

Shuster	Stockman	Walker
Sisisky	Stump	Walsh
Skeen	Talent	Wamp
Skelton	Tate	Watts (OK)
Smith (MI)	Tauzin	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Taylor (MS)	Weller
Smith (TX)	Taylor (NC)	White
Smith (WA)	Thomas	Whitfield
Solomon	Thornberry	Wicker
Souder	Tiahrt	Wolf
Spence	Upton	Young (FL)
Stearns	Vucanovich	Zeliff
Stenholm	Waldholtz	Zimmer

NAYS—193

Abercrombie	Greenwood	Oberstar
Ackerman	Gutierrez	Obey
Allard	Hamilton	Olver
Andrews	Harman	Owens
Baesler	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baldacci	Hefley	Pastor
Barcia	Hefner	Payne (NJ)
Barrett (WI)	Hilliard	Payne (VA)
Beilenson	Hinchey	Pelosi
Bereuter	Holden	Peterson (FL)
Berman	Horn	Poshard
Bevill	Hoyer	Quinn
Bishop	Jackson-Lee	Rahall
Boehlert	Jacobs	Rangel
Bonior	Jefferson	Reed
Borski	Johnson (CT)	Richardson
Brown (CA)	Johnson (SD)	Rivers
Brown (FL)	Johnson, E.B.	Roemer
Brown (OH)	Johnston	Rose
Bryant (TX)	Kanjorski	Roukema
Cardin	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Castle	Kelly	Rush
Clay	Kennedy (MA)	Sabo
Clayton	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Clement	Kennelly	Sawyer
Clyburn	Kildee	Saxton
Coleman	Klecicka	Schaefer
Collins (IL)	Klink	Schroeder
Collins (MI)	LaFalce	Schumer
Conyers	Lantos	Scott
Costello	Levin	Serrano
Coyne	Lewis (GA)	Shays
DeFazio	Lipinski	Skaggs
DeLauro	LoBiondo	Slaughter
Dellums	Lofgren	Spratt
Deutsch	Longley	Stark
Dicks	Lowey	Stokes
Dingell	Luther	Studds
Dixon	Maloney	Stupak
Doggett	Manton	Tanner
Dooley	Markey	Tejeda
Doyle	Martinez	Thompson
Durbin	Martini	Thornton
Edwards	Mascara	Torkildsen
Engel	Matsui	Torres
Eshoo	McCarthy	Torricelli
Evans	McDermott	Towns
Farr	McHale	Traficant
Fattah	McInnis	Velazquez
Fazio	McKinney	Vento
Fields (LA)	McNulty	Visclosky
Filner	Meehan	Volkmer
Foglietta	Meek	Ward
Forbes	Menendez	Waters
Fox	Mfume	Watt (NC)
Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)	Waxman
Franks (CT)	Mineta	Weldon (PA)
Franks (NJ)	Minge	Williams
Frost	Mink	Wilson
Furse	Molinari	Wise
Gejdenson	Moran	Woolsey
Gephardt	Morella	Wyden
Gibbons	Murtha	Wynn
Gilchrest	Nadler	
Gordon	Neal	

NOT VOTING—13

Becerra	Hoke	Tucker
Flake	Meyers	Yates
Ford	Moakley	Young (AK)
Green	Reynolds	
Hall (OH)	Thurman	

□ 2128

Ms. JACKSON-LEE and Mr. MATSUI changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTPONING VOTES DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2126, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during consideration of H.R. 2126, the Defense Appropriations Act of 1996, pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 205, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment, and that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than 5 minutes the time for voting by electronic vote on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall not be less than 15 minutes.

□ 2130

Mr. Speaker, in explanation of that unanimous-consent request, I would like the Members to be advised that this evening we will conduct general debate on this bill and debate amendments in title I and title II. We will also consider the C-17 amendment in title III, and after conclusion of the C-17 amendment, then the Committee will rise.

We have no expectation of any further recorded votes this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the H.R. 2126, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, and that I be permitted to include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 205 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2126.

□ 2131

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2126) mak-

ing appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes with Mr. SENSENBRENNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, first, I would like to thank all of the members of the subcommittee who have spent the better part of this year in hearings and in markups for the preparation and the presentation of this bill to the full House.

This is a good bill providing for the national defense of our Nation. Mr. Chairman, there are many areas of legislative activity in which the Federal Government finds itself a player, many of which could be done equally as well, if not better, by the States or by the local governments. Mr. Chairman, if there is any one responsibility of the Federal Government, it is to provide for the defense of our Nation and to provide for the security of our national interests wherever they might lie.

The bill we present this evening totals \$244.1 billion in budget authority and \$244.2 billion in outlays. Compared to the fiscal year 1995 level, we are \$2.5 billion higher in budget authority, but \$5.4 billion less in outlays. We are above the President's budget request, but we are \$2.2 billion less than the authorization bill which passed the House on June 15.

A strong theme of this bill is to provide readiness for U.S. forces should they be called upon to perform in an arena of hostility and to provide some quality of life for those men and women who serve in our uniformed services who are prepared to do just that.

Procurement has been reduced over the last 10 years by 70 percent.

This bill does a little bit to turn that around. While we do provide an increase for procurement, we also add funds for readiness and cost-of-living adjustments, pay raises for people in uniforms, and things of this type.

We have reduced over 120 programs from the amounts requested by the President. We have fully funded the military pay raise, and have also added \$90 million for housing allowances. We have added \$1 billion for real property maintenance, and much of that goes for the renovation and the repair of our barracks. Many of our soldiers are today living in World War II barracks that are pretty rundown, and we need to make a considerable change there. This bill does that.

Mr. Chairman, there were several philosophies involved here. One was

that anything that goes in this bill must have a military application. It must apply to the national defense or the people who serve in the military.

Second, there must be a requirement for what it is that we seek to do.

There have been many, many discussions on some of the issues that we will face today. The are written up in the media and reported, some of the high-profile military systems. We took a little different approach this year.

I wanted to hold up, if I might, just briefly, this chart, and the saying on this chart was taught to me by my grandmother many, many years ago. It says, "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost; and for want of a horse, the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for the want of care about a horseshoe nail."

Mr. Chairman, we have included a lot of horseshoe nails in this bill, items that are never written about, never reported, never politically controversial.

I would like to give you an example of some of the shortages we have identified that would be extremely important to our military should they be called into a hostile situation. If I can have the help of a page, I would like to roll out this scroll, and Members take a look at it; we will just twist it a little bit to the side.

You will see there are hundreds and hundreds of items that you will never

hear about, but are important to the conduct of our military institutions. If you will notice, we have highlighted in blue a number of those areas that we have been able to take care of in this bill. Again, no one is ever going to write about them in the media. They are not controversial. But they are things that need to be done to make sure that our national defense establishment continues to function as it always has in a very, very strong way. So there is the list.

We are trying to take care of the horseshoe nails so that we do not lose the shoes and do not lose the riders and do not lose the battle.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, there will be a lot of opportunity to discuss more specifics as we get into amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I bring to the House of Representatives the fiscal year 1996 Defense appropriations bill. This has been a historic year in the House of Representatives.

In the first 100 days we passed the Contract With America as we promised the American people.

Ten appropriations bills and major tax legislation have also passed and in those bills the majority party has stood by the commitment to change made during the watershed election of 1994.

While it is true that much work remains to be done in this session and many important bills are yet to be passed, no legislation is more important or vital than the bill we are

about to act on—the fiscal year 1996 Defense appropriation bill. Over two centuries ago our Founding Fathers embodied in the Constitution the sacred obligation of the Congress to "provide for the common defense." Mr. Chairman, this bill fulfills that constitutional obligation.

Before describing in some detail the specifics of this bill, I want to extend my thanks to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA]. His advice and input was invaluable in the development of this bipartisan bill. I also extend my thanks to the chairman of the full committee, Mr. LIVINGSTON, for his counsel and support in the development of this legislation. All members of the subcommittee played a key role in the hearings and the markup and I congratulate each of them for a job well done.

FUNDING LEVEL

The Appropriations Committee is recommending to the House a total of \$244.1 billion in new budget authority for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1996. This funding level is: \$2.5 billion above the current fiscal year; \$2.2 billion below the House-passed authorization levels; and \$7.8 billion above the budget request.

These spending levels do not include funds for military construction or the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy. Those funds are included in other appropriations bills. At this point in the RECORD I would like to include a table outlining the committee's recommendations by account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1996

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated 1995 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1996 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1995 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1996 (6)
Recapitulation					
Title I—Military Personnel	71,101,502,000	68,696,663,000	69,231,892,000	-1,869,610,000	+535,229,000
Title II—Operation and Maintenance	82,819,085,000	80,800,250,000	81,583,817,000	-1,235,268,000	+783,567,000
Title III—Procurement	43,124,636,000	38,662,049,000	42,898,305,000	-226,331,000	+4,236,256,000
Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	35,130,599,000	34,331,953,000	35,879,560,000	+748,961,000	+1,547,607,000
Title V—Revolving and Management Funds	1,669,638,000	1,852,920,000	2,548,020,000	+878,382,000	+695,100,000
Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs	11,381,546,000	11,719,914,000	11,818,514,000	+436,968,000	+98,600,000
Title VII—Related agencies	349,184,000	322,183,000	277,304,000	-71,880,000	-44,879,000
Title VIII—General provisions	-857,422,000	85,000	-76,012,000	+781,410,000	-76,097,000
(Additional transfer authority)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)
Title IX—Management Funds	299,300,000	-299,300,000
Total, Department of Defense	245,018,068,000	236,386,017,000	244,161,400,000	-856,668,000	+7,775,383,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	-3,414,997,000	-42,000,000	-42,000,000	+3,372,997,000
Grand total	241,603,071,000	236,344,017,000	244,119,400,000	+2,516,329,000	+7,775,383,000

Note.—FY 1995 Enacted includes Supplemental P.L. 104-6 (+\$2,709,997,000 in new BA and -\$2,259,956,000 in Rescissions).

The Defense budget submitted by the administration continued the decade long decline in defense spending. While we all agree that a significant downsizing of the force structure that was in place during the cold war is appropriate, the extent of the build-down implicit in the budget submitted is a serious concern to the committee. The procurement account in the budget request was the lowest in 45 years when measures in constant dollars. Production lines are being shut down and inventory objectives are not being achieved for key systems for critical programs such as the Blackhawk helicopter and the F-15 E tactical fighter and also for unglamorous but equally critical systems such as trucks, ammunition and numerous other low-profile but essential programs.

The committee also has serious concerns about the impact of this long range decline of resources for defense on morale and readiness. Because of the constant deployments to a series of unbudgeted contingency oper-

ations, at one point in the fall of last year, over 100,000 U.S. troops were deployed in such operations. The incremental cost of these operations were often funded by transferring funds from ongoing programs. This had the impact of specific units standing down operations, canceling scheduled training and deferring maintenance. As a result, earlier this fiscal year three Army divisions had their readiness ratings decline to a C-3 level. This rating level means that the divisions effected could not undertake all wartime missions, had decreased flexibility, increased vulnerability, and required significant resources to offset deficiencies. In response to these realities, the funds recommended by the committee in this bill begins to slow the decade long decline in defense spending, increases the production rates of many key programs and improves the quality of life and readiness levels of our troops.

WORLD REMAINS A DANGEROUS PLACE

As the daily news makes clear, the post-cold-war era remains a volatile and dangerous time. Ethnic, cultural, and religious conflict continues in many areas of the world. Instability in the states of the former Soviet Union continues. Significant military threats in the Persian Gulf region and the Korean Peninsula are continuing. At least 20 countries, many of them hostile to the United States, have now or are seeking to develop nuclear, biological, and/or chemical weapons and the means to deliver them. As the world's only superpower, it is vital that America remains the world's finest fighting force. In response to the global situation and the decade-long decline in defense resources the committee has taken a number of initiatives as described below.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in the report accompanying this bill, the committee's recommendations and objectives are in three broad categories.

1. Ensure that the greatly downsized force structure is of the highest caliber, has a high level of readiness and a reasonable quality of life.

2. Ensure that a modernization program is in place which addresses the shortfalls of equipment for our current forces and also provides for the security needs of the future.

3. Ensure that we are getting the best return on our expenditures for defense by eliminating those programs which from the committee's perspective are of marginal military value, and reforming or reducing other programs which have encountered technical problems or have a low longer range payoff.

Quality of life: The committee has taken a number of steps to improve the quality of life of the men and women of our Armed Forces and their dependents. We have added almost \$670 million to the budget request for housing allowances and overseas station allowances. Because of the decline in the value of the dollar subsequent to the budget submission, service personnel and their dependents stationed overseas would face severe budgetary shortfalls without this increased funding. Funds were also increased for military recruiting. Because of the relatively high turnover rate of the active force, it is absolutely essential that high quality recruits enter the service. Additionally, of the total add-on for real property maintenance, \$256 million is included for the renovation and upgrades of barracks. On-site inspections by committee members and testimony before the committee detailed the rundown conditions of many of the living facilities for the Armed Forces.

Readiness: Various units have undergone a deterioration in readiness in recent times because of a shortfall of funds. For example, in addition to the 3 Army divisions mentioned earlier, last September 8 Marine Corps aviation squadrons were grounded for the entire month, and 28 Marine and Navy squadrons had to ground over one-half of their aircraft. There has also been a deferral of programmed ship and aircraft maintenance because of funding shortfalls. To remedy this serious situation the committee has taken numerous initiatives including an increase of \$210 million for training in specific areas where shortfalls were identified in testimony. The bill also provides an increase of \$379 million to help alleviate the enormous backlog of equipment that needs maintenance-repair to meet operation standards. A total of \$1 billion was added for real property maintenance. In addition to the aforementioned funds for barracks enhancement included in this increase, funds are also provided to upgrade and enhance the physical assets of numerous mission essential facilities.

