

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:43 p.m. recessed until 2:15 p.m.; whereupon, the Senate was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. COATS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, due to a time commitment made by one of the speakers on the military construction bill, I ask unanimous consent at this time to proceed for 5 minutes as in morning business.

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

FRICITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I watched the news last night with a great deal of distress. Our Nation is in a situation that is intolerable with our long and faithful friend to our North. I don't quite understand the crux of the situation but I will become familiar with it and the history that has brought us to this inexcusable and terrible confrontation, that now exists on the west coast of British Columbia.

I have been occupied with the death of my mother and have been somewhat out of the loop of events and the deterioration of the relationship on our west coast. I knew there were circumstances which was causing friction among the fishing fleets of both the United States and Canada. The salmon runs have been of historic proportions in our Alaskan waters but as one works to the south toward the coast of Canada and the lower west coast of the United States, the runs are not as good.

A year ago, when the American-Canadian Inner-Parliamentary Meeting was held on the Alaskan coast while traveling from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, to Skagway, Alaska, there were discussions of the situation but there was no resolution. Both the Members of the Canadian Parliament and the Members of the American Congress were reluctant to dig deeper into the situation. Now we have a full-fledged crisis on our hands and it is separated from this Nation or Canada by an ocean. It is here and it is serious.

Canadian subjects held an American flag ship by barricading it. That is a vessel that sails a regular schedule from Seattle to the coastal ports of Canada and Alaska. It was held along with all passengers, cargo, and United States mail aboard. I am outraged any action of this kind was allowed to exist in this hemisphere. If it were any other place on this planet, this Government and all Americans would have been outraged. No other place would this Nation allow this kind of action to happen.

I was outraged when I saw the American flag burned by one, I assume, barricading the vessel. I, for one in this body, demand the Government of Canada deal with this situation and with those who would have a complete disrespect for the flag of this Nation. It is the single most powerful symbol of the free world. I would hope no citizen in this country would ever do any repulsive act to the national colors of our friends in Canada. We should not nor shall not retaliate in such fashion. We should, however, focus on this situation and get it settled as honorable nations do.

I cannot believe this administration has not taken action earlier to defuse this confrontation. I live in Montana and the relationship between Alberta and Montana has been one of great respect and friendship. Yes, that relationship is strained from time to time. But, that is to be expected among neighbors. But, never has our respect for each other ever been reduced to the actions now being displayed at Port Rupert, British Columbia, as we speak.

I plead with the President to get personally involved with the leaders of Canada and work it out and not let this wound fester and become uncontrollable. Our long and deep friendship with Canada is at stake and it is serious.

I plan to appeal to the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to look into this and would hope there is resolve within this body to deal with it and find a solution acceptable to Canada and the United States.

I appeal to both the Foreign Relations Committee and the President. Please do not stand idly by while someone burns my flag and barricades my ship. I do not plan to take this lightly and I also appeal strongly to the leaders of Canada to take actions that would defuse the confrontation and deal harshly with those who show no respect for either their own country or the United States of America.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2016) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in *italic*.)

H.R. 2016

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

Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Army as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Army Corps of Engineers and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, and for construction and operation of facilities in support of the functions of the Commander in Chief, **[\$721,027,000]** *\$652,046,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$71,577,000]** *\$77,646,000* shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, and host nation support, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, facilities, and real property for the Navy as currently authorized by law, including personnel in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation, **[\$685,306,000]** *\$605,756,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$46,659,000]** *\$46,489,000* shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, facilities, and real property for the Air Force as currently authorized by law, **[\$662,305,000]** *\$662,305,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$45,880,000]** *\$48,880,000* shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as currently authorized by law, **[\$613,333,000]** *\$690,889,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That such amounts of this appropriation as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to such appropriations of the Department of Defense available for military construction or family housing as he may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the

appropriation or fund to which transferred: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated, not to exceed **[\$34,350,000]** *\$52,450,000* shall be available for study, planning, design, architect and engineer services, as authorized by law, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, and military construction authorization Acts, **[\$45,098,000]** *\$234,614,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, and contributions therefor, as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, and military construction authorization Acts, **[\$137,275,000]** *\$185,115,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Army Reserve as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, and military construction authorization Acts, **[\$77,731,000]** *\$96,079,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the reserve components of the Navy and Marine Corps as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, and military construction authorization Acts, **[\$40,561,000]** *\$21,111,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For construction, acquisition, expansion, rehabilitation, and conversion of facilities for the training and administration of the Air Force Reserve as authorized by chapter 133 of title 10, United States Code, and military construction authorization Acts, **[\$27,143,000]** *\$31,830,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States share of the cost of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program for the acquisition and construction of military facilities and installations (including international military headquarters) and for related expenses for the collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Area as authorized in military construction authorization Acts and section 2806 of title 10, United States Code, **[\$166,300,000]** *\$152,600,000*, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

For expenses of family housing for the Army for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration and for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, as follows: for Construction,

[\$202,131,000] *\$167,100,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, **[\$1,148,937,000]** *\$1,149,937,000*; in all **[\$1,351,068,000]** *\$1,317,037,000*.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For expenses of family housing for the Navy and Marine Corps for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration and for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, as follows: for Construction, **[\$409,178,000]** *\$362,619,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, **\$976,504,000**; in all **[\$1,385,682,000]** *\$1,339,123,000*.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

For expenses of family housing for the Air Force for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration and for operation and maintenance, including debt payment, leasing, minor construction, principal and interest charges, and insurance premiums, as authorized by law, as follows: for Construction, **[\$341,409,000]** *\$296,633,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2002; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, **\$830,234,000**; in all **[\$1,171,643,000]** *\$1,126,867,000*.

