

are legally manufactured but are being used by youth in ways unintended by the manufacturer and unapproved by the Food and Drug Administration.

Rohypnol and special K are two of the drugs which have recently hit the youth scene and quickly become popular. Both of these drugs are very dangerous drugs whose current legal status does not reflect the dangers inherent in their abuse.

Rohypnol abuse was first documented in the United States in 1993. Although abuse was first noted in southern Florida, in the past 2 years abuse has spread rapidly, and rohypnol activity has now been reported in more than 30 States.

Without rapid and strong Government action, abuse will continue to spread to uncontrollable levels.

Teenagers find rohypnol attractive for a number of reasons. Frighteningly, one major reason is that youth do not see rohypnol as dangerous because it has a legitimate medical use in some areas of the world, and they mistakenly believe that if they are taking a drug which is in its original packaging from the manufacturer, it is both safe and unadulterated.

In addition, there are few existing means for testing and prosecuting youth for rohypnol possession and intoxication. The combination of rohypnol and alcohol makes it possible for youth to feel very intoxicated while still remaining under the legal blood-alcohol level for driving.

In addition to gaining attention for increasing rate of abuse, rohypnol has also been the focus of another social problem: crime, particularly date rape. In fact, in many areas and in a number of newspaper accounts, rohypnol has been referred to as a "date rape drug."

This connection between rohypnol and rape is due to the drug's disinhibitory effects and its likelihood of causing amnesia when combined with alcohol.

Unfortunately, this amnesiac effect is one of the reasons many people who abuse rohypnol are attracted to it. It is commonly reported that people taking rohypnol in combination with alcohol typically have blackouts, or memory losses lasting 8 to 24 hours.

The novelty of blackouts attract youth, particularly youth who are combining drugs with alcohol.

This has led to rohypnol being referred to as the "forget me pill" or the "forget pill." Even more frightening, many people are finding the drug attractive as a way of creating blackouts in others.

The combination of disinhibition and memory loss caused by rohypnol mixed with alcohol makes women especially vulnerable to being victims of date rape by people who convince women to take rohypnol while drinking or put the drug in a woman's drink without her knowledge.

Recently, in Florida and Texas, there have been a number of investigations into these types of victimizations.

There have also been a number of reports of teens and young adults who have entered drug abuse treatment facilities in Florida, reporting rohypnol abuse and suicidal feelings they experienced while using rohypnol.

The most famous example of rohypnol overdose made the news with the attempted suicide of Kurt Cobain, lead singer of the rock band Nirvana. Cobain ultimately succeeded in committing suicide on March 18, 1994, but the rock singer had attempted suicide earlier in the month when he fell into a coma following a near fatal mixture of champagne and rohypnol. Cobain remained comatose for nearly 2 days before regaining consciousness after this drug experience.

Special K is also hitting the club scene at alarming rates. This drug is a hallucinogen very similar to PCP. Special K, or ketamine hydrochloride, has become popular as a new designer drug.

Although this drug has been in existence for several years, its abuse has rapidly become more prevalent in recent years.

Now many parties and raves at dance clubs are called bump parties, as a way of conveying special K is available. It is particularly attractive to kids at these types of events because along with its mind-altering effects, the drug gives a burst of energy, and it can be mixed with water so kids can take it in public without attracting attention.

In fact, a club in New Jersey was recently closed by police after it was discovered that teens were attending raves there where club employees distributed bottled water for this purpose.

In addition to seizures in New Jersey, recent newspaper articles have mentioned seizures in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Arizona, California, and Florida. Drug tracking experts have also cited the presence of special K in Georgia and the District of Columbia, and in my home State of Delaware.

Special K is considered the successor to PCP—or angel dust, as it is known on the street—due to similarity of the two drugs' chemical compositions and mind-altering effects. There have also been reports of PCP being sold to people who think they are buying special K.

Ketamine is primarily a veterinary anesthetic. Although it has some limited use for human medical treatment, its use in this manner is not extensive due to the unpleasant and often dangerous side effects that can accompany its use.

It is clear that the current controls on rohypnol and ketamine do not reflect the dangers these drugs now pose to our society, particularly to women and children. In the United States rohypnol is classified under the Federal Controlled Substances Act as only a schedule four drug, and ketamine is not scheduled at all.

Last week, the Treasury Department announced that custom officials would begin seizing all rohypnol which is brought across U.S. borders. This is a

step in the right direction. But this ban on all rohypnol is only the first step.

Further action is needed to make sure cracking down on the illegal trafficking of rohypnol is a high priority and that illegal traffickers of rohypnol are given tough sanctions.

That is why I am introducing legislation to increase the restrictions on both special K and rohypnol. By moving rohypnol to schedule one of the Federal Controlled Substances Act and adding special K to schedule two of the act, this legislation will subject both drugs to tighter controls, increased penalties for unlawful activity involving the two drugs, and will increase the attention and enforcement efforts directed at the drugs by Federal, State, and local law and drug enforcement officials.

In essence, these tighter regulations will mean that rohypnol will be subjected to the same restrictions and penalties as heroin, and special K will face the same controls as cocaine.

I hope my colleagues will join me in seeing to speedy passage of this legislation—taking action to make these drugs less available to our youth now.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill appear in the RECORD.

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

S. 1609

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. RESCHEDULING.

Notwithstanding sections 201 and 202 (a) and (b) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811, 812 (a),(b)) respecting the scheduling of controlled substances, the Attorney General shall, by order—

- (1) transfer flunitrazepam from schedule IV of such Act to schedule I of such Act; and
- (2) add ketamine hydrochloride to schedule II of such Act.●

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 942

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 942, a bill to promote increased understanding of Federal regulations and increased voluntary compliance with such regulations by small entities, to provide for the designation of regional ombudsmen and oversight boards to monitor the enforcement practices of certain Federal agencies with respect to small business concerns, to provide relief from excessive and arbitrary regulatory enforcement actions against small entities, and for other purposes.

S. 960

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 960, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from State laws prohibiting the

carrying of concealed handguns, and for other purposes.

S. 984

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 984, a bill to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child, and for other purposes.

S. 1183

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1183, a bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act), to revise the standards for coverage under the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1423

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1423, a bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to make modifications to certain provisions, and for other purposes.

S. 1483

At the request of Mr. KYL, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1483, a bill to control crime, and for other purposes.

S. 1487

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] were added as cosponsors of S. 1487, a bill to establish a demonstration project to provide that the Department of Defense may receive Medicare reimbursement for health care services provided to certain Medicare-eligible covered military beneficiaries.

S. 1506

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRIST] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1506, a bill to provide for a reduction in regulatory costs by maintaining Federal average fuel economy standards applicable to automobiles in effect at current levels until changed by law, and for other purposes.

S. 1537

At the request of Mr. ROBB, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1537, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a regulation that consolidates all environmental laws and health and safety laws applicable to the construction, maintenance, and operation of above-ground storage tanks, and for other purposes.

S. 1578

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the names of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE], and the Senator

from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] were added as cosponsors of S. 1578, a bill to amend the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 43, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding proposed missile tests by the People's Republic of China.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 226, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week."

#### AMENDMENT NO. 3467

At the request of Mr. BRYAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3467 proposed to H.R. 3019, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—RELATIVE TO CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following concurrent resolution which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

#### S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas the United States public has demonstrated a continuing love affair with motor vehicles since their introduction 100 years ago, enjoying vehicles for transportation, for enthusiast endeavors ranging from racing to show competitions, and as a mode of individual expression;

Whereas research and development in connection with motorsports competition and specialty applications have provided consumers with life-saving safety features, including seat belts, air bags, and many other important innovations;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of amateur and professional participants enjoy motorsports competitions each year throughout the United States;

Whereas such competitions have a total annual attendance in excess of 14,500,000 spectators, making the competitions among the most widely attended in United States sports; and

Whereas sales of motor vehicle parts and accessories for performance and appearance enhancement, restoration, and modification exceeded \$15,000,000,000 in 1995, resulting in 500,000 jobs for United States citizens: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR SPECIALTY MOTOR VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT EVENT.

The Specialty Equipment Market Association shall be permitted to sponsor a public event displaying racing, restored and customized motor vehicles, and transporters on the Capitol Grounds on May 15, 1996, or such other date as the Speaker of the House of

Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate.

#### SEC. 2 CONDITIONS.

The event to be carried out under this resolution shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board. The Specialty Equipment Market Association shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

#### SEC. 3. STRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT.

For the purposes of this resolution, the Specialty Equipment Market Association is authorized to erect upon the Capitol Grounds, subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, such stage, sound amplification devices, tents, and other related structures and equipment as may be necessary for the event to be carried out under this resolution.

#### SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any additional arrangement that may be required to carry out the event under this resolution.

#### SEC. 5. LIMITATIONS ON REPRESENTATIONS.

The Specialty Equipment Market Association (including its members) shall not present, either directly or indirectly, that this resolution or any activity carried out under this resolution in any way constitutes approval or endorsement by the Federal Government of the Specialty Equipment Market Association (or its members) or any product or service offered by the Specialty Equipment Market Association (or its members).

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 45—RELATIVE TO THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. HELMS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

#### S. CON. RES. 45

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the rotunda of the United States Capitol is hereby authorized to be used on May 2, 1996 at 2 o'clock post meridian for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to Reverend and Mrs. Billy Graham. Physical preparations for the conduct of the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE 1996 BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, II

#### MURKOWSKI (AND STEVENS) AMENDMENT NO. 3472

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 3466 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill (H.R. 3019) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes; as follows: