

and thereby preserve the new increased grazing fee formula in S. 1459.

The Bumpers amendment would create two grazing fee formulas. The first would apply to permittee who "control livestock less than 2,000 animal unit months [AUM]" on public lands during a grazing year. This fee is intended to apply to small ranching operations, and would increase each year for the next 3 years. The second fee created by this amendment is targeted to larger ranching operations, which are comprised of more than 2,000 AUM's. This fee would be set according to higher amount of either the average grazing fee charged by the respective State, or, by increasing the aforementioned small ranch fee by 25 percent.

The Bumpers amendment would increase the grazing fee each year for the next 3 years for smaller ranchers, and implement a substantial increase for larger ranchers. While the Bumpers amendment attempts to require larger—and therefore presumably better off ranching operations to pay more, I ultimately decided that the BUMPERS proposal would have too injurious an impact on modest, family-run ranching operations in Arizona.

I strongly believe in the longstanding principle of managing Federal lands for the multiple use of the public. This means that the many legitimate uses of public lands—recreation, wildlife preservation, grazing, hunting, and economic purposes—must be carefully balanced with each other. Our precious Federal lands must be properly managed so that they can be enjoyed by Americans both today, and in the future.

When public lands are used for economic purposes, such as timber, mining, and cattle grazing, there clearly should be a fair return to taxpayers for the economic benefits gained from the land, and for the cost of administering these uses. In light of the massive Federal debt our Nation has piled up, the Congress must be especially vigilant in ensuring that fees imposed on individuals who are using public lands for commercial purposes, must be equitably set. With an astounding \$5 trillion debt growing larger every day, I think it is appropriate for grazing fees and mining fees to be adjusted.

I strongly oppose, however, drastic hikes in such fees that would bankrupt hard-working ranching families. Nationwide, ranchers who graze cattle on public lands have an annual income of only \$30,000 a year. These families do not have a huge profit margin that is being gained at the expense of the public. Indeed, the taxes they pay and the economic benefits they generate are extremely important to small towns in Arizona and throughout the West.

The grazing reform bill I am supporting, S. 1459—Public Rangelands Management Act—would increase the existing grazing fee by 37 percent. In my view, that is a pretty reasonable attempt to address legitimate concerns of the public about what return the

Treasury is getting from the lease of Federal rangelands. If we could reform Federal fees or reduce Federal spending pertaining to corporate entities which are similarly subsidized by taxpayers, our budget problems would be in a lot better shape. Ranchers will pay their fair share under S. 1459.

The new, higher grazing fee in S. 1459 will afford greater stability to ranchers in my State who need to plan ahead for their family business. The fee in S. 1459 is based upon a 3-year rolling average of the gross value of beef production in the United States, along with interest rates from Treasury bills. This new formula will fluctuate according to market conditions, which I think is appropriate.

While the sponsors of the Bumpers amendment state that it is targeted at large, corporate-owned ranching operations, I am deeply concerned that its higher, corporate fee hike could come down squarely on many family ranchers in the Southwest. It would have potentially crippling effects on family ranchers in States such as Arizona and New Mexico, especially.

The reason the Bumpers amendment would hurt many Southwestern ranchers is that its formula would significantly impact ranchers whose grazing permits are comprised primarily of Federal lands, and on ranchers who graze cattle year round. Both of these factors apply to southwestern ranchers, due to large amount of land that is owned by the Federal Government. The Bumpers amendment's formula would apply its higher fee to ranching operations with more than 176 head of cattle, which is not a large, corporate operation by the standards of my State.

Furthermore, the Bumpers amendment's higher fee was partly based on higher State land standards, which are not always readily comparable to Federal lands. Federal rangelands do not offer the same exclusivity of use to permittees as do State lands, and ranchers on Federal lands also bear higher costs for range improvements than do holders of private grazing permits.

I find no evidence that that new fee will not cover the Federal cost of the program.

Due to these factors, I opposed the Bumpers amendment, and voted to preserve the reasonable fee increase which is in the underlying bill. I commend Senator Bumpers for his objectives, however, and share his concerns that taxpayers must be fairly compensated for the economic use of public lands. I will continue my efforts to vigorously weed out unfair and unsustainable corporate subsidies. If S. 1459 becomes law, the Congress should continue to evaluate the grazing revenues it produces. I will be open at that time to considering whether further adjustments for corporate ranching operations are warranted.●

TRIBUTE TO COL. FRED E. KISHLER, JR.

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Col. Fred E. Kishler, Jr., who died this past January. From August 1994 until his death, Colonel Kishler served as the Director of the General Defense Intelligence Program [GDIP] Staff where he served with great distinction.

Colonel Kishler was a fellow Buckeye—born in Tiffin, OH, and receiving his undergraduate degree at Heidelberg College in Tiffin. In his lengthy and distinguished Air Force career, Colonel Kishler flew dangerous, sensitive missions in the U-2 spy plane and other aircraft, and was responsible for fielding numerous tactical and strategic intelligence systems. His greatest love as a pilot was flying the U-2, spending approximately 15 years in the U-2 program. Colonel Kishler accumulated over 4,800 flying hours—over 2,000 of those hours were spent in the cockpit of a U-2, and he flew 106 combat missions in Southeast Asia. During the Vietnam War, he demonstrated his courage as a flight leader for search and rescue missions, and he supported the Son Tay POW raid.

In 1991, Colonel Kishler came to work for the Defense Intelligence Agency, first serving as the Chief of the Reconnaissance Division for Functional Management. His hard work and effectiveness led to other positions as the Associate Deputy Director of the Programs and Evaluation Division of the National Military Intelligence Collection Center, and ultimately as the Director of the General Defense Intelligence Program Staff—particularly challenging assignments in a period of declining resources where we have had to do more with less. Colonel Kishler's honesty, integrity, and professionalism gained the respect of Congress as well as the Department of Defense.

Among Fred's many decorations and awards were the Distinguished Flying Cross, a Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal with thirteen oak leaf clusters, and the Air Force Commendation medal.

Mr. President, I join all of my colleagues on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in paying tribute to the memory of Col. Fred E. Kishler, Jr., and pass along our deepest sympathies to Colonel Kishler's mother and father—Fred and Marjorie Kishler; his wife, Susan; and their sons, Mark and Fred. Fred Kishler was a credit to the Air Force and the United States of America, and he will be sorely missed.●

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE ACT OF 1996

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to join the distinguished majority leader, and my colleagues, in co-sponsoring the National Missile Defense Act of 1996. This legislation builds on the Missile Defense Act of 1995. The 1995 act made significant