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses of family housing for the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for construction, including acquisition, replacement, addition, expansion, extension and alteration, and for operation and maintenance, leasing, and minor construction, as authorized by law, as follows: for Construction, **\$4,950,000**, to remain available until September 30, 2002; for Operation and Maintenance, **\$32,724,000**; in all **\$37,674,000**.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART II

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-510), **\$116,754,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than **\$105,224,000** of the funds appropriated herein shall be available solely for environmental restoration, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART III

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-510), **\$768,702,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than **\$398,499,000** of the funds appropriated herein shall be available solely for environmental restoration, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE ACCOUNT, PART IV

For deposit into the Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990 established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-510), **\$1,175,398,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than

\$353,604,000 of the funds appropriated herein shall be available solely for environmental restoration, unless the Secretary of Defense determines that additional obligations are necessary for such purposes and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of his determination and the reasons therefor.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work, where cost estimates exceed \$25,000, to be performed within the United States, except Alaska, without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply in the case of contracts for environmental restoration at an installation that is being closed or realigned where payments are made from a Base Realignment and Closure Account.

SEC. 102. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 103. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction may be used for advances to the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, for the construction of access roads as authorized by section 210 of title 23, United States Code, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to begin construction of new bases inside the continental United States for which specific appropriations have not been made.

SEC. 105. No part of the funds provided in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be used for purchase of land or land easements in excess of 100 per centum of the value as determined by the Army Corps of Engineers or the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, except (1) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court, or (2) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or his designee, or (3) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000, or (4) as otherwise determined by the Secretary of Defense to be in the public interest.

SEC. 106. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts shall be used to (1) acquire land, (2) provide for site preparation, or (3) install utilities for any family housing, except housing for which funds have been made available in annual Military Construction Appropriations Acts.

SEC. 107. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for minor construction may be used to transfer or relocate any activity from one base or installation to another, without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 108. No part of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts may be used for the procurement of steel for any construction project or activity for which American steel producers, fabricators, and manufacturers have been denied the opportunity to compete for such steel procurement.

SEC. 109. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction or family housing during the current fiscal year may be used to pay real property taxes in any foreign nation.

SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts may be used to initiate a new installation overseas without prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 111. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts

may be obligated for architect and engineer contracts estimated by the Government to exceed \$500,000 for projects to be accomplished in Japan, in any NATO member country, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf, unless such contracts are awarded to United States firms or United States firms in joint venture with host nation firms.

SEC. 112. None of the funds appropriated in Military Construction Appropriations Acts for military construction in the United States territories and possessions in the Pacific and on Kwajalein Atoll, or in countries bordering the Arabian Gulf, may be used to award any contract estimated by the Government to exceed \$1,000,000 to a foreign contractor: *Provided*, That this section shall not be applicable to contract awards for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a United States contractor exceeds the lowest responsive and responsible bid of a foreign contractor by greater than 20 per centum: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to contract awards for military construction on Kwajalein Atoll for which the lowest responsive and responsible bid is submitted by a Marshallese contractor.

SEC. 113. The Secretary of Defense is to inform the appropriate Committees of Congress, including the Committees on Appropriations, of the plans and scope of any proposed military exercise involving United States personnel thirty days prior to its occurring, if amounts expended for construction, either temporary or permanent, are anticipated to exceed \$100,000.

SEC. 114. Not more than 20 per centum of the appropriations in Military Construction Appropriations Acts which are limited for obligation during the current fiscal year shall be obligated during the last two months of the fiscal year.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 115. Funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for construction in prior years shall be available for construction authorized for each such military department by the authorizations enacted into law during the current session of Congress.

SEC. 116. For military construction or family housing projects that are being completed with funds otherwise expired or lapsed for obligation, expired or lapsed funds may be used to pay the cost of associated supervision, inspection, overhead, engineering and design on those projects and on subsequent claims, if any.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds appropriated to a military department or defense agency for the construction of military projects may be obligated for a military construction project or contract, or for any portion of such a project or contract, at any time before the end of the fourth fiscal year after the fiscal year for which funds for such project were appropriated if the funds obligated for such project (1) are obligated from funds available for military construction projects, and (2) do not exceed the amount appropriated for such project, plus any amount by which the cost of such project is increased pursuant to law.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 118. During the five-year period after appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing operation and maintenance and construction have expired for obligation, upon a determination that such appropriations will not be necessary for the liquidation of obligations or for making authorized adjustments to such appropriations for obligations incurred during the period of availability of such appropriations, unobligated balances of such appropriations may be transferred into the appropriation "Foreign

Currency Fluctuations, Construction, Defense" to be merged with and to be available for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred.

SEC. 119. The Secretary of Defense is to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives with an annual report by February 15, containing details of the specific actions proposed to be taken by the Department of Defense during the current fiscal year to encourage other member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, Korea, and United States allies bordering the Arabian Gulf to assume a greater share of the common defense burden of such nations and the United States.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 120. During the current fiscal year, in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, proceeds deposited to the Department of Defense Base Closure Account established by section 207(a)(1) of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100-526) pursuant to section 207(a)(2)(C) of such Act, may be transferred to the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991, to be merged with, and to be available for the same purposes and the same time period as that account.

