

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPORTS: AN EXPORT PERFORMANCE REPORT ON OVER 250 U.S. CITIES, NORTH CENTRAL REGION—Continued

[Percentage Changes in Metro Area Exports, 1993–94]

Rank		Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	1993	1994	1993–94 Change	
Regional	National				Amount	Percent
10	40	Terre Haute, IN .....	67,300,401	88,796,473	21,496,072	31.9
11	42	Omaha, NE-IA .....	299,777,818	393,250,149	93,472,331	31.2
12	49	Springfield, MO .....	81,120,882	103,823,081	22,702,199	28.0
13	51	Canton-Massillon, OH .....	250,176,671	315,936,317	65,759,646	26.3
14	55	Springfield, IL .....	23,906,115	29,803,555	5,897,440	24.7
15	56	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI .....	2,337,304,875	2,913,554,707	576,239,832	24.7
16	68	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN .....	111,847,927	137,258,753	25,410,826	22.7
17	77	Fort Wayne, IN .....	640,583,777	770,882,450	130,298,673	20.3
18	79	Chicago, IL .....	14,446,576,063	17,333,603,392	2,887,027,329	20.0
19	84	Lawrence, KS .....	5,238,501	6,243,631	1,005,130	19.2
20	88	Gary, IN .....	225,347,242	267,480,658	42,133,416	18.7
21	92	Rockford, IL .....	521,617,189	616,148,483	94,531,294	18.1
22	93	Toledo, OH .....	836,073,213	986,928,080	150,854,867	18.0
23	94	Sheboygan, WI .....	207,104,066	244,345,672	37,241,606	18.0
24	103	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI .....	1,704,959,504	1,993,494,017	288,534,513	16.9
25	104	Columbia, MO .....	42,934,889	50,173,690	7,238,801	16.9
26	105	Madison, WI .....	357,688,184	417,083,076	59,394,892	16.6
27	111	Kansas City, MO-KS .....	2,225,900,542	2,578,559,820	352,659,278	15.8
28	115	Indianapolis, IN .....	2,626,625,792	3,003,834,284	377,208,492	14.4
29	117	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH .....	3,582,759,333	4,093,322,966	510,563,633	14.3
30	123	Lansing-East Lansing, MI .....	185,665,447	208,627,069	22,961,622	12.4
31	125	Akron, OH .....	1,434,941,835	1,606,289,098	171,347,263	11.9
32	132	Columbus, OH .....	1,167,012,557	1,295,467,590	128,455,033	11.0
33	136	Racine, WI .....	365,126,982	403,153,387	38,026,405	10.4
34	139	Lincoln, NE .....	188,537,132	207,173,028	18,635,896	9.9
35	141	Elkhart-Goshen, IN .....	419,879,457	460,350,316	40,470,859	9.6
36	152	Benton Harbor, MI .....	338,674,082	368,813,560	30,139,478	8.9
37	155	Kankakee, IL .....	79,077,304	85,978,927	6,901,623	8.7
38	157	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY .....	448,533,992	487,403,232	38,869,240	8.7

ADM. J. PAUL REASON

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am pleased to welcome the return of a senior Navy constituent to Virginia. Last week, the Senate confirmed the promotion of Vice Adm. J. Paul Reason to full admiral, and he will be assigned as commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk. He will relieve Adm. Bud Flanagan, who is a respected friend to many in this Chamber.

Admiral Reason is the first African-American to receive a promotion to four-star admiral in the U.S. Navy's history. He has had a spectacular career, beginning with graduation from the Naval Academy in 1965. Subsequently, he was trained in nuclear propulsion engineering, and served three sea duty tours aboard nuclear-powered ships. Along the way, he also managed to earn a master's degree in computer systems management.