Importantly, the committee has added \$647 million above the budget for the ongoing operations in and around Iraq—for example, Operations Provide Comfort and Southern Watch. Despite the fact that these operations are entering their fourth year, they have never been budgeted for by the administration. The addition of these funds ensure that other operating accounts will not be raided to fund these ongoing operations.

MODERNIZATION

Mr. Chairman, the budget request for the procurement account for fiscal year 1996 was \$43.1 billion. To put this in perspective, the amount provided for procurement in 1985, when measured in today's dollars, was \$135.7

billion. The budget requested no funds to procure tanks, Air Force fighter aircraft, reconnaissance helicopters, attack helicopters or fighting vehicles. Production rates of numerous other systems are at historically low rates, thus resulting in high per unit costs. The Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Account has also been decreasing and many key programs in research have been undergoing slippage.

To redress this situation, the committee has taken significant initiatives in the areas of major weapons programs, mobility, missile defense, munitions and inventory shortfalls for low profile programs.

Major Weapons: Regarding major weapons systems the committee has provided a net increase of \$493 million to continue the production of the B-2 strategic bomber. An increase of \$200 million was also provided for the Air Force's highest priority funding shortfall, the F-22 tactical fighter aircraft. Other high profile programs were fully funded at the budget request including the Comanche helicopter, the V-22 Osprey aircraft and the Navy's F/A-18 E/F aircraft.

Mobility: Given the increasingly important role of mobility and logistics in light of the greatly scaled back presence of U.S. Forces stationed abroad, the committee has included significant funds for a number of vital mobility related programs. In addition to approving the budget request for the C-17 aircraft and strategic sealift, the committee added \$339 million for additional tactical transport aircraft and \$260 million for tactical trucks and vehicles. The committee also recommended an increase of \$974 million for the lead ship of the new LPD-17 class for marine expeditionary forces. Increases were also provided for mobility infrastructure improvements and repositioning programs.

Munitions: Testimony before the committee revealed that serious shortfalls exist in a wide variety of munitions programs, including both precision guided munitions and basic munitions. An increase of \$770 million includes \$374 million for precision guided munitions and \$396 million was provided for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps ammunition accounts.

Low-Profile Programs: Throughout the hearings this year the committee asked almost every witness about shortfalls that existed in any areas no matter how low profile the program was. Interestingly, many of the shortfalls existed in very unglamorous items such as ground support equipment, aircraft loaders, night vision goggles and small arms. The committee has added almost \$500 million for such items to address shortfalls cited by the services in testimony.

Missile Defense: The committee recommends a net increase of \$599 million for the ballistic missile defense program [BMD]. The total provided for this essential program is \$3.49 billion. This expanded program accelerates both the Theater Missile Defense program and the National Missile Defense program, thus increasing the protection of our troops deployed abroad as well as the United States.

PROGRAM REDUCTIONS

Although the committee has provided a net increase to the budget request, the committee eliminated various programs and reduced or restructured others. The reductions ranged from eliminating programs of low military value to adjustments to programs which have en-

countered technical problems, contract savings or undergone slippage for a variety of reasons. Major reductions recommended by the committee include:

Program	Reduction
Technology Reinvestment Program	-\$500,000,000
Environmental Restoration	-\$200,000,000
Defense Acquisition	-\$163,500,000
Energy management programs	-\$114,700,000

POLICY ISSUES

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to briefly address a few of the general provisions we have included in the bill. Section 8104 prohibits the use of any funds available to the Defense Department being used for the deploying United States forces to participate in a negotiated peace settlement in Bosnia unless authorized by Congress. Given the course of events in that troubled area of the world, the probability of a negotiated settlement followed by the deployment of a large peace enforcement contingency is fairly remote. Nevertheless, we believe it is important that if events should evolve to the point where a large scale deployment of United States forces is the recommended policy of the administration regarding Bosnia, such a policy cannot be implemented unless specifically authorized by law.

In section 8102 we set a prohibition of the use of DOD funds for peacekeeping, peacemaking and certain types of humanitarian assistance unless the President has consulted with the Congress. Section 8102 also spells out many specifics on the types of issues to be covered in the consultation.

CONCLUSION

In summary, I would simply make a number of points concerning the fiscal year 1996 Defense appropriations bill.

This bill is a bipartisan effort which had widespread support from both parties in the subcommittee markup and in the full committee markup.

The bill is: \$7.8 billion above the budget request; \$2.2 billion below the authorized level; \$2.5 billion, or 1 percent, above the current fiscal year; and is within the 602(b) allocation for defense.

The bill:

Ensures that our armed services remains the finest fighting force in the world.

Ensures that the quality of life of our servicemen and servicewomen will be enhanced.

Deletes programs of a low military value and restructures programs which have encountered technical problem and delays.

Provides a modernization program which meets both today's requirements and the security needs of the future.

Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of H.R. 2126, the fiscal year 1996 Department of Defense appropriations bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I simply want to say there are two things wrong in general with the budget under which the Congress is now proceeding. One of them is a lot of the items that wind up being cut, and the other thing wrong with the budget is a lot of items that are not cut.

Some of those items are in this bill.

In my view, for instance, it is simply not a rational division of priorities for us to decide that we are going to see reductions in programs that support senior citizens living near the edge of poverty, to see reductions in education that are crucial to improving people's lot in life, to see reductions in job training programs and economic development programs, and yet seeing this bill commit to spend some \$70 billion for the F-22, a plane which we do not need at this time, to see the recommendation made in the bill to exceed the number of B-2's that have been requested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff at a cost of well over \$1 billion a plane. Just one of those would pay the entire tuition bill for every single student at the University of Wisconsin in Madison for the next 12 years, just one of those planes, to put that in context. It seems to me that is a wasteful expenditure we should not be providing.

We will be debating that tomorrow, but also other reductions that we ought to be having in DOD travel, in star wars.

Even in my own district, the gentleman from Pennsylvania tells me that I am one of two Members of the House who has been suggesting the elimination of a defense facility, military facility, in his own district. The committee has not seen fit to share my judgment on that, but it seems to me that that is an example of things which are nice to have but which are not necessary, given the squeeze on the budget. So we will be dealing with this more tomorrow. I wanted to get that off my chest.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered under the 5-minute rule by titles and each title shall be considered read.

An amendment striking sections 8021 and 8024 of the bill is adopted.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition to a member who has caused an amendment to be printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment made in order by the resolution.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than 5 minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the

time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall not be less than 15 minutes.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2126

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, 1996, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate title I.

The text of title I is as follows:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$19,884,608,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Navy on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere), midshipmen, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$17,006,363,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Marine Corps on active duty (except members of the Reserve provided for elsewhere); and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$5,928,340,000.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Air Force on active duty (except members of reserve components provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$17,294,620,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10302, and 3038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$2,122,566,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$1,350,023,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve on active duty under section 10211 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and for members of the Marine Corps platoon leaders class, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$366,101,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 10211, 10305, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and for members of the Air Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$783,586,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under section 10211, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$3,240,858,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under section 10211, 10305, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund; \$1,254,827,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title I?

If not, the Clerk will designate title II.

The text of title II is as follows:

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$14,437,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Army, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$18,999,825,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$4,151,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$20,846,710,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Marine Corps, as authorized by law; \$2,508,822,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Air Force, as authorized by law; and not to exceed \$8,326,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Air Force, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes; \$18,894,397,000 and, in addition, \$50,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law; \$9,958,810,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be available for the CINC initiative fund account; and of which not to exceed \$28,588,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and pay-

ments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$1,119,191,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$857,042,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$19,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$104,783,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$13,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE
RESERVE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications; \$1,519,287,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$11,840,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD

For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureau; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment (including aircraft); \$2,344,008,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL
GUARD

For operation and maintenance of the Air National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, repair, and other necessary expenses of facilities for the training and administration of the Air National Guard, including repair

of facilities, maintenance, operation, and modification of aircraft; transportation of things; hire of passenger motor vehicles; supplies, materials, and equipment, as authorized by law for the Air National Guard; and expenses incident to the maintenance and use of supplies, materials, and equipment, including such as may be furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Air National Guard personnel on active Federal duty, for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; \$2,737,221,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$3,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
ARMED FORCES

For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; \$6,521,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 can be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense; \$1,422,200,000, to remain available until transferred: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of Defense, or for similar purposes (including programs and operations at sites formerly used by the Department of Defense), transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of Defense as the Secretary may designate, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations of funds to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

SUMMER OLYMPICS

For logistical support and personnel services (other than pay and non-travel-related allowances of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, except for members of the reserve components thereof called or ordered to active duty to provide support for the 1996 Games of the XXVI Olympiad to be held in Atlanta, Georgia) provided by any component of the Department of Defense to the 1996 Games of the XXVI Olympiad; \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 1997.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND
CIVIC AID

For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense (consisting of the programs provided under sections 401, 402, 404, 2547, and 2551 of title 10, United States Code); \$50,000,000.

FORMER SOVIET UNION THREAT REDUCTION

For assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, for facilitating the elimination and the safe and secure transportation and storage of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; for establishing programs to prevent the proliferation of weapons, weapons components, and weapon-related technology and expertise; for programs relating to the training and support of

defense and military personnel for demilitarization and protection of weapons, weapons components and weapons technology and expertise; \$200,000,000 to remain available until expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title II?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NEUMANN

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. NEUMANN: On page 8 of the bill, line 1, strike out "\$18,999,825,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,998,131,000".