[SEC. 121. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").]

[SEC. 122. (a) In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

[(b) In providing financial assistance under this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[SEC. 123. During the current fiscal year, in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense, amounts may be transferred from the account established by section 2906(a)(1) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1991, to the fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3374) to pay for expenses associated with the Homeowners Assistance Program. Any amounts transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the fund to which transferred.]

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, appropriations made available to the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund shall be the sole source of funds available for planning, administrative, and oversight costs incurred by the Department of Defense relating to military family housing initiatives and military unaccompanied housing initiatives undertaken pursuant to the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 169, title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military family housing, military unaccompanied housing, and supporting facilities.

SEC. 125. (a) In addition to any reductions required by this Act, the following funds are here-

by reduced from the following accounts in this Act in the specified amounts—

"Military Construction, Army", \$2,000,000;
 "Military Construction, Navy", \$3,000,000;
 "Military Construction, Air Force", \$4,000,000;
 "Military Construction, Defense-wide", \$5,000,000;
 "NATO Security Investment Program", \$1,000,000;
 "Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part III", \$8,000,000;
 "Base Realignment and Closure Account, Part IV", \$8,000,000.

(b) The reductions taken pursuant to subsection (a) shall be applied on a pro-rata basis by project and activity.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, from the funds appropriated in this Act for Military Construction, Army, the Secretary of the Army is directed to complete, using an Unspecified Minor Construction project, the Special Forces (Diver) Training Facility at Key West Naval Air Station, Florida, as authorized in the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189).

SEC. 127. (a) LEASE OF PROPERTY AUTHORIZED.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Navy (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may lease, without monetary consideration, to the city and county of Honolulu (hereinafter referred to as the "city") a parcel of land consisting of approximately 300 acres on Waipio Peninsula, Honolulu, Hawaii (hereinafter referred to as the "parcel").

(b) RELATED EASEMENT.—The Secretary may also grant, without monetary consideration, an easement on, over, under and across that certain real property known as Waipio Point Access Road for access to and operation of the parcel.

(c) TERM.—The term of the lease and easement authorized under this section shall be fifty (50) years.

(d) CONDITION OF USE.—The lease and easement authorized under subsections (a) and (b) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The city shall use the parcel for development and operation of a public soccer park and related recreational facilities, and for other civic and public purposes as may be approved by the Secretary.

(2) Facilities developed on the parcel shall be for public use and benefit; however, usage fees may be charged to defray facility operating and maintenance costs.

(3) The city shall comply with all explosive safety criteria affecting the city's use of the lease and easement areas, as established by the Secretary in connection with the explosive safety areas supporting the ordinance handling wharves located at West Loch Branch, Naval Magazine, Lualualei, Hawaii.

(4) The city shall, at its own cost and to the satisfaction of the Secretary, make any and all improvements to Waipio Point Access Road which the city determines are necessary to provide onstreet parking along said road, and adequate access to the parcel, including, but not limited to, any necessary appurtenant utility and drainage improvements. During the term of said easement, the cost of maintenance, repair and replacement of said road and improvements shall be borne by the city.

(5) The city shall install a non-potable irrigation water delivery system to service the parcel, and in doing so, the city shall size transmission lines capable of delivering approximately 2.5 million additional gallons of irrigation water per day to agricultural lands on Waipio Peninsula under the control of the Secretary.

(e) TERMINATION.—If the Secretary determines at any time that the parcel is not being used for a purpose specified in subsection (d)(1), the lease and easement authorized under subsections (a) and (b) may be terminated, and all

right, title, and interest in and to such real property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry thereon.

(f) **EFFECT OF EXPIRATION OF LEASE.**—Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this section, at the end of the lease and easement term, the city shall either convey, without reimbursement, to the United States, all right, title, and interest of the city in and to the improvements subject to said lease and easement, or restore, to the extent practicable, the lease and easement areas to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(g) **DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the property subject to this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of such survey shall be borne by the city.

(h) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the lease and easement to be granted under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 128. (a) Not later than 60 days before issuing any solicitation for a contract with the private sector for military family housing or military unaccompanied housing, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall submit to the congressional defense committees the notice described in subsection (b).

(b)(1) A notice referred to in subsection (a) is a notice of any guarantee (including the making of mortgage or rental payments) proposed to be made by the Secretary to the private party under the contract involved in the event of—

(A) the closure or realignment of the installation for which housing is provided under the contract;

(B) a reduction in force of units stationed at such installation; or

(C) the extended deployment overseas of units stationed at such installation.

(2) Each notice under this subsection shall specify the nature of the guarantee involved and assess the extent and likelihood, if any, of the liability of the Federal Government with respect to the guarantee.

(c) In this section, the term "congressional defense committees" means the following:

(1) The Committee on Armed Services and the Defense Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on National Security and The National Security Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1998".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, each manager will have control of 10 minutes for debate time followed by a rollcall vote.

The Senator from Montana.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kelly Hartline, an Appropriations Committee staff member, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of this bill.

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

The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am pleased to bring before the Senate the military construction appropriation bill and report for fiscal year 1998. This bill reflects the bipartisan approach that the ranking member, Senator MURRAY of Washington, and I have tried to maintain regarding military construction and this subcommittee. It

has been a pleasure to work with Senator MURRAY, her staff, and the members of the subcommittee throughout this process. I very much appreciate all of their support.

Mr. President, this bill was reported out of the full Appropriations Committee last Thursday by a unanimous vote of 28 to 0. The bill recommended by the full Committee on Appropriations is for \$9,182,900,000. This is \$799 million over the budget request and almost equal to the corresponding House bill. The bill provides \$610 million less than what was appropriated last year—a reduction of 6 percent in overall spending authority for the committee from fiscal year 1997. Further, the bill reflects a reduction of 21 percent since fiscal year 1996—almost \$2 billion less from just 2 years ago.

We have sought to recommend a balanced bill to the Senate, and we believe it addresses key, military construction requirements for readiness, family housing, barracks, quality of life and the Guard and Reserve components. This bill honors the commitment we have to our Armed Forces. It helps ensure that the housing and infrastructure needs of the military are given proper recognition. Also, I am pleased to report to the Senate that the bill is within the committee's 602(b) budget allocation for both budget authority and outlays.

Mr. President, this bill has some points I want to mention. We added \$152 million to provide better and more modern family housing for our service personnel and their families. On another quality of life measure, we have added substantially to the budget request for medical and hospital facilities, increasing the request by almost 50 percent. We have provided \$660 million for barracks construction to provide single service members a more favorable living environment. The committee also fully funds the budget request of \$104 million for funding 24 class I violation environmental projects.

We also addressed the shortfalls that continue to plague our Reserve components. The Department continues to walk away from the total force concept. Recognizing this, we have again lent support by adding \$395 million to the Guard and Reserve accounts. In each case, the funds will help satisfy essential mission, quality of life or readiness requirements.

Mr. President, 22 percent of the bill, or \$2.1 billion, is for downsizing defense infrastructure, or better known as the Base Realignment and Closure Program. This includes funding for the last three rounds of BRAC. Almost a quarter of all military construction dollars goes toward the base closure and realignment process.

All of the projects that we have recommended are included in either the Senate- or House-passed versions of the defense authorization bills. We will work very closely with the Armed Services Committee, as we put to-

gether a conference package for military construction.

We have tried to accommodate the sizable administration request for overseas projects in such places as Korea, Germany, and the Middle East. Mr. President, 24 percent of the administration's budget request for military construction projects is for overseas areas. This seems out of proportion when only about 16 percent of our total force is actually stationed overseas. We have funded only the essential of those projects.

We are also concerned about the recent decision made at Madrid to expand NATO and the additional costs required to implement that decision. With future defense spending constrained, this expansion has the potential to degrade the U.S. military construction and defense program seriously. I have requested a detailed report that lays out the additional funding requirements associated with the expansion, including logistical, communications, construction and other needs anticipated for the NATO infrastructure account. This will help us understand the potential costs to the U.S. taxpayer of NATO expansion.

There are many other issues that I could speak about at this time. I urge the Members of the Senate to support this bill and move it forward expeditiously.

I would say, also, we are finding in the BRAC, or base closures, that we are spending dollars that were unexpected just in environmental cleanup. The environmental cost of cleanup of these bases so they could be moved into either contract hands or private hands has been very, very high.

So I appreciate my ranking member, the work she has done, and now I yield to my ranking member, Senator MURRAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am pleased to recommend this bill to the Senate. The recommended amount, \$9.18 billion, is within the 602(b) allocation for the Military Construction Subcommittee and is frugal, some \$600 million, or 6 percent below last year's appropriated level.

Nevertheless, we have added nearly \$800 million to the amount requested by the administration, primarily to correct serious shortfalls in the budget request for National Guard and Reserve forces, and for quality-of-life initiatives in housing and medical care for U.S. military personnel.

In order to keep our Guard and Reserve forces healthy, we have again, as in the past, had to add substantial sums, some \$392 million, to an inadequate request.

As for housing, we have added approximately \$152 million for family housing, and despite this increase, we are still about \$301 million below last year's level. The added funds, however, are in the new area of housing initiatives known as privatization, whereby

the money acts as seed capital which is multiplied over some three or four times with infusions of private developer funds, so the funds we have added carry an added punch.

On another quality-of-life measure, we have added substantially to the request for medical and hospital facilities, increasing the request by nearly 50 percent, for a total of \$208 million.

These initiatives have been put together in a truly bipartisan fashion, in close cooperation with the distinguished chairman, Senator BURNS and his staff. It is a good product, worthy of strong Senate support. I appreciate the courtesies that have been extended to me by the chairman and his staff, and believe this close working relationship has created a product which is balanced and fair to all Senators.

We appropriated money for nearly all the projects authorized by the Senate Armed Services Committee, and have attempted to evaluate and satisfy the requests of all members fairly, and fund worthy projects, through design or minor construction if they have not been authorized. We have made every effort to include report language that members have suggested to us.

We fully funded the BRAC request, some 22 percent of the bill, fully funded environmental projects, and we have tried to accommodate the sizable construction request for overseas projects, such as barracks in Europe and Korea. Overseas construction constitutes 24 percent of the overall construction request.

The committee is concerned over the amounts that will be needed for additional costs of NATO expansion, based on the decisions at the Madrid summit, and for the funds requested for Southwest Asia propositioning of equipment in the nation of Qatar. We have asked for a report on NATO expansion costs by mid-October, hopefully in time for the Senate debate on this matter.

We have also asked the administration to execute a burdensharing agreement with the Government of Qatar, whose population of 550,000 people enjoy a \$21,000 per capita income and has, in fact, offered to help defray our expenses in our prepositioning program.

This legislation is extremely important to our military personnel for many reasons. One of the most important for me is the messages we are able to send our active duty personnel serving abroad separated from family. We are providing for families—housing, day care, community support facilities—providing for families so our active duty personnel can focus on the task at hand when serving a tour on the U.S.S. *Lincoln* or patrolling near the DMZ in Korea.

I am particularly pleased the committee was able to fund several authorized projects in Washington State. At Fairchild Air Force Base, we were able to meet the base's priority need for alterations to the fire station and provide moneys for an education center

and a library. The committee was able to provide moneys for barracks replacement and a medical/dental clinic at Fort Lewis, and important C-17 facilities at McChord Air Force Base. I do appreciate the committee's willingness to be responsive to the needs of Washington State.

I, again, thank the chairman for his help in making this a truly bipartisan bill, and I commend staff on both sides of the aisle for their outstanding professional work on this legislation. I join Chairman BURNS in recommending that the Senate adopt this legislation with strong bipartisan support.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. BURNS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 946

(Purpose: To clarify the availability of funds for activities under the lease of building No. 1, Lexington, Blue Grass Station, Lexington, KY)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senators FORD and McCONNELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], for Mr. FORD, for himself and Mr. McCONNELL, proposes an amendment numbered 946.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

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

SEC. . Section 303(e) of the 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from Natural Disasters, and for Overseas Peacekeeping Efforts, Including Those in Bosnia (Public Law 105-18; 111 Stat. 168) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The Secretary may use funds available in the Defense Working Capital Fund for the payment of the costs of utilities, maintenance and repair, and improvements entered into under the lease under this section."

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, this amendment will clarify the availability of what specific funding sources are available for activities under the lease of facilities at Lexington, Blue Grass Station, KY. I believe this amendment has been cleared.

Mrs. MURRAY. Yes, it has.

Mr. McCain. Mr. President, I do not believe I have seen the amendment. I ask that action on it be suspended until such time as I, or my staff, have had a chance to examine the amendment.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. McCain addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. McCain. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ron Moranville, a fellow on my staff, be

granted the privilege of the floor during the remainder of debate on H.R. 2016.

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

Mr. McCain. Mr. President, for 3 straight years now, the Clinton administration has inadequately funded the national security interests of this Nation. In response, Congress added slightly more than \$20 billion to the defense budget for fiscal years 1996 to 1998, arguing that future readiness would be put at risk if we did not increase funding for military modernization.

We did add significant funds to the procurement and R&D accounts to ensure that our forces would maintain their current technological edge over potential adversaries well into the future. At the same time, however, we managed to set aside more than 10 percent of the total defense budget add-on over these 3 years, about \$2.3 billion for unrequested low-priority military construction projects.

This year, we added only \$2.6 billion to the defense budget, much less than in each of the previous years, but then the Appropriations Committee earmarked \$800 million of that increase for military construction add-ons. Almost one-third of the total defense budget increase this year is unrequested and unnecessary.

This military construction bill before the Senate today contains funding for unrequested low-priority projects totaling more than \$799 million. These projects were added because Members of this body asked for them. The services did not ask for them. The Department of Defense did not ask for them. But Members wanted funding for these projects in their States, and the Appropriations Committee gave it to them.

I note that the bill sets aside almost \$400 million of the overall increase for construction projects for the National Guard and Reserves. The bill includes over \$111 million for the construction of 13 readiness and Reserve centers for the Guard and Reserve, at a time when Guard and Reserve end strength is being cut by over 54,000 personnel.

I wonder what decisionmaking process was used to determine that the priorities of the Guard and Reserve for military construction so greatly outweigh the priorities of the active duty military. This bill gives the Army National Guard a 500-percent increase in project funding, or \$189.5 million in unrequested projects. This decision was made by the committee despite the fact that the Army and the Army Guard agreed that the Guard's military construction requirements needed about \$50 million. I wonder what criteria were used to determine that \$50 million was not enough for the Guard and Reserve and how the add-on of \$189.5 million was determined.

I understand that last year the Appropriations Committee directed the Army to budget \$75 million from Army Guard military construction in fiscal

year 1998. I also understand that the Army failed to follow the committee's direction and request only \$45 million for the Army Guard military construction budget. Does this then justify a 500-percent increase in Army Guard construction funding?

In addition to the excessive amount of add-ons in this bill, the report contains earmarks for the following projects: \$1.4 million to provide refrigeration equipment and improvements at the Fort Wainwright, AK, skating facility; \$300,000 for the design of a centralized vehicle wash facility at Fort Wainwright, AK; \$2 million for the design of the Saddle Road improvement in Hawaii; \$550,000 for a library and adult education center at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, NC; \$3.1 million for planning and design of an intel-

ligence center in Charlottesville, VA; \$470,000 for design of a warfighting center at the Stennis Space Center in Mississippi.

I find it startling that Members are no longer content with earmarking actual construction projects. We now have begun the unfortunate process of earmarking portions of the planning and design money which has traditionally been provided in a lump sum to be used at the discretion and prioritization of the services.

Where will this earmarking stop? I note, without further comment, the five States receiving the largest share of these construction add-ons: Mississippi, \$58.4 million; Virginia, \$48.1 million; Alabama, \$37 million; Kentucky, \$33.1 million; and New Mexico,

\$32.3 million. This bill even includes an add-on for Arizona.

