

1991 for the singular purpose of protecting the Kurdish and Sunni population from Iraqi aggression;

(2) the President's defense budget request for 1997 includes an additional \$590,100,000 for Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort, both of which are designed to restrict Iraqi military aggression against the Kurdish and Sunni people of Iraq;

(3) costs for these military operations constitute part of the continued budget deficit of the United States; and

(4) United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 (1995) would allow Iraq to sell up to \$1,000,000,000 in petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days, for an initial period of 180 days.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that—

(1) the President should instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to seek modification of Security Council Resolution 986 (1995), to specifically mandate and authorize the reimbursement of the United States for costs associated with Operations Southern Watch and Provide Comfort out of revenues generated by any sale of petroleum or petroleum-related products originating from Iraq;

(2) in the event that the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations fails to modify the terms of Resolution 986 (1995) as called for in paragraph (1), the President should reject any United Nations-negotiated agreement to implement Security Council Resolution 986 (1995);

(3) the President should take the necessary steps to ensure that—

(A) any effort by the United Nations to temporarily lift the trade embargo for humanitarian purposes, specifically the sale of petroleum or petroleum products, restricts all revenues from such sale from being diverted to benefit the Iraqi military, and

(B) the temporary lifting of the trade embargo does not encourage other countries to take steps to begin promoting commercial relations with the Iraqi military in expectation that sanctions will be permanently lifted; and

(4) revenues reimbursed to the United States from the oil sale authorized by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 should be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit.

SIMPSON (AND MOYNIHAN) AMENDMENT NO. 4003

Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . ACCURATE INDEX FOR INFLATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—
(1) a significant portion of Federal expenditures and revenues are indexed to measurements of inflation; and

(2) a variety of inflation indices exists which vary according to the accuracy with which such indices measure increases in the cost of living; and

(3) Federal government usage of inflation indices which overstate true inflation has the demonstrated effect of accelerating Federal spending, increasing the Federal budget deficit, increasing Federal borrowing, and thereby enlarging the projected burden on future American taxpayers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying this budget resolution include that all Federal spending and revenues which are in-

dexed for inflation should be calibrated by the most accurate inflation indices which are available to the Federal government.

COVERDELL AMENDMENT NO. 4004

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. COVERDELL) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON FEDERAL RETREATS.

It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution assume that all Federal agencies will refrain from using Federal funds for expenses incurred during training sessions or retreats off of Federal property, unless Federal property is not available.

BAUCUS (AND BURNS) AMENDMENT NO. 4005

Mr. EXON (for Mr. BAUCUS for himself and Mr. BURNS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—

(A) provides essential airline access to isolated rural communities across the United States;

(B) is necessary for the economic growth and development of rural communities;

(C) connects small rural communities to the national air transportation system of the United States;

(D) is a critical component of the national transportation system of the United States; and

(E) provides air service to 108 communities in 30 States; and

(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry established under section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential air service program with a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small communities.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, should receive a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities that qualify for assistance under the program.

HUTCHISON (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 4006

Mr. EXON (for Mrs. HUTCHISON, for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. DOLE, Mr. ROTH, Ms. SNOWE, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

Insert at the appropriate place:

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that the assumptions of this budget resolution take into account that—

(1) by teaching and feeding our children and caring for our elderly, American home-

makers are an important, vital part of our society;

(2) homemakers' retirement needs are the same as all Americans, and thus they need every opportunity to save and invest for retirement;

(3) because they are living on a single income, homemakers and their spouses often have less income for savings;

(4) individual retirement accounts are provided by the Congress in the Internal Revenue Code to assist Americans for retirement savings;

(5) currently, individual retirement accounts permit workers other than homemakers to make deductible contributions of \$2,000 a year, but limit homemakers to deductible contributions of \$250 a year; and

(6) limiting homemakers individual retirement account contributions to an amount less than the contributions of other workers discriminates against homemakers.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the revenue level assumed in this budget resolution provides for legislation to make individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for homemakers equal to the individual retirement account deductible contribution limits for all other American workers, and that the Congress and the President should immediately approve such legislation in the appropriate reconciliation vehicle.

GRAHAM (AND BAUCUS) AMENDMENT NO. 4007

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . PROHIBITION ON CONSIDERATION OF RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT DIVERTS SAVINGS ACHIEVED THROUGH MEDICARE WASTE, FRAUD AND ABUSE ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN IMPROVING THE SOLVENCY OF THE MEDICARE FEDERAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any reconciliation bill, conference report on a reconciliation bill, or any other legislation that would use savings achieved through medicare waste, fraud, and abuse enforcement activities as offsets for purposes other than improving the solvency of the Medicare Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(b) WAIVER.—This section may be waived or suspended in the Senate by a three-fifths majority vote of the Members duly chosen and sworn, or by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

(c) APPEALS.—Appeals in the Senate from the decisions of the Chair relating to this section shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between and controlled by, the appellant and the manager of the bill or conference report, as the case may be. An affirmative three-fifths vote of the Members duly chosen and sworn or unanimous consent of the Senate shall be required in the Senate to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under this provision.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to

meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, May 17, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE WHITE-WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED MATTERS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the special committee to investigate Whitewater Development and related matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, May 17, 1996, to conduct hearings pursuant to Senate Resolution 120.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RISE IN COCAINE USE

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to bring to the Senate's attention startling new evidence of a resurgence in severe cocaine abuse.