On page 9 of the bill, line 4, strike out "\$18,894,397,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,873,793,000".

On page 10 of the bill, line 10, strike out "\$857,042,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$841,565,000".

On page 10 of the bill, line 21, strike out "\$104,783,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$102,079,000".

On page 12 of the bill, line 3, strike out "\$2,344,008,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,334,487,000".

Mr. MURTHA (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to start this evening, and I do have this amendment to present, but I do want to praise our chairman for the work that he has done on this bill and the members of the committee.

There are three things, in my opinion, this Nation faces. Any one of the three could bring this Nation to its knees. One is the budget and fiscal constraints that we must act on in order to bring our budget back in line to get our budget balanced, to get our deficit under control.

The second one is, while we are balancing the budget and getting the budget under control, we cannot destroy our ability to defend our Nation.

So, the three things that could bring us to our knees, failure to promptly take care of the defense budget is certainly the second one.

The third one is the moral values facing this Nation. More on that in the future.

The bottom line is our chairman has done a great job paying attention to the fact we need to preserve a very strong military in this Nation. The world is not a safe place. We need to look forward to the fact that our children can look at this Nation in a situation where we can defend our homelands and defend our Nation in the future. Our chairman deserves a lot of praise for that. Mr. Chairman, you have done a great job.

I am offering this amendment even though the bill that has been presented is in line with what is necessary to balance the budget. There are some accounts in the defense budget that can still be cut further. This is one of the accounts that can, in fact, be reduced further.

The DeFazio-Neumann amendment reduces by \$50 million the operational support aircraft account. This account funds executive travel and administrative costs. I would like to read from a June 1995 GAO report, and I am just going to read very briefly a few words out of it to show why are bringing this amendment.

The report states that, "The existing number of aircraft dedicated to OSA missions has been and continues to be excessive. Our review shows that the current OSA inventory is 10 times greater than the number of OSA aircraft used in the theater during the Persian Gulf War."

The bottom line is we have extra money in this account. It can be reduced. The DeFazio-Neumann amendment suggests we reduce by \$50 million to a sum remaining of \$196.31 million in this account.

□ 2145

So this amendment will reduce by \$50 million available in this account.

Mr. Chairman, I would reiterate that this \$50 million savings will not harm military readiness operations functions in any way, shape or form, but will cut down an unnecessary administrative cost in executive travel and force the operations support aircraft fleet to trim its budget.

Mr. Chairman, I would conclude by urging my colleagues to support the DeFazio-Neumann amendment.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] for his leadership on this issue. This is an example that if Congress applies the proper scrutiny to the Pentagon, the same scrutiny that is being applied to many other budgets of the Federal Government, there are places to save funds.

The GAO report that the gentleman mentioned that a Senator from Iowa and I had commissioned found that the OSA aircraft far exceed the wartime needs of the Pentagon, and they are routinely used for missions that have no urgency, missions where the generals or the assistant secretaries involved could make the same trip on commercial aircraft for a fraction of the cost. The helicopters which are used frequently between Andrews Air Force Base and the Pentagon at a cost of between \$400 and \$1,600 more per trip, saving 10 to 12 minutes, but boosting a lot of egos, are also a place where this amendment would apply.

Mr. Chairman, it is time the same strictures are applied to the Pentagon that we are applying to other parts of the Federal budget. This is definitely an area where funds could be saved.

Mr. Chairman, I was not here for the opening dialog, but my understanding is that perhaps the committee is going to accept the amendment. I would like at this point, if I could engage the chairman in a brief colloquy.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEFAZIO. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say first that the committee is very much aware of this amendment, and we worked with both of the authors, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN] and the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. DEFAZIO], and we are prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to, if I might, point out that this amendment to reduce this money does not include aircraft assigned to the unified combatant command's, so it does not have a negative effect on any of our combatant air activities.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to say to both gentlemen that it is the intention of our subcommittee to hold specific hearings shortly after the House reconvenes in September on this very issue. But we agree strongly with what both gentlemen have said and we intend to pursue that.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Florida. I appreciate the fact that the committee will delve more deeply into this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the GAO report is a road map talking about perhaps a unified use, a unified command of all of the OSA, operations support aircraft fleet, perhaps under the Air Force and one of the other services. We could meet all of the legitimate travel needs, particularly the urgent travel needs of the Command and Control staff at the Pentagon, and the Uniformed Services for a lot less than we are spending today, and we would avoid embarrassments such as the unfortunate general and his cat who flew back from Italy at a rather extravagant cost.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NEUMANN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to title II?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. OBEY

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. OBEY: Page 9, line 11, strike "\$9,958,810,000" and insert "\$9,908,810,000."