Finally, I point out that this bill, like many others that have come before the Senate in the past week, contains restrictive Buy America provisions which limit awards of contracts to U.S. companies only. These two sections, 111 and 112, of the bill are anti-competitive and will ensure that U.S. taxpayers do not get the best price, in many instances, because foreign firms will not be able to compete with U.S. companies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate add-ons in the military construction bill list be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE ADD-ONS TO THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998

State and installation	Project title	Budget request	In millions	
			Change	Appropriated
Alabama:				
Redstone Arsenal	Missile ENG Annex	0	\$27.0	\$27.0
Dannelly Field	Munitions Complex	0	4.8	4.8
Maxwell AFB	Aircraft Maint Facility	0	5.2	5.2
Alaska:				
Elmendorf AFB	Electrical System Upgrade	0	6.1	6.1
Eielson AFB	Potable Water Storage	0	6.0	6.0
Bethel ^{1,2}	OPS Facility	0	4.6	4.6
Arizona: Papago Military Res ¹	Support Maint Shop	0	11.0	11.0
Arkansas: Little Rock	Control Tower	0	3.4	3.4
California: Pasadena ¹	Marine Corps Reserve Center	0	6.7	6.7
Colorado:				
Fort Carson	Mates Expansion	0	2.9	2.9
Greeley	Mobile Ground Maint Complex	0	4.7	4.7
Connecticut:				
New London	Child Development Center	0	3.7	3.7
New London	Fire Protection System	0	1.6	1.6
Delaware: New Castle Airport ¹	Squadron OPS Facility	0	7.0	7.0
Florida:				
Eglin AFB Aux Field	Assault Strip Runway	0	5.1	5.1
Ellisly Field ¹	Readiness Center	0	3.8	3.8
Eglin AFB Aux Field ¹	Renovate Visiting Quarters	0	7.3	7.3
Georgia: Moody AFB	HH60 Rescue OPS Facility	0	6.8	6.8
Hawaii:				
Fort Derussey	Asian Pacific Center	0	9.5	9.5
Pearl Harbor	Seal Delivery System Facility	0	7.4	7.4
Hickman AFB ¹	Maint Complex	0	4.5	4.5
Bellows AFB ^{1,2}	Training Facility	0	5.2	5.2
Idaho:				
Mt Home AFB	B-1B Avionics Building	0	9.2	9.2
Mt Home AFB	F-15 Squadron OPS Facility	0	3.8	3.8
Cowen Field ¹	Aviation Readiness Center	0	3.7	3.7
Boise Airport ¹	C-130 Squadron OPS	0	8.8	8.8
Indiana:				
Hulman Reg Airport ¹	Fire Station	0	5.4	5.4
Fort Wayne IAP ¹	Medical Trng Facility	0	5.9	5.9
Kansas:				
McConnell AFB	KC-135 Squadron OPS	0	9.7	9.7
McConnell AFB	Transportation Complex	0	2.9	2.9
McConnell AFB ¹	Maint Shop	0	2.0	2.0
Kentucky:				
Fort Knox	Training Range	0	7.2	7.2
Greenville ¹	Training Range	0	9.3	9.3
Fort Campbell ²	Equipment Shop	0	9.9	9.9
Fort Campbell	Education Center	0	6.7	6.7
Louisiana: Camp Beauregard ¹	Machine Gun Range	0	1.3	1.3
Maine: Bangor IAP ¹	Upgrade Base Facilities	0	6.5	6.5
Maryland: Annapolis ¹	Readiness Center	0	2.9	2.9
Massachusetts: Barnes ANGB ¹	Dining Hall/Fitness Center	0	3.0	3.0
Michigan:				
Augusta ¹	Readiness Center	0	6.4	6.4
Selfridge AGB ¹	Vehicle Maint/Comm Complex	0	9.0	9.0
Walker ¹	Readiness Center	0	9.4	9.4
Mississippi:				
Gulfport NCBC Base	Bachelor Enlisted Qrts	0	22.4	22.4
Miss Army Ammun Plt	OPS and Maint Facility	0	9.9	9.9
Senatobia ¹	Readiness Center	0	4.4	4.4
Key Field ¹	KC-135 SIM Training Center	0	2.0	2.0
Key Field ¹	Dining Hall	0	3.2	3.2
Nas Meridian	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters	0	7.0	7.0
Gulfport-Biloxi ¹	Training Quarters	0	9.5	9.5
Missouri: Macon ¹	Armory	0	3.2	3.2
Montana:				
Malstrom AFB	Dining Facility	0	4.5	4.5
Billings ¹	Reserve Center	0	14.6	14.6
Nevada:				
Nellis AFB	Land Acquisition	0	5.9	5.9
Reno/Tahoe IAP ¹	C-130 Training Facility	0	2.9	2.9
Nebraska: Offutt AFB	Dormitories	0	6.9	6.9
New Mexico:				
Kirtland AFB	Simulation Training Facility	0	14.0	14.0
Kirtland AFB	Bridge	0	6.3	6.3
Cannon AFB	F-16 Missile Maint Shop	0	2.9	2.9
Taos ¹	Readiness Center	0	3.2	3.2
Kirtland AFB ¹	Squadron OPS Facility	0	2.8	2.8
Kirtland AFB ¹	Composite Support Facility	0	3.1	3.1

SENATE ADD-ONS TO THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998—Continued