From 1976 until mid-1979, he served as naval aide to President Jimmy Carter—another nuclear-trained, Naval Academy graduate—and then was executive officer of U.S.S. *Mississippi* (CGN-40). He had command of two combatants, U.S.S. *Coontz* (DDG-40) and U.S.S. *Bainbridge* (CGN-25). After selection for flag rank, he was commander, Naval Base Seattle and later, commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group 1. After promotion to vice admiral, Paul was assigned as commander, Naval Surface Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in Norfolk. He was assigned as deputy chief of naval operations—plans, policy, and operations—his current assignment, in August 1994. (I include his attached biography for the record.)

The selection of Paul Reason to command the Atlantic Fleet is an inspired decision. I have known of him over the years, and I am confident that he will be a superb CINCLANTFLT. I congratulate Admiral Reason and his wife, Dianne, and I look forward to working with him for years to come.

THE BOMBING IN SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleagues to speak about the tragedy which occurred yesterday in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. It is reported that around 10 p.m. Saudi time, a bomb attached to a fuel tanker truck parked just in front of a concrete security barrier about 35 yards from Khobar Towers, a facility housing United States Air Force pilots and other American military personnel on King Abdul Aziz Air Base near Dhahran in eastern Saudi Arabia, ripped through the building, killing 19 United States military personnel and injuring more than 300 others.

It has been further reported that about 2,400 American military personnel, most of them working for the Air Force, are assigned to the area around the air base in Dhahran. This base serves as the headquarters of the Air Force's 4404th Air Wing, which is assigned the task of carrying out the enforcement of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq which was imposed at the end of the Persian Gulf war. Mr. President, at this early time, it seems clear that this apparent act of terrorism was targeted specifically against U.S. military personnel serving in Dhahran.

Mr. President, I deplore in the strongest possible terms this despicable act. I join the President in announcing to those both within the United States and abroad that such extremist acts will not go unpunished. To that end, I am pleased that the President has dispatched a team of investigators from the FBI to Saudi Arabia to assist in the investigation of the blast. I strongly support our men and women serving their country overseas and feel that we must take all steps necessary both to apprehend and bring to justice those who perpetrated this act and to ensure the future safety of all American troops serving abroad.

Mr. President, this tragedy hits me and the State of Wisconsin quite per-

sonally. Of the U.S. military personnel confirmed dead, one such patriot is from my home State of Wisconsin. T.Sgt. Patrick P. Fennig, from Greendale, WI, who is assigned to Eglin Air Force Base in Florida and is serving in Saudi Arabia was one of the 19 service members confirmed killed in the blast. I send my condolences to Technical Sergeant Fennig's family. My heart goes out to his family and to the families of the other U.S. military personnel who either lost their lives or were injured at the hands of this apparent act of terrorism.

This terrorism comes 7 months after a car bomb ripped through an American-run military training center in the Saudi capital city of Riyadh, killing five Americans and two Indians and wounding several dozen others. Yesterday's attack was the worst terrorist assault against Americans in the Middle East since the 1983 bombing of the United States Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, in which 241 American service personnel lost their lives.

Mr. President, this bombing is the latest, and certainly one of the most deadly terrorist attacks on American military personnel serving overseas. We must never forget that, whether serving in times of war or supposed peace, American troops are continually in danger when serving their country overseas. Again, I am sickened by and deplore this horrific act and urge the President to use all available means to bring the perpetrators of this terrorism to justice.

I yield the floor.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, turning to the military construction appropriations bill, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of calendar 448, H.R. 3517, the

military construction appropriations bill and the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc and considered original text for the purpose of further amendment.

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

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3517) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, 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 bold face brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

H.R. 3517

*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, 1997, 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

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

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, **[\$603,584,000]** *\$448,973,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$54,384,000]** *\$37,323,000* 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: *Provided further*, *That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Army" under Public Law 103-110, \$2,028,000 is hereby rescinded.*

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

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, **[\$724,476,000]** *\$642,484,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$50,959,000]** *\$53,709,000* 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: *Provided further*, *That of the funds appropriated for "Military Con-*

*struction, Navy" under Public Law 102-136, \$6,900,000 is hereby rescinded: Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Navy" under Public Law 102-380, **[\$2,800,000]** *\$9,000,000* is hereby rescinded: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Navy" under Public Law 103-110, **\$2,300,000** is hereby rescinded.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

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, **[\$678,914,000]** *\$704,689,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of this amount, not to exceed **[\$47,387,000]** *\$29,797,000* 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: *Provided further*, *That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Air Force" under Public Law 103-307, \$2,100,000 is hereby rescinded.*

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS and rescissions)

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, **[\$772,345,000]** *\$771,758,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001: *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 **[\$12,239,000]** *\$17,139,000* 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: *Provided further*, *That of the funds appropriated for "Military Construction, Defense-wide" under Public Law 104-32, \$7,000,000 is hereby rescinded.*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MILITARY UNACCOMPANIED HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

*For the Department of Defense Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided*, That subject to thirty days prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to the Fund from amounts appropriated in this Act for the acquisition or construction of military unaccompanied housing in "Military Construction" accounts, to be merged with and to be made available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: *Provided further*, That appropriations made available for the Fund in this Act shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans and loan guarantees issued by the

Department of Defense pursuant to the provisions of subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, pertaining to alternative means of acquiring and improving military unaccompanied housing and ancillary supporting facilities. ]

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, **[\$41,316,000]** *\$142,948,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

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, **[\$118,394,000]** *\$224,444,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

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, **[\$50,159,000]** *\$75,474,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

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, **[\$33,169,000]** *\$49,883,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

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, **[\$51,655,000]** *\$67,805,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001.

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, **[\$177,000,000]** *\$172,000,000*, 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, **[\$176,603,000]** *\$189,319,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, **[\$1,257,466,000]** *\$1,212,466,000*; in all **[\$1,434,069,000]** *\$1,401,785,000*.

## 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, [ \$532,456,000 ] \$418,326,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, [ \$1,058,241,000 ] \$1,014,241,000; in all [ \$1,590,697,000 ] \$1,432,567,000.

## 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, [ \$304,068,000 ] \$291,464,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001; for Operation and Maintenance, and for debt payment, [ \$840,474,000 ] \$829,474,000; in all [ \$1,144,542,000 ] \$1,120,938,000.

## 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, \$4,371,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001; for Operation and Maintenance, \$30,963,000; in all \$35,334,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund, [ \$35,000,000 ] \$20,000,000, to remain available until [ expended ] September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That, subject to thirty days prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations, such additional amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense may be transferred to the Fund from amounts appropriated [ in this Act ] for construction in "Family Housing" accounts, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same period of time as amounts appropriated directly to the Fund: *Provided further*, That appropriations made available to the Fund in this Act shall be available to cover the costs, as defined in section 502(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans or loan guarantees issued by the Department of Defense 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 and supporting facilities.

## HOMEOWNERS ASSISTANCE FUND, DEFENSE

For use in the Homeowners Assistance Fund established by section 1013(d) of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3374), \$36,181,000, to remain available until expended.

## 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), \$352,800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$223,789,000 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), \$971,925,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$351,967,000 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), \$1,182,749,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$200,841,000 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 (a) where there is a determination of value by a Federal court, or (b) purchases negotiated by the Attorney General or his designee, or (c) where the estimated value is less than \$25,000, or (d) 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.

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.

SEC. 121. *The National Guard Bureau shall annually prepare a future years defense plan based on the requirement and priorities of the National Guard: Provided, That this plan shall be presented to the committees of Congress concurrent with the President's budget submission for each fiscal year.*

SEC. 122. *No funds from the Base Realignment and Closure accounts shall be used to pay for fines or penalties resulting from violations of any law pertaining to the environment.*

(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.

This Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1997".

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am pleased to bring before the Senate the military construction appropriation bill and report for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. President, this bill was reported out of the full Appropriations Committee last Thursday. The bill recommended by the full committee on appropriations is for \$9,832,000,000. This is \$700 million over the budget request, \$200 million under the House bill, and \$1,344,000,000 under the level enacted last year.

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.

My colleagues should know that the Committee on Appropriations in the House approved an appropriations bill that was \$900 million over the budget request. Once again we will be faced with a difficult conference with the House. We have over \$1 billion in differences.

The addition of projects to the Defense authorization while it was on the floor has even further strained the process.

Mr. President, this bill has some points I want to mention. The bill funds the base closure and realignment accounts. The base realignment and closure account comprises 26 percent of our appropriation. It includes \$353 million for round two of the BRAC process, \$972 million for round three and \$1,183,000,000 for the final round. We made sure that there would be no impediments to moving forward with the decisions that the President approved.

Last year, I was concerned with the growth of this program. The base closure program should not replace the regular military construction program. I am pleased to see that this account has been reduced below last year's level. It has come down by over \$1.3 billion. The program has been reduced by a third.

We supported the Secretary's initiative to provide more housing to our military members. This is part of the \$4 billion included in this bill for family housing.

We did not, however, support the Army and Air Force's request to build new general officer quarters. We will

not support building new homes for generals when there are enlisted people with families on waiting lists unable to get a home.

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 \$366 million to the Guard and Reserve accounts. In each case the funds either are for quality of life or readiness.

Mr. President, the administration has available to it the same information used by the subcommittee to develop this bill. The administration knows that the construction backlog of the Army and Air Guard, and the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force Reserves is billions of dollars and that this backlog is growing, even as the force levels have been reduced.

Instead of increasing the funding, the Office of the Secretary of Defense deleted every project that we added last year which was in the future years Defense plan for many of our Reserve components. This left the Reserve components with very little in the future years Defense plan. Afterwards the Senate Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee used a criteria which required projects to be in the future years Defense plan. The Department was pleased to walk away from the Reserve component. The Armed Services Committee only funded projects within the future years Defense plan. We now have a situation where we have unilaterally given up our duty to check and balance the President's request. We have also given up our option to represent our States which each have their own military department.

So against this construction requirement, the administration budgeted only \$194 million for all the Reserve components of the Department of Defense. We could not allow this to happen.

The \$194 million is not adequate. We cannot expect the National Guard to continue to be capable of performing their mission. Mr. President, that mission is not one to be taken lightly. It is defending this country.

We have only reduced the administration request of \$197 million for the NATO Security Investment Program by 13 percent. We believe this is a responsible reduction considering the requirements that NATO may incur in the near future.

We recommended \$36 million for the Homeowners Assistance Program which provides partial compensation to homeowners for their financial losses incurred in the sale of their homes at closed or realigned bases. We also recommended \$20 million for the family housing improvement fund which will be used to build or renovate family housing by utilizing private capital and know how.

Mr. President, before I close I want to thank the ranking minority member for his participation and his contributions to the subcommittee this year. I

also want to thank Dick D'Amato and B.G. Wright of his staff as well and Warren Johnson and Jim Morhard on my staff. We would not have gotten here without their effort and expertise.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I fully support the recommendations in this bill that is now before the Senate. I compliment the chairman of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], for his excellent work and that of his staff.

The chairman of the subcommittee and I have again this year, enjoyed an open and productive working relationship in bringing the recommendations in this bill to the Senate.

This bill, reported here today is \$1.345 billion lower than last year's appropriated amount, and is also \$200 million lower than the construction bill proposed by the House of Representatives.

Again this year, our bill strives to improve the quality of life for the Nation's military service members. This military construction bill emphasizes housing initiatives, both for families and improved housing for single service members. It provides \$4 billion for the construction, operation and maintenance of family housing, and to the Homeowner's Assistance Program.

The Committee continues to support the NATO Security Investment program, however it is concerned that member nations are not properly helping to defray construction program costs. The Committee therefore urges the Secretary to seek increased contributions from our allies. The report includes language that supports reposition of Brigade material in Southwest Asia, but only following treaty relationships with our allies there. It allows the military to proceed with such projects, but encourages secure long term bilateral agreements and full cost sharing arrangements prior to the initiation of any construction projects in the region.

