

Central Imagery Office, and the National Photographic Interpretation Center. NIMA will provide imagery intelligence and mapping support to both the Department of Defense and other agencies of the Government.

An issue arose concerning the designation of NIMA as a combat support agency. Under the agreement reached between our two committees, the new National Imagery and Mapping Agency will be designated in the agency's establishment clause as a combat support agency and it would also state that the Agency has significant national missions to meet the Intelligence Committee's concerns. Director Deutch, in a letter to Senator THURMOND dated June 6, 1996, stated in pertinent part that, and I quote, "The essence of the NIMA concept for both the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense is that NIMA be a combat support agency." I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of Director Deutch's letter to Senator THURMOND be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE DIRECTOR OF
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 6, 1996.

Hon. STROM THURMOND,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to underscore my previous statements to the leadership of the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Armed Services concerning legislation creating a National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) and permitting the collection of foreign intelligence on non-U.S. persons in support of U.S. law enforcement.

The essence of the NIMA concept for both the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense is that NIMA be a combat support agency. At the same time, it is equally important that there be a clear statement of its national mission and that the authorities of the Director of Central Intelligence to manage and support the national mission of NIMA be undiminished except as required to establish NIMA, i.e., the transfer of operational control of CIA employees and funds to NIMA. NIMA must be responsive to the direction of the Secretary and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs in its combat support role, but it must also follow the direction of the DCI in matters of collection and tasking to satisfy NIMA's national mission. NIMA resource issues obviously affect both the military and national missions and, as the Administration's legislative proposal makes clear, should be decided jointly. I strongly affirm the statements I made on these points during our meeting of May 23, 1996 including the placement of statutory language in titles 10 and 50 of the U.S. Code.

I also believe, as I have indicated in our previous conversations, that it is important to clarify the authority of the Intelligence Community to provide assistance to law enforcement agencies outside the United States by collecting intelligence information on non-U.S. persons. Much progress has been made in this area over the last few years, but I believe it is important to give the Intelligence Community clear statutory authority to provide such assistance so that our agencies can work together in an efficient and effective manner. Both the Intelligence Community and the Department of Justice

support the legislative clarification contained in Sec. 715 of S. 1718.

It is my strongly held view that the Intelligence Community can provide important assistance to law enforcement agencies outside the United States in a far more effective manner than would be the case if law enforcement agencies were to expand their activities into areas traditionally dealt with by the Intelligence Community.

For decades, the Intelligence Community, and the CIA in particular, have developed close working relationships with law enforcement agencies and intelligence services outside the United States. This network of contacts and relationships provides a rich environment from which information required by U.S. law enforcement agencies can be gleaned. There is no reason to replicate it with an extensive law enforcement presence outside the United States. Indeed, such a presence would be counterproductive because it would be confusing, duplicative and undermine longstanding intelligence relationships. It would permit local governments to play one U.S. Government agency off against another and would lead, in my view, to less information reaching the United States, not more.

If I can provide any additional information on these or other matters, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

An original of this letter is also being sent to Ranking Minority Member Nunn and to the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Sincerely,

JOHN DEUTCH.

Mr. NUNN. I am pleased that we have been able to resolve our differences over the provisions in the Department of Defense authorization bill and I look forward to working with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Intelligence Committee on the one remaining issue relating to the Intelligence authorization bill. I urge the adoption of these amendments.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I believe that it is the judgment of the managers that all matters relating to this bill that can be concluded on this day have been concluded. The Senate may now proceed to address the remaining matters.

Mr. NUNN. I concur with my friend from Virginia. I think we handled all the amendments we are able to handle now that have been cleared on both sides. We have a lot of amendments remaining, probably in the neighborhood of 50, 60 amendments on this bill. But there are an awful lot of them that are not relevant to this bill, and I hope they will be withdrawn or can be worked out. So I believe that today has been a productive day.

We have stayed on the defense bill by and large. The amendment that we took up that was not relevant to the defense bill was worked out, agreed to, and supported overwhelmingly in this body. So I think it has been a good day. I know Chairman THURMOND has put in a lot of hard hours. The Senator from Virginia has put in a lot of hard hours. We are working together. I think we can make further progress tomorrow. And with good luck, cooperation, good spirit, good will, we can finish this bill tomorrow night, if all that happens.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I just do not know how many times the good

Senator from Georgia and I have stood here and wished the Senate well. Let us do it once again. I do so on behalf of the distinguished chairman, Senator THURMOND.

Mr. NUNN. I thank the Senator. I can say, I have been here many times on defense bills when the light in the tunnel was not apparent at all, and I believe I saw a little glimmer earlier this evening.

Mr. WARNER. I am sure we did. I think we should also commend the respective leaders, Mr. LOTT and Mr. DASCHLE, because they indeed became engaged today to assist the matters.

Mr. NUNN. I agree.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators have until the hour of 9:30 a.m., Thursday, in order to file second-degree amendments to the DOD bill.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one nomination which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON AERONAUTICS AND SPACE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 156

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during fiscal year 1995, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Aeronautics and space activities involved 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, and the results of their ongoing research and development affect the Nation in many ways.