NOMINATION OF JACK E. HIGH TOWER OF TEXAS TO BE A MEM BER OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Mr. LOTT. In executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Jack E. Hightower be discharged from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and further the Senate proceed to its consideration.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements be printed in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

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

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Jack E. Hightower, of Texas, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 2004.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume legislative session.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2465.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2465), have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report. (The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of July 27, 1999.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am very pleased to bring before the Senate the Military Construction Conference Report for fiscal year 2000.

Mr. President, this conference report was passed by the House of Representa tives last week by a vote of 412 to 8. It was sent to the Senate late last week and now awaits final passage.

We have worked hard with our House colleagues to bring the Military Construction Conference to a successful conclusion. It reflects a strong bipartisan effort of behalf of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Both bodies took a different perspective on the allocation of military construction funding for the Department of Defense.

However, in the final conference report, we met our goals of promoting quality of life initiatives and enhancing mission readiness.

Mr. President, this bill has some points I want to highlight. It provides a total of $8.37 billion for military construction.

Even though this is an increase of $2.9 billion over the President’s budget for fiscal year 2000, it is still a reduction of $79 million from what was appropriated last year.

The conferees rejected the administration proposal to incrementally fund military construction and family housing projects throughout the Department of Defense.

Instead the conferees believed that fully funding these projects was essential for the well being and moral of the men and women who serve in uniform.

Some $343 million of the bill is allocated to family housing—a total of $3.6 billion. This includes new construction, improvements to existing units and funding for operation and maintenance of that housing.

We strongly protected quality of life initiatives. We provided $543 million for barracks, $22 million for child development centers, and $151 million for hospital and medical facilities.

We provided a total of $595 million for the Guard and Reserve components. Overall this represents an increase of $560 million from the President’s budget request.

Many of those projects will enhance the readiness and mission capabilities of our Reserve and Guard forces, vital to our national defense.

I would like to thank my ranking member, Senator MURRAY, for her assistance and support throughout this process. She and her staff were extremely helpful.

I commend this product to the Senate and recommend that it be signed by the President without delay.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am pleased to bring before the Senate this conference report on the fiscal year 2000 military construction appropriations bill—the first of the 13 regular appropriations bills to be completed this year.

This is a good bill, leaner than we would wish but sufficient to meet the Services’ most pressing military construction needs, particularly in terms of readiness and quality of life projects. The projects funded in this bill will give the men and women of our armed forces—and their families—a wide array of improved facilities in which to work, to train, and to live.

In my home state of Washington, for example, this bill provides nearly $129 million in funding for 16 different military construction projects plus $9 million for Army family housing at Fort Lewis.

Congress was faced with a difficult situation this year when the Pentagon, in a radical departure from regular procedure, requested incremental funding for the entire slate of fiscal year 2000 military construction projects. Thanks to the cooperation of Chairman STEVENS and Ranking Member BYRD, and to the efforts of Senator BURNs on the Subcommittee, it didn’t happen.

What’s more, we included language in our Committee report directing the Administration to fully fund all military construction requests in future budgets.

Unfortunately, this bill reflects a continued decline in the amount of money that is being allocated to military construction. This year’s bill is funded at a level of $8.374 billion, which is $76 million less than the fiscal year 1999 bill. And this is at a time when funding for the Defense appropriations bill is heading toward a major increase. Military construction does not have the glamour of some of the gee whiz, high-tech items in the defense bill, but it is an integral part of readiness and quality of life in the military. If military construction is underfunded, we will wind up undercutting our nation’s war fighting capability. We must not allow that to occur.

We will continue to fight the good fight for military construction dollars, ably led by our chairman, Senator BURNS, who is an extremely effective advocate for the needs of the military and a pleasure to work with on the Committee. I thank Senator BURNS, and Senators STEVENS and BYRD, for their unfailing support, and I also thank the Subcommittee staff for their hard work on this bill.

This is a good bipartisan conference report, and I urge my colleagues to accept it so that it can be sent to the President without delay and become the first fiscal year 2000 regular appropriations bills to be signed into law.

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to the conference report be printed in the RECORD.

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

The conference report was agreed to.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZA TION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2000 AND 2001

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the calendar No. 229, H.R. 2415.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2415), have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report. (The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of July 27, 1999.)

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the conference report. (The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of July 27, 1999.)

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I am very pleased to bring before the Senate the Foreign Relations Authorization Conference Report for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

This bill authorizes the funding necessary to carry out the national foreign policy of the United States, to include the conduct of our diplomatic efforts and the support of our military forces abroad.

The conferees believe that this bill reflects the policies set forth by the Senate and the House of Representatives for the entire slate of foreign operations.

The conferees believe that this bill reflects the policies set forth by the Senate and the House of Representatives for the entire slate of foreign operations.

The conference report was agreed to.