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, it is always risky to try to compare activities of government with activities in the private sector, especially when you are dealing with military requirements. But nonetheless, this amendment is offered to try to bring attention to the fact that the General Accounting Office has reported that it cost the Department of Defense an additional 30 percent of its total cost of travel, \$3.5 billion, or roughly \$1 billion of that amount, in order to process their regular travel. They process about 8.2 million travel vouchers each year.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the GAO's estimate that the Pentagon

could save around \$800 million is accurate or not. They point out that the percentage difference between what this processing costs DOD and what it costs in the private sector is 30 percent versus 6 percent. I do not know how far down you can bring that number. But certainly, if the General Accounting Office thinks that you can bring it down to the tune of \$800 million, we ought to be able to bring it down by at least \$100 million.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not even do that. It simply says that we will cut this account by \$50 million to indicate our concern about the problem. The Defense Department is aware of the problem. They are in the process of instituting reforms to try to deal with it, but they have not yet been able to put those in place to any appreciable degree. It seems to me that we have a requirement as an institution to indicate that we expect this problem to be attacked and to be attacked quickly, which is why I offer the amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, again, I would say to the gentleman that the subcommittee, as he knows, reduced this account by \$40 million. We do believe that the additional \$50 million will not create any undue burdens, and we are prepared to accept this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to title II?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SKAGGS

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SKAGGS: Page 9, line 11, strike "\$9,958,810,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$9,953,810,000"; on page 35, line 11, strike "\$75,683,000" and in lieu thereof insert "\$80,683,000".

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would move \$5 million from the operation maintenance account dealing with, in particular, travel, and shift that \$5 million into the account for intelligence community management.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose is to provide those funds for the continued operation of the Environmental Task Force, which has been a very important initiative within the intelligence community to make intelligence products declassified and available for use by the scientific community and by various agencies of Government.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SKAGGS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this in some detail, and we are going to do everything we can in conference to get this change made. I think the gentleman from Colorado has made a good point to us, and we

will certainly do everything in conference that we can to get this worked out.

Mr. SKAGGS. I appreciate the comment of the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG], our distinguished subcommittee chairman also on this point. I hope I might have his assurances of assistance in trying to get this matter taken care of when we get to conference.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I would say to the gentleman that we understand the issue; we did have some concern about who really should be paying for this, and it is a good project, but our concern was who should pay for it.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA] has stated our position very well. In the conference with the other body, we believe we will be able to work this out.

Mr. SKAGGS. I appreciate the comment of the gentleman.

As I am sure the gentleman is aware, there are various consumers of intelligence product around the Government about which essentially the same argument could be made, perhaps USTR and its work and so forth. So I really think that this is one that we ought to be able to work out. I appreciate the willingness of both of the gentlemen to assist with this when we get to conference.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to title II?

If not, the Clerk will designate title III.

The text of title III is as follows:

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,468,067,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$45,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Missile Procurement, Army

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and

accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$842,830,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,616,964,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$257,300,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Procurement of Ammunition, Army

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854, title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$1,019,315,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

Other Procurement, Army

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of vehicles, including tactical, support, and nontracked combat vehicles; the purchase of not to exceed 41 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; communications and electronic equipment; other support equipment; spare parts, ordnance, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$2,570,125,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$24,538,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Aircraft Procurement, Navy

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized

equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$4,310,703,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$204,215,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Weapons Procurement, Navy

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of missiles, torpedoes, other weapons, and related support equipment including spare parts, and accessories therefor; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$1,736,211,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$109,800,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854, title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$483,779,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$22,000,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by law, including armor and armament thereof, plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; procurement of critical, long leadtime components and designs for vessels to be constructed or converted in the future; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; \$5,577,958,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: *Provided*, That additional obligations may be incurred after September 30, 2000, for engineering services, tests, evaluations, and other such budgeted work that must be performed in the final stage of ship construction: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein provided for the construction or conversion of any naval vessel to be constructed in shipyards in the United States shall be expended in foreign facilities for the construction of major components of such vessel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be used for

the construction of any naval vessel in foreign shipyards.

Other Procurement, Navy

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of not to exceed 252 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$2,480,670,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$19,198,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armament, military equipment, spare parts, and accessories therefor; plant equipment, appliances, and machine tools, and installation thereof in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; vehicles for the Marine Corps, including the purchase of not to exceed 194 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, including land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; \$480,852,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$81,605,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, specialized ground handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things; \$7,162,603,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$130,651,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, spacecraft, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor, ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things; \$3,223,265,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories therefor; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including ammunition facilities authorized by section 2854, title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes; \$321,328,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

Other Procurement, Air Force

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communication equipment), and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 385 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon, prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$6,508,425,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

Procurement, Defense-Wide

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of not to exceed 451 passenger motor vehicles, of which 447 shall be for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; \$2,187,085,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998.

