDMENT NO. 407

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Finance.)

Mr. ABRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 922) to prohibit the use of the “Made in the USA” label on products of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and to deny such products duty-free and quota-free treatment; as follows:

In the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. ADDITIONAL REVENUES DEDICATED TO TAX RELIEF OR DEBT REDUCTION.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, including section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985—

(1) the Office of Management and Budget shall estimate the revenue increase resulting from the enactment of this Act, for fiscal years 2000 through 2009; and

(2) the amount estimated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall only be available for revenue reduction (without any requirement of an increase in revenues or reduction in direct spending) or debt reduction.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

HATCH AMENDMENT NOS. 408-409

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1059, *supra*; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 408

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

**SEC. 1301. AUTHORITY FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT TRANSFER TO CERTAIN TAX-SUPPORTED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SURPLUS PROPERTY UNDER THE BASE CLOSURE LAWS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the applicable base closure law or any provision of the applicable base closure law or any provision of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Administrator of General Services may transfer to institutions described in subsection (b) the facilities described in subsection (c). Any such transfer shall be without consideration to the United States.

(2) transfer under paragraph (1) may include real property associated with the facility concerned.

(3) An institution seeking a transfer under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Administrator an application for the transfer. The application shall include such information as the Administrator shall specify.

(b) COVERED INSTITUTIONS.—An institution eligible for the transfer of a facility under subsection (a) is any tax-supported educational institution that agrees to use the facility for—

(1) student instruction;

(2) the provision of services to individuals with disabilities;

(3) the health and welfare of students;

(4) the storage of instructional materials or other materials directly related to the administration of student instruction; or

(5) other educational purposes.

(c) AVAILABLE FACILITIES.—A facility available for transfer under subsection (a) is any facility that—

(1) is located at a military installation approved for closure or realignment under a base closure law;

(2) has been determined to be surplus property under that base closure law; and

(3) is available for disposal as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “base closure laws” means the following:

(A) Title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note.)

(B) The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101-510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).

(2) The term “tax-supported educational institution” means any tax-supported educational institution covered by section 203(k)(1)(A) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484(k)(1)(A)).

AMENDMENT NO. 409

On page 54, after line 24, insert the following:

**Subtitle E—Other Matters**

**SEC. 251. REPORT ON AIR FORCE DISTRIBUTED MISSION TRAINING.**

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to Congress, not later than January 31, 2000, a report on the Air Force Distributed Mission Training program.

(b) CONTENT OF REPORT.—The report shall include a discussion of the following:

(1) The progress that the Air Force has made to demonstrate and prove the Air Force Distributed Mission Training concept of linking geographically separated, high-fidelity simulators to provide a mission rehearsal capability for Air Force units, and any units of any of the other Armed Forces as may be necessary, to train together from their home stations.

(2) The actions that have been taken or are planned to be taken within the Department of the Air Force to ensure that—

(A) an independent study of all requirements, technologies, and acquisition strategies essential to the formulation of a sound Distributed Mission Training program is under way; and

(B) all Air Force laboratories and other Air Force facilities necessary to the research, development, testing, and evaluation of the Distributed Mission Training program have been assessed regarding the availability of the necessary resources to demonstrate and prove the Air Force Distributed Mission Training concept.

SMITH AMENDMENT NO. 410

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. SMITH of Oregon submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill, S. 1059, *supra*; as follows:

On page 404, below line 22, add the following:

**TITLE XIII—CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION ACTIVITIES**

**SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Community-Army Cooperation Act of 1999”.

**SEC. 1302. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**

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

(1) Between 1945 and 1989, the national security interests of the United States required the construction, and later, the deployment and storage of weapons of mass destruction throughout the geographical United States.

(2) The United States is a party to international commitments and treaties which require the decommissioning or destruction of certain of these weapons.

(3) The United States has ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention which requires the destruction of the United States chemical weapons stockpile by April 29, 2007.

(4) Section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521) provides that the Department of the Army shall be the executive agent for the destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile.

(5) In 1988, the Department of the Army determined that on-site incineration of chemical weapons at the eight chemical weapons storage locations in the continental United States would provide the safest and most efficient means for the destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile.

(6) The communities in the vicinity of such locations have expressed concern over the safety of the process to be used for the incineration of the chemical weapons stockpile.

(7) Sections 174 and 175 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484) and section 8065 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208) require that the Department of the Army explore methods other than incineration for the destruction of the chemical weapons stockpile.

(8) Compliance with the 2007 deadline for the destruction of the United States chemical weapons stockpile in accordance with

the Chemical Weapons Convention will require an accelerated decommissioning and transporting of United States chemical weapons.

(9) The decommissioning or transporting of such weapons has caused, or will cause, environmental, economic, and social disruptions.

(10) It is appropriate for the United States to mitigate such disruptions.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to provide for the mitigation of the environmental, economic, and social disruptions to communities and Indian tribes resulting from the onsite decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, and related materials, at chemical demilitarization facilities in the United States.

**SEC. 1303. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army should streamline the administrative structure of the Department of Defense and the Department of the Army, respectively, in order that the officials within such departments with immediate responsibility for the demilitarization of chemical agents and munitions, and related materials, have authority—

(1) to meet the April 29, 2007, deadline for the destruction of United States chemical weapon stockpile as required by the Chemical Weapons Convention; and

(2) to employ sound management principles, including the negotiation and implementation of contract incentives, to—

(A) accelerate the decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, and related materials; and

(B) enforce budget discipline on the chemical demilitarization program of the United States while mitigating the disruption to communities and Indian tribes resulting from the onsite decommissioning of the chemical weapons stockpile at chemical demilitarization facilities in the United States.

**SEC. 1304. DECOMMISSIONING OF UNITED STATES CHEMICAL WEAPONS STOCKPILE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—As executive agent for the chemical demilitarization program of the United States, the Department of the Army shall facilitate, expedite, and accelerate the decommissioning of the United States chemical weapons stockpile so as to complete the decommissioning of that stockpile by April 29, 2007, as required by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

**SEC. 1305. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the direction of the Secretary of the Army, the Comptroller of the Army shall make economic assistance payments to communities and Indian tribes directly affected by the decommissioning of chemical agents and munitions, and related materials, at chemical demilitarization facilities in the United States.

(b) SOURCE OF PAYMENTS.—Amounts for payments under this section shall be derived from appropriations available to the Department of the Army for chemical demilitarization activities.

(c) TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the aggregate amount of payments under this section with respect to a chemical demilitarization facility during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on April 29, 2007, may not be less than \$50,000,000 or more than \$60,000,000.

(2) Payments under this section shall cease with respect to a facility upon the transfer of the facility to a State-chartered municipal corporation pursuant to an agreement referred to in section 1412(c)(2)(B) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, as amended by section 1306 of this Act.

(d) DATE OF PAYMENT.—(1) Payments under this section with respect to a chemical demilitarization facility shall be made on