State and installation	Project title	Budget request	In millions	
			Change	Appropriated
New York:				
Graveski Airport ¹	Vehicle Maint Complex	0	4.3	4.3
Niagara Falls IAP ¹	Training Facility	0	2.1	2.1
North Carolina:				
Fort Bragg	Mout Training Complex	0	7.7	7.7
Fort Bragg	Medical Training Barracks	0	8.3	8.3
North Dakota: Minot AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station	0	5.2	5.2
Ohio:				
Wright-Patterson	Management Complex	0	22.0	22.0
Rickenbacker ANGB ¹	Fuel/Corrosion Control Facility	0	5.7	5.7
Springfield-Beckley Map ¹	Base Supply Complex	0	4.4	4.4
Oklahoma:				
Altus AFB	Land Purchase	0	11.0	11.0
Vance AFB	Base Engineering Complex	0	7.7	7.7
Will Rogers Airport ¹	Aeromedical Training Facility	0	3.1	3.1
Fort Sill	Barracks Renewal	0	8.0	8.0
Oregon: Salem ¹	Reserve Center	0	11.8	11.8
Pennsylvania: Oakdale ¹	Reserve Center	0	24.9	24.9
South Carolina:				
Leesburg Training Site ¹	Simulation Center	0	3.8	3.8
McEntire AGS ¹	Fuel/Corrosion Control Facility	0	7.0	7.0
South Dakota:				
Ellsworth AFB	Fire/Crash Rescue Station	0	6.6	6.6
Rapid City ¹	Aviation Support Facility	0	5.2	5.2
Texas:				
Dyess AFB	B-1B Squadron OPS	0	10.0	10.0
Rapid City ¹	Aviation Support Facility	0	12.8	12.8
Utah: Fort Douglas ¹	USARC & OMS	0	12.7	12.7
Vermont: Camp Johnson ¹	Maint Shop	0	6.7	6.7
Virginia:				
Norfolk NS	Berthing Pier	0	13.5	13.5
Portsmouth Hospital	Hospital Replacement	0	34.6	34.6
Washington:				
Fairchild AFB	Fire Station	0	4.8	4.8
Fairchild AFB	Education Center	0	8.2	8.2
Fairchild AFB	Training Academy	0	3.7	3.7
Fort Lewis	Medical Clinic	0	5.0	5.0
West Virginia: Camp Dawson ¹	Readiness Center	0	6.8	6.8
Wisconsin: Mitchel ARS ¹	Aerial Training Facility	0	4.2	4.2
Wyoming: Camp Guernsey ¹	Vehicle Maint Shop	0	13.9	13.9
42 Unrequested Active Duty Milcon Add-Ons Totalling			382.9	
50 Unrequested Reserve/Guard Milcon Add-Ons Totalling			299.5	
92 Unrequested U.S. Based Milcon Add-Ons Totalling			681.7	

¹ Denotes Reserve/National Guard Construction Projects.² Denotes Projects No Included on Senate or House Authorization Bills.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 FAMILY HOUSING ADD-ONS

State and installation	Project title	Budget request	Change	Authorization
Alaska:				
Fort Richardson	Neighborhood Revitalization	0	\$9.6	\$9.6
Fort Wainwright	Neighborhood Revitalization	0	8.3	8.3
Georgia:				
Robins AFB	Family Housing	0	5.2	5.2
Hawaii:				
Pearl Harbor	Family Housing	0	17.9	17.9
Kentucky:				
Fort Campbell	Family Housing Improvements	0	8.5	8.5
Montana:				
Malmstrom AFB	Military Housing	0	16.6	16.6
North Carolina:				
Camp Lejeune	Renovate Family Housing	0	2.9	2.9
South Carolina:				
Charleston AFB	Improve Family Housing	0	14.3	14.3
Texas:				
NAS Corpus Christi	Replace Family Housing	0	6.5	6.5
Lackland AFB	Replace Family Housing	0	7.4	7.4
Washington:				
NAS Whidbey Island	Replace Family Housing	0	32.3	32.3
Bangor	Replace Family Housing	0	15.7	15.7
Total family housing add-ons			0	145.2
				145.2

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, in closing, let me say I am sure there are many good projects on this list. Many projects will serve to improve the quality of life of our military personnel and will provide facilities improvements that will enhance mission readiness, but the real reason these projects are funded in this bill is that they provide economic benefit to certain States. Even with the congressionally mandated increases in the defense budget, military training exercises continue to be cut, backlogs in aircraft and ship maintenance are growing, flying-hours shortfalls still exists, military health care is underfunded by \$600 million and 11,787 service members are reportedly on food stamps and many more are eli-

gible for food stamps, Mr. President. We simply have higher priorities for defense spending and pork-barrel construction projects.

There are many stories that are illustrative of our need for spending on priority items, and this kind of earmarking is really harming the men and women in the military. Over the weekend, there was a story in the Washington Post about enlisted sailors who are stationed in San Diego who now live in Mexico. They have to drive to Mexico because there is not affordable housing or base housing for them in San Diego, yet, we will fund these projects that are on this list. At the same time, there are 11,787 service members who are on food stamps and thousands more

eligible, and we will instead fund these kinds of projects.

Mr. President, it is not an admirable practice that we are seeing continued and even increase over the years. I intend very strongly to urge the President of the United States to exercise the line-item veto on some of these projects because there is no more compelling reason for the line-item veto than some of the projects that I have talked about today. I will be engaged in urging him to do so.

I yield the floor, but before I yield the floor, I would like to take a look at the amendment and any other amendments that will be proposed at this time on the bill. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, in response to Senator MCCAIN, there are over 891,000 men and women in uniform who serve in one of the six Reserve organizations. They represent 38 percent of the total force.