National Guard and Reserve Equipment

For procurement of aircraft, missiles, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, other weapons, and other procurement for the reserve components of the Armed Forces; \$908,125,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, \$138,125,000 shall not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. FURSE

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. FURSE: On page 23, line 17, strike "\$7,162,603,000," and insert "\$7,140,703,000".

Mr. YOUNG of Florida (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. FURSE. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. This is to cut \$21.9 million from an aircraft procurement account for spare parts. That \$21.9 million is more than what is required, and my amendment would merely remove that \$21.9 million from the \$117 million.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. FURSE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the amendment being offered. We are very much aware of the amendment and agree with this amendment, and we are prepared to accept it.

Ms. FURSE. I thank the Chairman and I thank the ranking member.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oregon [Ms. FURSE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA), having assumed the chair, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2126), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

WAIVING PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970 REQUIRING ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS BY JULY 31

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 89) waiving provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 requiring adjournment of Congress by July 31, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 89

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 198(a)), the House of Representatives and the Senate shall not adjourn for a period in excess of three days, or adjourn sine die, until both Houses of Congress have adopted a concurrent resolution providing either for an adjournment (in excess of three days) to a day certain or for adjournment sine die.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2200

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONILLA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WELLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WELLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

BLM LOBBYING AGAINST LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. CHENOWETH] is recognized for 10 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to speak with you about an issue that is taking place with regards to the activities of the Bureau of Land Management and the Rangeland Reform Act that is now pending before the committees here in the House and in the Senate. Shockingly the Bureau of Land Management, Mr. Babbitt, and the Clinton administration have ordered a communications plan designed to discredit the Livestock Grazing Act before committee hearings were even held on the act and before the legislation has been finalized. It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, that through this action the Clinton administration has no desire to work with Congress on grazing issues so important to our lifestyle, our culture, our economic base, and our way of life in the West.

Mr. Speaker, the job of the Bureau of Land Management is very plain and simply to carry out the laws passed by Congress, not to use taxpayer dollars to lobby the media or attempt to write their own laws.

Mr. Speaker, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Nevada published in local newspapers a lobbying effort against this particular action. I am, Mr. Speaker, calling on the Bureau of Land Management to immediately cease spending taxpayer money to spread false and misleading information to the public on the Public Rangeland Management Act.

I need to remind the Bureau of Land Management that the Hatch Act under section 7322 of the United States Code clearly states that an employee in an executive agency or in the competitive service may not use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of a person or a body.

Section 303 of the Interior Appropriation Act of 1995 clearly states that, quote, no part of any appropriations contained in this act shall be used for

any activities, for publications or distribution of literature that in any way tend to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which congressional action is not complete.

The Public Rangeland Management Act currently under consideration by the House and the Senate is the result of hard work and lengthy discussions from all parties involved with the use and management of public rangelands.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to work as a member of the House Committee on Resources to schedule a special hearing on the conduct of the Bureau of Land Management to this issue. It is imperative that we bring the separation of powers back under control as envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

Article I, section 1, of the United States Constitution suggests, and states, and mandates that the Congress shall form all laws. It is the administration's responsibility simply to carry out those laws. Many of these public employees are very well paid. They have very high positions, and to see them blatantly ignore the Hatch Act and other pieces of legislation which have kept and maintained that separation of powers over these years, to see it blatantly ignored, is alarming to me, Mr. Speaker.

You know, today I had the fortune of going to Fredericksburg and viewing the battlefield there, viewing the battlefield where 35,000 young men from age 12 up through their twenties are buried, where only 15 percent of those young men were identified with grave markers. So much has gone before us, Mr. Speaker, in order for us to maintain the concepts emboldened and embodied in the Constitution of the separation of powers, so much has gone before us in the way of sacrifice, and yet today, yet today, we see public officials blatantly ignore the laws of Congress with absolutely no retribution or no fear of retribution.

Mr. Speaker, it is only when we are able to bring this out in the public and the public is able to see and to say to the lawmakers and to the policy makers in this Nation it is time, it is time, Mr. Speaker, that the members of the Bureau of Land Management and various other agencies abide by the same course of law and standard of law that nonpublic employees must live and abide by.

WILL MEDICARE SEE ITS 40TH BIRTHDAY?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX] is recognized for 10 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 30th birthday of Medicare, very important health care program for our senior citizens, and this week is very important, that we look to Medicare and see how we