A recent study conducted and released in California reveals that the use of cocaine is still very much present, that it causes severe health problems and that it shows no signs of slowing down.

The report, conducted by the Public Statistics Institute, found that emergency room admissions for cocaine abuse have soared to an all-time high in California.

After a surge in cocaine morbidity during the 1980's, there was a significant drop in 1990, then a complete resurgence to new highs in 1994.

The report showed emergency-room admissions related to cocaine increased to 13,496 in 1994. This represents a 27-percent increase from the previous high of 10,660 in 1988, 79-percent increase over the previous low of 7,545 in 1990, and 266-percent increase over the 3,688 admissions a decade earlier, in 1985.

Rates were substantially higher in densely populated cities in southern and northern California. The State's average of 42 admissions per 100,000 people was 270 percent higher in San Francisco, 108 percent higher in Alameda County, 38 percent higher in Contra Costa County and 47 percent higher in Los Angeles County.

Outside the Bay Area, the rates also posted significant increases including a ten-fold increase in Sacramento County, 750 percent throughout the San Joaquin Valley, and more than 700 percent in Fresno County, and more than 650 percent in the central California region of Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, and Tulare counties.

Thousands of cocaine users are arriving in hospitals every year for treatment of seizures, shock, brain hemorrhage, coma, vomiting, cardiac arrest, chest pain, fever, and acute paranoia. According to the study's researchers, these problems are only the tip of the iceberg relating to cocaine use.

The decrease in 1990, perceived to be the result of Federal legislation regu-

lating the chemicals to produce cocaine, appears to have only been a short pause in what seems to be a problem of epidemic proportions.

The numbers were even more striking for patients of ethnic groups. The number of African-American patients soared from 63.5 per 100,000 in 1985 to 275 per 100,000 admissions in 1994. From 1990 to 1994, admissions among African-Americans rose 116 percent, 115 percent among Latinos. In contrast, admissions rose 36 percent among whites. Researchers speculate that the disparity may possibly be linked to the recently documented rise of methamphetamine use by whites.

In just a very short period of time, the group that conducted this report—The Public Statistics Institute—has established a strong record for their non-partisan, objective reports on drug use and emergency-room admissions in the State of California.

This group's report on methamphetamine use in California was one of the first reports completed that showed a real epidemic is developing. The earlier methamphetamine report showed a 366-percent increase in methamphetamine-related emergency room admissions in California from 1984 to 1993. Hospitals in central California saw an unprecedented 1,742-percent increase in admissions.

I am making these comments—and I attended a hearing last week on our Nation's drug control strategy—because I feel eradicating drugs from our society is one of our most pressing challenges.

The President's drug control plan announced last week outlines important steps to meet this challenge. I am pleased to endorse his action and urge my colleagues to do so as well.

I am especially pleased that two of the five major strategies under the plan respond to problems that are especially troubling in California methamphetamine and drug smuggling from Mexico.

The President has proposed a comprehensive national methamphetamine strategy, which will attack the problem of methamphetamine from several sides, including enforcement, training police, legislation, regulations to control precursor chemicals, environmental cleanup of clandestine laboratories where methamphetamine is made, international cooperation, public education; and treatment.

Specific legislative proposals to help control methamphetamine include two provisions which are very similar to sections of the Methamphetamine Control Act, which I introduced earlier this year in a bipartisan effort with Senators GRASSLEY, REID and KYL increase penalties for trafficking in precursor chemicals required to make methamphetamine, and impose stiff civil penalties on chemical supply houses that furnish vital precursor chemicals to clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Senator JOHN MCCAIN recently joined us in cosponsoring the Methamphet-

amine Control Act, and I am hopeful that the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on this bill in the very near future.

Passing legislation on methamphetamine alone will not solve our Nation's drug crisis.

We must also commit our resources to fighting the entry of drugs across our border, from Mexico.

Mexico is the dominant entry point for the illegal drugs which flow into our country and especially into my State of California.

The Southwest Border Initiative—which is another very important part of the President's anti-drug strategy—adds hundreds of new enforcement agents and prosecutors to our border with Mexico, where they are sorely needed, including 657 additional Customs staff at ports of entry along the border; 700 new Border Patrol agents; and new agents for the DEA and FBI.

Overall, the President's Drug Control Strategy calls for increased funding for drug control to rise from \$13.8 billion to \$15.1 billion in the next 2 years.

In the end, I'm sure my colleagues will agree that we don't need another report to tell us just how bad the drug problem has become in this country.

We're losing an entire generation to the scourge of drugs. With the increasing availability of methamphetamine and crack, the problem is only going to get worse.

Congress must choke off the supply of these drugs and set tough, strong penalties against those who profit from the drug trade.

There are three steps each Member of Congress can take, starting today, that will take steps toward this goal.

First, support the President's drug control strategy, including the budget requests necessary to carry it out. It's a Presidential year, so some on the other side of the aisle may be less likely to support this plan. I urge everyone in this Chamber to review the plan, make it better, but pass it quickly.

Second, pass the Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, which has bipartisan support and which makes reasonable steps of stopping this horrendous drug from spreading from the Western states to the entire Nation.

Third, speak out against drugs in our communities, to our young people, so we can reach them before it is too late. No more message, in the end, is more effective than for everyone—community leaders, elected officials, and, most important, parents—to give a resounding message to our young people to stay away from drugs.

I thank the Chair for this opportunity and I yield the floor.●

ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PRESIDIO PROPERTIES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives