

and, not later than May 1, 1997, submit to Congress a report regarding compliance with that subsection. The report shall include a discussion of the extent, if any, to which the compliance is deficient or cannot be ascertained.

(f) **INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS DEFINED.**—For the purposes of this section, infrastructure programs are programs of the Department of Defense that are composed of activities that provide support services for mission programs of the Department of Defense and operate primarily from fixed locations. Infrastructure programs include program elements in the following categories:

- (1) Acquisition infrastructure.
- (2) Installation support.
- (3) Central command, control, and communications.
- (4) Force management.
- (5) Central logistics.
- (6) Central medical.
- (7) Central personnel.
- (8) Central training.
- (9) Resource adjustments for foreign currency fluctuations and Defense Logistics Agency managed stock fund cash requirements.

(g) **FUTURE-YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM DEFINED.**—As used in this section, the term "future-years defense program" means the future-years defense program submitted to Congress pursuant to section 221 of title 10, United States Code.

**DORGAN (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 4048**

Mr. DORGAN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. BUMPERS) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1745, supra; as follows:

On page 31, strike out line 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"\$9,362,542,000, of which—
“(A) \$508,437,000 is authorized for national missile defense;”

**KYL (AND REID) AMENDMENT NO.
4049**

Mr. KYL (for himself and Mr. REID) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1745, supra; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title X add the following:

SEC. . UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTING CONSTRAINTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—Subject to subsection (b), effective on October 1, 1996, the United States may conduct tests of nuclear weapons involving underground nuclear detonations in a fiscal year if—

(1) the Senate has not provided advice and consent to the ratification of a multilateral comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty;

(2) the President has submitted under subsection (b) an annual report covering that fiscal year (as the first of the fiscal years covered by that report);

(3) 90 days have elapsed after the submittal of that report; and

(4) Congress has not agreed to a joint resolution described in subsection (d) within that 90-day period.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 1 of each year, the President shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on National Security and on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in classified and unclassified forms, a report containing the following matters:

(1) The status on achieving a multilateral comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, unless the Senate has already provided its ad-

vice and consent to the ratification of such a treaty.

(2) An assessment of the then current and projected safety and reliability of each type of nuclear warhead that is to be maintained in the active and inactive nuclear stockpiles of the United States during the four successive fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

(3) A description of the number and types of nuclear warheads that are to be removed from the active and inactive stockpiles during those four fiscal years, together with a discussion of the dismantlement of nuclear weapons that is planned or projected to be carried out during such fiscal years.

(4) A description of the number and type of tests involving underground nuclear detonations that are planned to be carried out during those four fiscal years, if any, and a discussion of the justification for such tests.

(c) **TESTING BY UNITED KINGDOM.**—Subject to the same conditions as are set forth in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) for testing by the United States, the President may authorize the United Kingdom to conduct in the United States one or more tests of a nuclear weapon within a period covered by an annual report if the President determines that is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

(d) **JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.**—For the purposes of subsection (a)(4), "joint resolution" means only a joint resolution introduced after the date on which the committees referred to in subsection (b) receive the report required by that subsection the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "Congress disapproves the report of the President on nuclear weapons testing, transmitted on pursuant to section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997." (the first blank being filled in which the date of the report).

(e) **IMPLEMENTATION OF TEST BAN TREATY.**—If, with the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, the United States enters into such a treaty, the United States may not conduct tests of nuclear weapons involving underground nuclear detonations that exceed yield limits imposed by the treaty unless the President, in consultation with Congress, withdraws the United States from the treaty in the supreme national interest.

(f) **REPORT OF THE SUPERSEDED LAW.**—Section 507 of Public law 102-377 (106 Stat. 1343; 42 U.S.C. 2121 note) is repealed.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 19, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to mark up title III of H.R. 3286, the Adoption Promotion and Stability Act of 1996. The markup will be held in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs will conduct a joint hearing during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 20, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m. on title VII, American Indian Housing Assistance, to H.R. 2406, the U.S. Housing Act of 1996. The hearing will be held in room 538 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee on Research, Nutrition, and General Legislation be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 1996, to discuss issues that affect the livestock industry.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, June 18, 1996, session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting an oversight hearing on the Federal Communications Commission.

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

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet to consider pending business Tuesday, June 18, at 9:30 a.m., hearing room (SD-406).

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 18, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on oversight of the Department of Justice witness security program.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 19, 1996, beginning at 9 a.m., and Wednesday, June 19, 1996, beginning at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to hold a hearing on public access to Government information in the 21st century, with a focus on the GPO depository library program title 44.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL HEALY AS HE CELEBRATES HIS 50TH YEAR IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Daniel Healy as he celebrates the completion of 50 years as a New Hampshire State lawmaker. Dan Healy is the longest serving State legislator in the history of

New Hampshire and the United States. I commend him and thank him for his long career of service to the Granite State.

Representative Healy, a Democrat from Manchester, currently holds the honorary title of Dean of the House. Mr. Healy is the longest serving State legislator in the history of New Hampshire and the United States. First elected in 1944, he is the only person in the state's history to be elected 25 times to the New Hampshire House.

Dan is the son of an Irish immigrant, attended Georgetown School of Law and began his career as a lawyer. He has seen the terms of 11 Presidents as well as 12 New Hampshire Governors. In addition, he was a delegate to the 1938, 1964, and 1974 constitutional conventions. He has seen the beginning and the end of the cold war in office. Daniel was serving the city of Manchester as it celebrated its 100th anniversary, and he is still serving as the city celebrates its 150th anniversary this year. Secretary of State Bill Gardner says of the 88-year-old Healy that it is his "conservative nature and Yankee sensibility" that brought him success and longevity.

Daniel Healy's career bears the marks of dignity and distinction from its earliest days. He epitomizes the concept of public servant, faithfully representing his constituents for the past 50 years. Their confidence in him is apparent as he completes his 25th consecutive term in office. As he has been in ill health, the 50th anniversary celebration marks his first visit to the State House this year. His record of public service to the State of New Hampshire is outstanding, having devoted his life to serving the Granite State. The public trust has been and continues to be safe in the hands of Dan Healy.

I commend Dan Healy for his long career of excellence in public office. He is a New Hampshire institution and I would like to take this opportunity to wish him well. I hope that New Hampshire may continue to be blessed by his faithful leadership and dedication.●

JUNETEENTH DAY

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I would like to join my fellow citizens of the State of Wisconsin in celebrating the 25th anniversary of Juneteenth Day in Milwaukee, WI. Juneteenth Day commemorates the day on which the last slaves in the United States learned of their freedom. While the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, represents an important step in the African-American population's quest for freedom and equality, Juneteenth Day, or June 19, 1865, marks the final abolition of slavery in the United States and thus occupies a special place in our Nation's history.

The celebration of Juneteenth Day in Milwaukee, WI, dates back to 1971 when the staff at Northcott Neighbor-

hood House initiated the celebration. Juneteenth Day simultaneously pays homage to the African-American struggle for freedom and equality, commemorates the end of slavery, and celebrates the rich and varied contributions of African-Americans to the fabric of American society.

This year, on the 25th anniversary of Juneteenth Day in Milwaukee, the contributions of several individuals were honored. I would like to take this opportunity to extend special recognition to Margaret Henningsen, whose extensive work in the community has touched the lives of many, and to the memories of Jan Kemp-Cole, Terrance Pitts, and O.C. White, all of whom made tremendous contributions to the Milwaukee community. The lives and work of these individuals embody the spirit of Juneteenth Day: A celebration of African-American achievement, culture, and history.

Juneteenth celebrations throughout the Nation serve to reaffirm the ideals, goals, and dreams of all African-Americans. While much has been achieved in the years since President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, the fight for equality continues and we must pursue the dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that all children "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character." I invite my colleagues to join me in celebrating Juneteenth Day, a day of freedom, pride, and dignity in the African-American community.●

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT DAM IN HISTORY

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, on March 18, 1911, Teddy Roosevelt stood at the conjunction of the Salt River and Tonto Creek in the Salt River Valley, and pushed a button to release water from the dam that had been named after him. The harnessing of the Salt River 85 years ago created a lake that is 30 miles long, 4 miles wide, and a tribute to the dogged determination of turn-of-the-century engineers, political leaders, and residents of the local Indian and Anglo communities. At the rededication of the dam this spring—the ceremony marked the completion of a 9-year makeover by the Salt River project—I and some 2,000 other Arizonans gathered to celebrate this historic accomplishment.

From this distance in time, it is easy to forget that harnessing water to make the desert bloom put American political and technological ingenuity to a severe test. In the late 1800's, east-coast investors had first planned to build a masonry dam to tame the Salt River, but they proved unable to raise the \$3 million necessary for this vast project. Only the Federal Government could do it. Just as in our own day, many different interests had to be reconciled before this mammoth effort could begin. As the historian Thomas Sheridan writes:

Debate raged between farmers and speculators, between small farmers and large land-

owners like Dwight Heard and Alexander Chandler, between those who favored federal involvement and those who wanted Maricopa County or Arizona Territory to take control.

The man who made it all come together was Benjamin Fowler of Chicago, who had moved west for his health. Fowler was a private citizen who was able, Sheridan says, to "talk his fellow farmers into hammering out a plan the Government would approve." In 1903, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association—today's Salt River project—was incorporated, and a complex yet workable public-private partnership was born. Two years later, ground was broken on the site, and the water control project commenced.

Instead of calling for the huge masonry structure that was originally envisioned, the U.S. Geological Survey plan made use of a natural rock basin to create the dam. Conditions at the Tonto Basin were gruelling: In the parching heat, laborers lowered themselves off steep cliffs on lifelines in order to hack roads out of solid rock. The setbacks were many. Temporary dams and flues were swept away by the floods of 1905. The transmission of electrical current to run heavy equipment caused one fatal accident; three others were drowned during construction of concrete bridges over the Grand Canal. But gradually, block by heavy block, the stone and concrete structure rose 284 feet from the river bed. Hundreds of geologists, stonecutters, zanjeros—gate operators,—laborers, and engineers had reclaimed the Great American Desert, turning Arizona's unnavigable waterways into irrigation for fields of grain, vegetables, cotton, and livestock.

Today, the Salt River project continues the partnership of Arizona citizens and the Federal Government by operating the dam on behalf of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The SRP's work has enabled the Roosevelt Dam, which, at 85, is 19 years older than Nevada's Hoover Dam, to keep up with the times. The average family of four uses 325,851 gallons of water in 1 year. The recently completed renovation has increased the dam's height and capacity, adding storage for flood control as well as enabling the facility to serve another 1.2 million in population. As the valley's population grows, and as more and more recreational users flock to the camp grounds of Roosevelt Lake, the Roosevelt Dam bears out the vision of those who planned, risked, and sweated to bring it into existence.●

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF CHARLES A. FUSELIER, NATIONAL SHERIFF OF THE YEAR

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise to honor Sheriff Charles Fuselier who has been named sheriff of the year by the National Sheriffs' Association. The renowned national Ferris E. Lucus Award presented annually by the National Sheriff's Association, recognizes