In addition, the cyber threat to national security is very real, and our armed forces must be better prepared to deal with this threat and to protect their information systems. The bill adds $5 million to the $7.9 million requested to address this serious and growing threat.

The bill also takes an important stand to begin the process of cleaning up unexploded ordnance. At many active and closed military bases, UXO is a major challenge. The bill addresses these hazards by including a major provision requiring the Department of Defense to establish specific accounts to fund the cleanup of UXO at military bases across the country, which clearly poses a hazard to civilians, military personnel, the environment, and the safe use of live-fire ranges necessary for a high state of military readiness. These new accounts are essential to demobilize the Department's commitment to safety, the environment, and responsible use of its facilities.

Finally, on the issue of ballistic missile defense, the committee responsibly cut back the President's $8.3 billion request for research, development and testing of a ballistic missile defense system by $1.3 billion. The administration's request was clearly in excess of what the Ballistic Missile Defense Office could have reasonably allocated in the coming year, and the committee was right to give priority to other military programs. The committee also took a strong stand against testing that would violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

It makes no sense to rush forward prematurely with tests that will violate the treaty, or with deployment of a missile defense system, when there are serious doubts about whether it will work. Our European allies and Russia continue to be skeptical about abandoning the ABM Treaty and deploying a missile defense system. We should work with our allies and continue consultations with Russia, not abandon the ABM Treaty and deploy a missile defense system, when there are doubts about whether it will work. Our European allies and Russia continue to be skeptical about abandoning the ABM Treaty and deploying a missile defense system.

Since the creation of the Emerging Threats and Capacities Subcommittee in 1999, I have worked hard to ensure that our nonproliferation and threat reduction programs in Russia are fulfilling our national security objectives. This year I have worked hard to incorporate the kind of oversight I believe is essential if these nonproliferation programs are going to produce the desired results.

This committee has a long history of supporting a strong and stable science and technology program and I was pleased to see the administration's budget request of $8.8 billion in this important area. This $1.2 billion increase over last year's request is the first step towards achieving the Secretary's goal of having science and technology programs make up 3 percent of the overall defense budget. It remains critical that we continue our support of a vibrant science and technology base.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1438, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002. As the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, I would like to thank subcommittee Chairman LANDRÉ and her staff for their cooperation in the preparation of this bill. While I may disagree with several issues contained within the legislation, I do support the bill and urge its adoption by the full Senate.

At this time I would like to take a moment to highlight a few important issues which are under the jurisdiction of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

In particular, the legislation continues to build upon the committee's past efforts to strengthen and streamline the Department of Defense's combating terrorism program. As we were tragically reminded by the events on September 11 and last year's bombing of the U.S.S. Cole, it is vital that we continue to focus on this growing threat.

As we all know, the threat of attacks on our national and defense information systems seem to grow daily. Last year, Senator WARNER proposed an innovative scholarship program to encourage young people to pursue careers with the Federal Government in the information assurance area. I am gratified that our collective efforts this year have increased support for this innovative program, as well as other Departmental efforts to enhance the security of our critical information systems. However, I am concerned that the funding level included in the bill for the scholarship program may not be sufficient.

Since the creation of the Emerging Threats and Capacities Subcommittee in 1999, I have worked hard to ensure that our nonproliferation and threat reduction programs in Russia are fulfilling our national security objectives. This year I have worked hard to incorporate the kind of oversight I believe is essential if these nonproliferation programs are going to produce the desired results.

This committee has a long history of supporting a strong and stable science and technology program and I was pleased to see the administration's budget request of $8.8 billion in this important area. This $1.2 billion increase over last year's request is the first step towards achieving the Secretary's goal of having science and technology programs make up 3 percent of the overall defense budget. It remains critical that we continue our support of a vibrant science and technology base.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1438, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2002. As the ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, I would like to thank subcommittee Chairman LANDRÉ and her staff for their cooperation in the preparation of this bill. While I may disagree with several issues contained within the legislation, I do support the bill and urge its adoption by the full Senate.

At this time I would like to take a moment to highlight a few important issues which are under the jurisdiction of the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee.

In particular, the legislation continues to build upon the committee's past efforts to strengthen and streamline the Department of Defense's combating terrorism program. As we were tragically reminded by the events on September 11 and last year's bombing of the U.S.S. Cole, it is vital that we continue to focus on this growing threat.

As we all know, the threat of attacks on our national and defense information systems seem to grow daily. Last year, Senator WARNER proposed an innovative scholarship program to encourage young people to pursue careers with the Federal Government in the information assurance area. I am gratified that our collective efforts this year have increased support for this innovative program, as well as other Departmental efforts to enhance the security of our critical information systems. However, I am concerned that the funding level included in the bill for the scholarship program may not be sufficient.