

governments can and will respond to evidence of non-compliance and rally to uphold the integrity of an arms control agreement, in this case the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Indeed, the very existence of multilateral arms control agreements provides a legal and political basis for taking action against proliferators.

Misstatement: "The CWC will create a massive new, UN-style international inspection bureaucracy (which will help the total cost of this treaty to U.S. taxpayers amount to as much as \$200 million per year)."

Fact: The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the costs to the U.S. taxpayer to comply with the declaration, inspection, and verification procedures of the CWC would average \$33 million per year, not \$200 million. These activities would include paying our \$25 million assessment to the CWC implementing organization. The United States has worked diligently to ensure that the organization contains only those elements essential to the completion of the task. This contribution is certainly worth the investment in reducing the risk that our troops will face poison gas on the battlefield.

Misstatement: "The CWC will jeopardize U.S. citizens' constitutional rights by requiring the U.S. Government to permit searches without either warrants or probable cause."

Fact: The Administration expects that access to private facilities will be granted voluntarily for the vast majority of inspections under the CWC. If this is not the case, the United States Government will obtain a search warrant prior to an inspection in order to ensure that there will be no trampling of constitutional rights.

Misstatement: "As many as 8,000 companies across the country may be subjected to new reporting requirements entailing uncompensated annual costs between thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars per year to comply."

Fact: The CWC will affect approximately 2,000 not 8,000 companies. Approximately 1,800 of these companies will not have to do anything more than check a box regarding production range. They will not even be required to specify which chemicals they produce. No information will be required regarding imports, exports, or domestic shipments. The CWC provisions covering commercial facilities were developed with the active participation of industry representatives. The chemical industry has long supported the CWC. In fact, the biggest expense to industry could come as the result of the United States not ratifying the CWC. The CWC's trade restrictions for non-Parties will apply to the United States if we have not ratified the Convention by entry into force in April 1997. According to the Chemical Manufacturer's Association, these trade restrictions could place at risk \$600 million in export sales.

The Chemical Weapons Convention will enhance U.S. security. No one disputes that the spread of weapons of mass destruction to rogue states and terrorists is among the gravest security challenges we face in the post Cold War era. We will need every available tool to respond to it successfully. The CWC is just such a tool. As Secretary of Defense Perry and Attorney General Reno have stated, "To increase the battlefield safety of our troops and to fight terror here and around the globe, the Senate should ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention now." General Shalikashvili, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has also testified, "The non-proliferation aspect of the Convention will retard the spread of chemical weapons and in so doing reduce the probability that U.S. forces may encounter chemical weapons in a regional conflict."

The Chemical Weapons Convention is mainly about other countries' chemical

weapons, not our own. The United States has already made the decision to get out of the chemical weapons business. In fact, we are currently destroying the vast majority of our chemical weapons stockpile, and the Chemical Weapons Convention will require other countries to do the same.

As noted above, the Chemical Weapons Convention has the strong support of industry. The impact on small business, in particular, will be negligible. But should the United States fail to ratify the CWC, trade restrictions originally intended to put pressure on rogue states would be imposed on U.S. chemical companies.

The United States has been a consistent and strong world leader in the 25-year effort to ban these horrific and indiscriminate weapons. This effort, which culminated in President Bush's success in concluding the CWC, has had strong bipartisan support over the years.

I urge your support for this Convention and hope the Senate will act promptly and favorably so that the United States can be among the original parties to the Convention when it comes into force on April 29, 1997.

Sincerely,

LORI ESPOSITO MURRAY,
Special Adviser to the President.

REGULATIONS REGARDING STAFF ACCESS TO THE SENATE FLOOR

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, yesterday, the Rules Committee approved an amendment to the Regulations Controlling the Admission of Employees of Senators and Senate Committees to the Senate Floor.

The amendment to the regulations regarding staff floor access provides full floor access for leadership staff and committee staff directors and chief counsels.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter from Senators LOTT and DASCHLE to Ranking Member FORD and myself be printed in the RECORD along with the amended Regulations Controlling the Admission of Employees of Senators and Senate Committees to the Senate Floor.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, February 3, 1997.

Hon. JOHN WARNER,
Chairman.

Hon. WENDELL H. FORD,
Ranking Member, Committee on Rules and Administration, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN AND SENATOR FORD: Senator Byrd wrote us a thoughtful letter last December that dealt with what he characterized as "a small but important matter: decorum in the Senate." We share Senator Byrd's view "of the importance of maintaining proper order in the Senate at all times" and wish to encourage the Committee on Rules and Administration to recommend a method for better management of staff access to the Chamber. We understand the Sergeant at Arms has developed such a proposal which has merit and is deserving of a rapid review by the Committee.

Senators often require their staff to assist them in the Senate Chamber, and Senators must continue to have access to their staff when they determine it is necessary. We would in no way wish to limit Senators' rights in this regard. Indeed, Senators may at any time request unanimous consent to

grant a staff member the privileges of the Floor, and we would not support limiting that right in any way. Door keepers in the Chamber should urge staff to use the seating provided rather than lean against the walls.

We feel confident that the Committee proposal will protect the important balance between Senators' individual rights and the needs of the larger body.

Sincerely,

TRENT LOTT,
TOM DASCHLE.

REGULATIONS CONTROLLING THE ADMISSION OF EMPLOYEES OF SENATORS AND SENATE COMMITTEES TO THE SENATE FLOOR

1. Of those persons entitled to the privilege of the Senate Floor, under Rule XXIII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, card admissions *henceforth* will apply solely to employees of Senators and Committees. *All cards for admission to the Senate Floor, currently in possession of Senators or officers and employees of the Senate under previous rules, shall be withdrawn by the Sergeant at Arms.*

2. Senators and Committee Chairman are requested to prepare and forward to the Sergeant at Arms a list of those staff and Committee employees who may have reason to apply for a Floor Pass in the actual discharge of their official duties. These provisions will not deprive any employee of the privilege of the Senate Floor if he is entitled thereto under Rule XXIII. They will, however, permit closer supervision over employees admitted to the Senate Floor.

3. Serially numbered cards, referred to as Floor Passes, will be retained at an admission table in the foyer of the Vice President's Entrance to the Senate Floor. This table will be manned by a representative of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate from one-half hour before each daily session until one-half hour after recess or adjournment. When the actual discharge of their official duties requires their presence on the Senate Floor, employees of Senators and Committees, otherwise entitled to admittance under Rule XXIII, will apply to the attendant at the designated table for a Floor Pass.

4. Admission cards under the system will be available at the admission table in quantities as follows:

All Committees of the Senate, including Joint Committees—4 cards to each Committee having jurisdiction of pending legislation.

All Committees of the Senate, including Joint Committees—2 cards to each Committee for official duties, with a 15-minute limitation.

Staffs of individual Senators—2 cards for each Senator and the Vice President.

Although two admission cards are provided for the qualified staff personnel of each Senator, only one member of a Senator's staff shall be allowed in the Senate Chamber itself at any given time, with a time limitation of 15 minutes if the individual Senator is not present. The other card (of different color) may be used by an additional member of the Senator's staff only to gain admittance to the Senate Lobby (but not the Senate Chamber) for the sole purpose of conferring with the Senator.

Each Committee may request two 15 minute Floor passes to be used for the transaction of official business.

Should the occasion arise when an individual Senator desires the assistance on the Senate Floor of personnel additional to the number permitted under the above allocations, he should request unanimous consent to augment the maximum number allowed herein.

5. When an eligible employee presents [himself] *his Senate identification (ID) card* at

the admission table, the attendant in charge there, as the representative of the Sergeant at Arms, will satisfy himself of the applicant's identity and eligibility before issuing a Floor Pass. He will then note, on a special roster prepared for the purpose, the name of the employee, his office, the nature of his official business, and the serial number of the card issued to him. When the employee leaves the floor he will return the card to the above attendant. The latter will replace the card in its appropriate place in the rack, after noting its return on the roster. If, after completion of his business on the Floor, a person to whom a Floor Pass was issued fails to return the Pass or loses it, that person shall not be admitted to the Floor until the Floor Pass is returned or its loss is satisfactorily explained to the Sergeant at Arms.

6. In no case shall any Doorkeeper admit to the Senate Floor any office employee of a Senator or a Committee staff member without a proper and correct visual presentation of a Floor Pass. An employee admitted to the Senate Floor under these regulations shall remain there only as long as necessary for the transaction of his official business and shall, at all times, while so present, have in his possession *his Senate ID card and the Floor Pass* issued to him. While on the Senate Floor, an employee shall in no way encroach upon the areas and privileges reserved for Senator's only. When an employee's objective is solely to follow the course of a pertinent discussion or vote but not to render any actual assistance otherwise to his Chairman or Senator, he should, under normal circumstances, observe the proceedings from an appropriate place in the Senate Galleries.

7. At the beginning of all roll-call votes the Sergeant at Arms will clear the Senate Floor and the lobby of all staff members except Senate clerks for whom unanimous consent has previously been granted and except the staff personnel of the Committee or Committees associated with the issue involved in the roll-call vote shall be permitted to enter or remain in the lobby for such purposes.

8. In addition to the Floor Passes discussed above, the Sergeant at Arms of the U.S. Senate shall issue to both the Majority and Minority Leaders, fourteen Full Floor Access Passes for their distribution to and use by their leadership staff. These passes will be valid for the duration of the Congress. The Sergeant at Arms shall also hold at the admission table an additional twenty similar committee staff Full Floor Access Passes, ten reserved for use by majority party committee staff directors and chief counsels and ten reserved for use by minority staff directors and chief counsels. The Majority and Minority Leader and Committee Chairman are requested to prepare and forward to the Sergeant at Arms a list of those eligible staff who are authorized to use a Full Floor Access Pass. A full Floor Access Pass shall entitle eligible staff identified on such lists to access the Senate Floor from any door. Committee staff Full Floor Access Passes are issued on a daily basis beginning one-half hour before each session and must be returned to the admission table no later than one-half hour after recess or adjournment. If a person to whom a Committee staff Full Floor Access Pass has been issued, fails to return the pass or loses it, that person shall not be admitted to the floor until the pass is returned or its loss is satisfactorily explained to the Sergeant at Arms.

9. The Sergeant at Arms will be responsible for the enforcement of these regulations. He shall report to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration the name of any employee who, in the opinion of the Sergeant at Arms, is guilty of abusing these regulations.

10. It is not the desire or intention of the Committee on Rules and Administration to limit assistance by staff personnel to Sen-

ators on the floor. On the contrary, the Committee believes that these regulations will insure adequate opportunity for such assistance and, at the same time, prevent the distraction to orderly proceedings attendant upon the presence of superfluous employees in the Senate Chamber. All Senators are asked to acquaint their employees with the scope and purposes of these regulations.

11. Rules are effective in direct proportion to the vigor of their enforcement and the cooperation demonstrated in compliance. The Senators generally have expressed themselves in full accord with efforts to diminish disorder and confusion caused by the presence of unnecessary personnel on the Senate Floor. It is hoped that all Senators, especially when serving as the Presiding Officer of the Senate, will cooperate with the Sergeant at Arms and the Committee on Rules and Administration in this endeavor to control the problem.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. HODSON

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with many others in Utah who have expressed their appreciation to Bill Hodson, director of the Salt Lake City Veterans Medical Center.

Bill recently retired after many years of faithful service to our Nation's veterans from New Jersey to Arizona, including the last 11 years in Salt Lake City. These years have been ones of great accomplishment, not just for Bill personally, but for the VA. We have all, in one way or another, benefited from his innovation and determination. In 1992, Bill received the Secretary's Award for advancement in nursing programs.

But, we in Utah owe Bill a particular debt of gratitude for his stewardship of our Salt Lake VA Medical Center. Bill Hodson led the way on a \$30 million project to renovate the main building of the VA Medical Center for patient areas and ambulatory care clinics, successful management of a dynamic heart transplant program, and expanded research and training programs. The buildings and services that Bill has built will be a lasting legacy of Bill's leadership and commitment to public service.

There can be no question that Bill was a highly able administrator; but, more importantly, his compassion and concern for others has earned him a special place in the hearts of veterans—and indeed all the citizens of Utah.

Bill Hodson has been active in our community, particularly in the Greater Salt Lake Council of the Boy Scouts of America. This involvement clearly shows that he not only honors those citizens who have already contributed to our country, but also that he believes in our youth and their capacity for contributing to our future. We will miss him at the head of the Salt Lake VA Medical Center, but look forward to his continuing involvement in our community.

I hope that as he reads this tribute, Bill is already sitting on a nice warm beach and enjoying the first well de-

served fruits of retirement. I wish him all the best and hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing an exemplary public servant.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, February 12, the Federal debt stood at \$5,308,979,863,712.08.

One year ago, February 12, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$4,988,100,000,000.

Five years ago, February 12, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,799,009,000,000.

Ten years ago, February 12, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,227,183,000,000.

Fifteen years ago, February 12, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,036,402,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion (\$4,272,577,863,712.08) during the past 15 years.

HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE ON U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending February 7, the U.S. imported 7,894,000 barrels of oil each day, 942,000 barrels more than the 6,952,000 imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 54.9 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,894,000 barrels a day.

HONORING THE BREDEHOEFTS ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, families are the cornerstone of America. The data are undeniable: Individuals from strong families contribute to the society. In an era when nearly half of all couples married today will see their union dissolve into divorce, I believe it is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of "till death us do part" seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity. These characteristics make our country strong.

For these important reasons, I rise today to honor Mildred and Eldred Bredehoeft of Concordia, Missouri, who on April 6, 1997, will celebrate their