The subcommittee has added certain needy projects to the administrations request—\$700 million was added to the budget that would include \$50 million for minor construction, \$368 million for Guard and Reserve projects, and over \$189 million in badly needed family housing.

I commend the chairman for taking the many requests from Senators to include projects in this bill. This is necessitated, annually, in large part, because the Department of Defense has again, as it has in the past, refused to adequately fund the construction projects for the National Guard, requiring the subcommittee to review many worthy projects suggested by Senators and the National Guard and to come up with a fair and equitable solution to the problem.

I add, Mr. President, in time of crisis, we rely heavily on the Guard and Reserve. During the gulf war crisis, we called upon the Guard and Reserve to

bear more than their share of the burden, especially based on how we have funded them in the past. This year's administration request included NO, I repeat, NO major construction projects for the Army National Guard. This practice is completely unacceptable. Administration requests including no major construction projects for the Army Guard mandates that we seriously review any Member request for its worthiness, and there are many worthy and badly needed projects, without which, our reserve forces could not continue to function. It simply would be unfair to not give them some consideration simply because they have been ignored by the Pentagon.

The administration requested only \$7 million for Army National Guard construction, compared to \$137 million appropriated in fiscal year 1996, and that amount was well below the previous year's \$188 million appropriation. This is a 95 percent reduction in only 1 year. This type of request is incomprehensible and irresponsible. To help try to balance the scale, the subcommittee used strict criteria to evaluate many worthy projects suggested by Members, and a strong effort was made to take all Members' interest into consideration.

I think the result is as fair and equitable as possible, given the significant budget constraints that we are working under.

Mr. President, I believe that this is a good product, and I hope that the Senate will support it. I thank at this time the majority staff director, Jim Morhard and his assistant Warren Johnson, for their work and cooperation with my staff, Dick D'Amato, a member of the Appropriations Committee assigned to me to work on this and other appropriations matters, and B.G. Wright, also of the Appropriations Committee, and also Peter Arapis and Jerry Reed of my personal staff who have dedicated many hours to the completion of this bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I commend the leadership of the Military Appropriations Subcommittee, the distinguished chairman, Mr. CONRAD BURNS of Montana, and the ranking member, Mr. HARRY REID of Nevada, for their work on this bill. It is within its 602(b) allocation, and conforms very closely to the provisions of the Department of Defense Authorization bill which is pending before the Senate. I know the subcommittee has worked hard to ensure that its provisions are authorized, and at the same time that the budget request of the President has been given full consideration.

Mr. President, the bill, at \$9.8 billion, is some \$1.3 billion below last year. In addition, it is some \$200 million below the level as passed by the House. At the same time, it is about \$700 million above the President's request, but \$368 million of that amount is for additional National Guard and Reserve ac-

counts which have been badly underfunded by the Administration, and \$189 million of that is for badly needed additional family housing for our troops. The committee has taken the right step by adding needed funds for the Guard and Reserve, in that the Administration traditionally underfunds these accounts, in the expectation that the Congress will add the money. I hope that the Administration will, in next year's request, adequately fund the Guard and Reserve, and relieve the Committee of the responsibility of completely rewriting that part of the budget as it is now forced to do.

Again, this year, as last year, the military appropriations bill is the first of all the appropriations bills to be passed by the Senate. The subcommittee is to be commended, and, as usual, the bill has wide support in the Senate. I believe all Senators' interests and requests have been considered fairly and impartially by the Committee. I commend the staff of the subcommittee, the staff director for the Chairman, Mr. Jim Morhard, and his assistant, Warren Johnson; the minority staff director, who is also the counsel to the full Committee, and on loan to the subcommittee; Mr. Dick D'Amato, and his assistant, Mr. B.G. Wright, as well as Peter Arapis and Jerry Reed of Senator REID's staff, all of whom have done excellent work in delivering this measure in a timely manner to the full Senate.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Senate is now considering the first of the fiscal year 1997 appropriations bills.

