

"obsolete" by the time it is deployed in the year 2003? There is no basis for such a claim.

Concerning the CBO cost study, the \$30 to \$60 billion range the President refers to represents the high end of the CBO's conclusions. According to the study, a NMD system capable of protecting the United States could be developed and deployed for less than \$14 billion over the next 13 years—or about a billion dollars a year. This is a relatively smaller cost—less than ½ of 1 percent of the DoD budget—to protect the United States from attack.

I should also point out that other cost estimates—these coming from the administration—are much lower than CBO's. For example, the Air Force has said that it would cost only \$2.5 billion to deploy such a system; and the Army estimates a cost of \$5 billion.

The President states: "Those who want us to deploy this system before we know the details and the dimensions of the threat we face I believe are wrong. I think we should not leap before we look." This is not a surprising statement from a President who is a recent "convert" to the need for a national missile defense system. Republicans have been following "the details and dimensions of the threat" for over a decade. What more do we have to wait for before committing to defend the United States? The threat is not diminishing. Approximately 30 countries currently have ballistic missiles, with varying ranges, and many of these nations either have or are actively seeking to acquire war heads of mass destruction—nuclear, chemical or biological. There is no lack of appetite in the world for such "status symbols." Weapons of terror, intimidation. I submit that the only thing inevitable about the missile threat we face is that the threat will continue to increase. The President seems to believe that we have the luxury of time to sit around and discuss and contemplate the threat—all the while with Americans remain unprotected against an unintentional or terrorist firing of one or more missiles. I say it is time to act to protect our Nation before it is too late.

One of my favorite lines in the President's speech is: "It is (Defend America Act) would weaken our defenses by taking money away from things we know we need right now." This from a President who submitted a budget request that was \$18.6 billion below the FY96 level for defense; and the same President who recently threatened to veto the FY97 Defense Authorization Bill passed by the House because it contains \$12 billion more than he requested. A President who has a history for inadequately funding our military.

Finally, the President claims that: "It is (Defend America Act) would violate the arms control agreements that we have made and these agreements make us more secure." Again, the facts. There is nothing in the defend America Act which would violate the ABM Treaty. The Act calls on the

President to negotiate changes to that Treaty to allow for the deployment of an effective NMD system. I should point out to my colleagues that the ABM Treaty—a 25-year old agreement with the Soviet Union—was never intended to be a static agreement. The Treaty itself includes provisions for amendments—and, in fact, the Treaty has been amended over the years. Why, all of a sudden, is the Treaty now not amendable?

I firmly believe that Americans here at home and U.S. troops deployed overseas should be protected by highly effective missile defenses as soon as is technologically possible.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. WARNER. I know the Chair and others are anxious to conclude the matters before the Senate tonight. I am prepared to assume the role of acting leader and have the concluding remarks for tonight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, if there is nothing else to come before the Senate tonight, I think we are ready to adjourn.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I say to the distinguished chairman, might I suggest that either the chairman or I address certain closing remarks for the leader?

Mr. THURMOND. I will delegate that to the able Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the distinguished chairman.

MEASURE SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED—H.R. 3286

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Finance Committee reports H.R. 3286, the bill be sequentially referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs for the purpose of considering title III of the bill for a period of 10 days of Senate session; further, that if the Committee on Indian Affairs does not report the measure at the end of the 10 session days, the Indian Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill and the bill be placed on the calendar.

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

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committees have between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Wednesday, May 29, to file legislative or executive reported legislation.

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

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRODUCTION OF RECORDS

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

proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 256 submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows.

A resolution (S. Res. 256) to authorize the production of records by the Select Committee on Intelligence.

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. DOLE. Mr. President, the Select Committee on Intelligence has received a request from the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency for copies of committee records relevant to the Inspector General's pending inquiry into the Zona Rosa massacre of six American citizens in El Salvador in 1985.

Mr. President, this resolution would authorize the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, acting jointly, to provide committee records in response to this request, utilizing appropriate security procedures.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 256) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas, the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency has requested that the Select Committee on Intelligence provide it with copies of committee records relevant to the Office's pending review of matters related to the Zona Rosa massacre of six American citizens in El Salvador in 1985;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that documents, papers and records under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the Office of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency, under appropriate security procedures, copies of records that the Office has requested for use in connection with its pending review into matters related to the Zona Rosa massacre.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1996

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it