For these Reserve forces, the President's budget request contained a total of \$173 million—less than 2 percent of the total military construction bill allocated to the Reserve components.

More specifically, the National Guard military construction program supports over 474,673 soldiers and airmen in communities throughout the Nation. They constitute approximately 20 percent of our total Armed Forces and represent all 50 States and 4 territories.

The units and the missions of the Reserve components have changed significantly in the last 30 to 40 years. The mission and the equipment is much more complex and requires larger working bays and parking areas. The increased lethality and range of modern weapons restrict indirect firing ranges and training areas and creates new requirements necessary to ensure safety.

The Army Guard alone has more than 23,360 facilities, with a current plant replacement value of \$17.3 billion. Over 50 percent of these facilities are inadequate by current Army criteria. There is a construction backlog of \$2.3 billion, which as a direct impact on modernization and readiness.

The Pentagon requested only \$45 million for the Army National Guard for military construction in the fiscal year 1998 budget. There are 367,000 soldiers in the Army National Guard—\$45 million does not go very far in meeting their mission and quality of life requirements.

If the Congress did not act to provide additional military construction funding to the Reserve components each year, these forces would be severely handicapped as far as their ability to achieve full operational capability and their objective readiness level. Just because a project is for the Guard or Reserve does not mean it is not meritorious, it signifies that the Pentagon has decided to let the Congress foot the bill for building and maintaining the Reserve components' infrastructure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under a previous agreement, the Senator from Arizona has 2 minutes, 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has yielded back his time.

Mr. BURNS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

AMENDMENT NO. 946

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, the amendment that is now under consideration has been cleared on the Democratic side, and I ask that it be accepted at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 946.

The amendment (No. 946) was agreed to.

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

Mrs. MURRAY. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask for third reading of the bill. Have the yeas and nays been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have not been requested on final passage.

Mr. BURNS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. D'AMATO. I wonder if the Chairman of the Military Construction Subcommittee, Senator BURNS, would yield for a question.

Mr. BURNS. Certainly.

Mr. D'AMATO. I appreciate all that the chairman has done to accommodate the specific needs of military installations in New York. As you know, New York has been devastated by its losses from the last two BRAC rounds. However, the one positive effect of this paring down is that the remaining bases in New York are among the most efficient and effective in the world. That is why these military construction dollars are so important to New York State.

One military base of particular concern to both Senator MOYNIHAN and myself is Fort Drum in Watertown, NY. Fort Drum is home to the 10th Mountain Division. The mission of the 10th Mountain Division is to deploy rapidly anywhere in the world and be prepared to fight and win upon arrival.

The 10th Mountain Division stands ready to depart Fort Drum and conduct operations anywhere in the world with minimal notice. The cornerstone to Fort Drum's preparedness is its high state of mission readiness. This readiness is sustained through intensive training and the most up-to-date, modern facilities.

America continually asks our soldiers around the world to respond and they are always there for us. The 10th Mountain Division is the most frequently deployed division in the Army. It is only fair that Congress appropriate the necessary dollars to ensure that our troops remain the best in the world.

Fort Drum has requested two very important projects that would greatly enhance readiness on the base and contribute to the 10th Mountain Division's extremely high response time. The first is an aerial gunnery range, funded at \$17.5 million in the House. The proposed range will be an adequately sized and properly configured aerial gunnery range for Army rotary wing and Air National Guard fixed wing joint mission requirements. The facility and range area will enable the Air National Guard and Fort Drum range division to employ operations under the joint air attack team concept [JAAT] as well as consolidate existing operations to the northeast side of Fort Drum property

for safe operations. Currently, rotary wing and fixed wing operations are conducted on separate sites across the Fort Drum installation.

The second project is a military training and education center, funded at \$6.9 million, to replace a number of widely scattered temporary 50-year old, inefficient and marginal World War II wood facilities.

The center would make a valuable contribution to improving quality of life for soldiers, dependents and civilians at Fort Drum. Without the center, the condition of aging facilities will become less able to support the function and eventually continuing education opportunities for the population of Fort Drum will be negatively impacted. Last year, the Senate included this project in its version of the fiscal year 1997 defense authorization bill.

I would hope that the House—Senate Conference Committee would include both of these important projects in the final conference report for fiscal year 1998.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, my friend and colleague, Senator D'AMATO, has clearly set out the reasons why Fort Drum needs these two projects. They are essential to the training and readiness we and the Army have come to expect from the 10th Mountain Division. It seems whenever there has been a deployment in recent years, the 10th has been part of it. I simply add my support and my hope that the gunnery range and the training and education center will be included when the Senator from Montana and his conferees reach an agreement on military construction projects.

Mr. BURNS. I can assure both Senators from New York that both projects will be given every due consideration when the conferees meet.

PROTECTING THE FUTURE OF PICATINNY ARSENAL

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the Fiscal Year 1998 military construction appropriations bill, and would like to take this opportunity to thank Chairman BURNS and Ranking Member MURRAY for all of their leadership and hard work on this legislation. I am especially pleased by two items which were included in this bill. First, the \$1.3 million which will be spent on the design of a new software engineering center at Picatinny Arsenal in my home State of New Jersey, and second, language in the bill which urges the Army to place the construction of the center on its priority list for fiscal year 1999. I am hopeful that the Army will heed the advice of the Senate, and make this project a priority for next year.

Throughout our Nation's history, Picatinny Arsenal has provided our men and women with the high-technology weapons that have helped