The pending military construction appropriations bill provides a total of \$9.8 billion in new budget authority and \$3.1 billion in new outlays for the military construction and family housing programs of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1997.

When outlays from prior-year budget authority and other completed actions are taken into account, the bill totals \$9.8 billion in budget authority and \$10.3 billion in outlays for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. President, the bill provides for readiness and quality of life programs for our service men and women. The bill falls within the subcommittee's 602 (b) allocation.

I want to convey my thanks to the committee for the support given to several priority projects in New Mexico.

I commend the distinguished subcommittee chairman, the Senator from Montana, for bringing this bill to the floor within the subcommittee's section 602(b) allocation.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table showing the relationship of the reported bill to the subcommittee's 602(b) allocation be printed in the RECORD.

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

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SUBCOMMITTEE SPENDING  
TOTALS—SENATE-REPORTED BILL  
[Fiscal year 1997, in millions of dollars]

Category	Budget authority	Outlays
Defense discretionary:		
Outlays from prior-year BA and other actions completed .....		7,204
H.R. 3517, as reported to the Senate .....	9,832	3,115
Scorekeeping adjustment .....		
Adjusted bill total .....	9,832	10,319
Senate subcommittee 602(b) allocation: Defense discretionary .....		
Adjusted bill total compared to Senate subcommittee 602(b) allocation: Defense discretionary .....	9,833	10,375
	-1	-56

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with current scorekeeping conventions.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I will not delay the Senate in its efforts to proceed to a vote on the fiscal year 1997 military construction appropriations bill, and I do not plan to offer any amendments to the legislation. I want to be on record, however, in strong opposition to the \$600 million added in this bill for unrequested, low-priority military construction projects.

A few days ago, I offered an amendment to the fiscal year 1997 Defense authorization bill to strike \$600 million in authorizations for these same projects. Not surprisingly, only 12 of my colleagues voted with me, and the amendment failed. I will not waste the time of the Senate in revisiting that vote.

But, Mr. President, I cannot stand aside and allow this bill, laden with \$600 million in pork-barrel spending, to pass the Senate without objection.

Let me remind my colleagues of the magnitude of the wasteful spending for unrequested building projects.

Since 1990, the Congress has added more than \$6 billion to the military construction accounts. This bill increases the amount of waste by another \$600 million. That's almost \$1 billion in pork-barrel spending every year.

I listened to the comments of my colleagues in just the last few days about the inadequacy of the administration's Defense budget request. Many of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, cited the \$60 billion target set by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for procurement funding, contrasted with the \$39 billion requested by the administration. These sentiments reflected my own views and repeated what has been expressed here in the Senate many times over the past several months.

Therefore, I am somewhat puzzled at the increase in this military construction bill. While the Defense authorization and appropriations bills include an additional \$6 or \$7 billion for procurement, this amount is only about one-third of the \$21 billion needed to meet General Shalikashvili's target. We still have a \$14 or \$15 billion shortfall in urgently needed modernization funding, yet we are wasting \$600 million on unrequested, low-priority military construction projects. It just doesn't make sense to me.

Mr. President, I am somewhat gratified to learn that the close scrutiny fo-

cus on military construction projects has at least forced a degree of control on the process. Most of the projects in this bill meet four of the five criteria established 2 years ago for Senate consideration of unrequested military construction projects. The projects are: mission essential, not inconsistent with BRAC, in the FYDP, and executable in fiscal year 1997.

And all of the projects in this bill are included in the authorization bill or are authorized in other legislation. In any event, the bill specifically requires an authorization for each project before the money can be spent.

But none of the projects meet the fifth criterion, which requires the added funding to offset by a reduction in some other defense account. All of these projects are funded because the Appropriations Committee allocated additional funding for this bill to accommodate Members' requests for additions.

Mr. President, I am tired of seeing us acquiesce to a practice which only feeds on itself. We must instill some discipline in our budget review process—by resisting the temptation to add money simply because it serves our constituents.

We have made progress in reducing the total amount of pork-barrelling in the defense budget. Last year, about \$4 billion was wasted on pork-barrel projects; this year, we are wasting only \$2 billion. But in military construction, we will probably end up adding \$900 million, the House level, or more again this year to fund the special interests of Members of both the Senate and the House; \$900 million is a lot of taxpayer dollars to waste. How do we explain to the American people why we need \$11 billion more for Defense this year, when we spend nearly a billion dollars for projects that do little or nothing to contribute to our Nation's security?

Mr. President, again, I plead with my colleagues. For the sake of ensuring public support for adequate defense spending now and in the future, let's stop the pork-barrelling now.

GOVERNOR O'CALLAGHAN HOSPITAL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I should like to discuss a matter of some importance to me in the State of Nevada, and to many Nevadans. We had an outstanding two-term Governor in Mike O'Callaghan. He is only one of five two-term governors in Nevada's history. He has been an exemplary public servant. More than that, he is a role model for the younger generation, having serviced his country valiantly in one of the ugliest of the wars that America has been involved in, Korea. At the age of 16, he enlisted in the Marine Corps to serve during the closing months of World War II. During the Korean war he served in combat, sustaining injuries which resulted in the amputation of part of his left leg. He has served in three branches of the armed services: the Air Force, the Army and the Marine Corps. He served with great cour-

age and was decorated for valor. To recognize his achievements, I have felt it appropriate to name the hospital at Nellis Air Force Base after him, and my fellow Nevadans in our delegation agree with me. In fact, the Nellis hospital has been named for him in the Defense authorization measures in both the House and the Senate for fiscal year 1997.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I understand the Senator's interest in this matter and I share his admiration for Governor O'Callaghan. What he suggests is entirely appropriate and fitting. I would point out, to my ranking member, that there is no precedent in a military appropriations bill for naming a facility after an individual. My fear is that there would be many requests, legitimate requests, for the committee to do so in the event that we were to take this action on this bill.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's concern. I would not be concerned about further legislative action on this matter, given the action taken by the authorization committees. Obviously if the authorization bill became law, this action to name the hospital would have been taken. My problem is that we are not certain what the administration's attitude will be about the funding levels and the content of the authorization measure, nor do we know, of course, what it will look like after emerging from their conference committee. Therefore, I would seek the chairman's assurance that if the authorization bill is vetoed, or appears very likely headed for a veto, that he and I will revisit this issue in our own conference committee on this measure, the military construction appropriations bill, and take action to name the facility in our conference report in the event that the authorization bill does not become law.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, that is a fair solution, and agree that revisiting the issue in the conference committee is entirely appropriate if the circumstances that he describes occur or appear likely.

AMENDMENT NO. 4362

(Purpose: To make available \$6,600,000 for construction of a consolidated education center in Kentucky; \$10,800,000 for construction, phase III, at the Western Kentucky Training Site, Kentucky; \$10,000,000 for construction of phase I of the National Range Control Center at White Sands Missile Range, NM; and \$8,900,000 for construction of the Undersea Weapons Systems Laboratory at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Newport, RI; and to provide offsets for such amounts)

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator BURNS and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], for Mr. BURNS, proposes amendment numbered 4362.

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

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

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, line 13, strike out "\$37,323,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,723,000".

On page 3, line 11, strike out "\$53,709,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$44,809,000".

On page 6, line 24, strike out "September 30, 2001." and insert in lieu thereof "September 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$10,800,000 shall be available for construction, phase III, at the Western Kentucky Training Site, Kentucky, with the amount made available for such construction to be derived from sums otherwise available under this heading for minor construction."

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, the managers amendment includes projects that were accepted by the Armed Services Committee while they were on the floor. We have added the following projects.

First, a consolidated education center for the Army at Fort Campbell, KY.

Second, phase III of the western Kentucky training site for the Army National Guard at Greenville, KY.

Third, phase I of the National Range Control Center at White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

Fourth, the Undersea Weapons Laboratory at the Naval Undersea Warfare Center at Newport, RI.

The offsets for the Army and Navy projects will come from reductions to the planning and design lines of that service. We are also taking funds from the Army National Guard minor construction account to pay for the one Guard project that is in this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 4362) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill is deemed read the third time, and passed.

The bill (H.R. 3517), as amended, was deemed read the third time and passed.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BURNS, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. REID, Mr. INOUE, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. BYRD CONFEREES ON THE PART OF THE SENATE.

#### AMENDING SENATE RESOLUTION 246

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 272, submitted earlier today by Senator D'AMATO.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 272) to amend Senate Resolution 246.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

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

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 272) was agreed to, as follows:

#### S. RES. 272

*Resolved*, That Senate Resolution 246, 104th Congress, agreed to April 17, 1996, is amended in section 1(1)(A), by inserting before the semicolon "incurred during the period beginning on May 17, 1995, and ending on February 29, 1996, or during the period beginning on April 17, 1996, and ending on June 17, 1996".

#### IRANIAN BAHAI COMMUNITY EMANCIPATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 102.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 102) concerning the emancipation of the Iranian Baha'i community.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, the Senate today will adopt legislation condemning Iran's persecution of the Baha'i community. We have taken similar action in the past, and I regret that our continued vigilance on this matter is required.

We choose today to adopt this legislation in remembrance of a great tragedy for the Baha'i community and for all who value human rights and religious freedom. Thirteen years ago this month, Iranian religious officials executed, by hanging, 10 Baha'i women—including 3 teenage girls—in the city of Shiraz.

This killing of innocent women and children came amid a series of Baha'i executions during the first half of 1983. At the time, President Reagan had expressed America's alarm at the religious persecution of the Baha'is in Iran and had called upon the Iranian leadership to spare the lives of those Baha'is condemned to death in Shiraz. The Iranian response to this plea was to carry out without hesitation the schedule of June executions.

We know that those men, women, and children were executed not for any crimes but for their religious beliefs. We also know the persecution continues to this day in many forms, both great and small.

Thirty-nine other Senators have joined with me in sponsoring this legislation, and the Senate today will unanimously adopt an identical resolution already passed by the House of Representatives. By today's action, the U.S. Senate once again will make clear to all who will listen: "We have not forgotten."

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, at many times during the past 14 years the Congress has condemned the Government of Iran for its repressive policies and actions toward its Baha'i community. Today, I am honored to be celebrating the passage of a resolution which calls on Iran to change its repressive anti-Baha'i policies and to protect the rights of all its people including religious minority groups such as the Baha'is. The concurrent resolution we are adopting today is similar to the one which Senator KASSEBAUM, Senator MCCAIN, Senator DODD, and I submitted in this body in February.

Congress has adopted six previous resolutions on this important issue. The record of their success is certainly a mixed one, at best. Since their enactment, many Baha'is have been penalized by the government, and some even sentenced to death, just because of their religious beliefs. On the contrary, previous resolutions have shown some success as well, particularly in the case of one man who had been sentenced to death for his religious convictions. This man's life was saved as the apostasy case was later overturned by the courts in Iran. Although the relationship between the Baha'is and the Iranian Government has improved since the first resolution was passed, not enough action has been taken. This open policy of repression is in clear violation of the obligation of sovereign states to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In the past, President Clinton and former Presidents Reagan and Bush have all shown support of the Baha'is. The United Nations and many of its member states have also adopted numerous resolutions supporting religious freedom in Iran. Today, in adopting this concurrent resolution, we have succeeded in maintaining vigilance on the actions of Iranian Government. Only through continued support for change in the Iranian regime can over 300,000 Baha'is experience true religious freedom.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appeared in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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