

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

50th wedding anniversary. My wife, Janet, and I look forward to the day we can celebrate a similar milestone. Mildred and Eldred's commitment to the principles and values of their marriage deserves to be saluted and recognized.

TERM LIMITS

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, first I would like to thank my colleague from Missouri for taking the lead on this important issue of term-limits. Term-limits has been a concern of the people of Colorado for many years. They have said time and time again that the hour has come for Congressional term-limits and I share this belief. That is why I am a proud sponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, the Ashcroft-Thompson Term Limitation bill which limits Representatives to 6 years in the House and Senators to 12 years in the Senate.

In 1990 with 71 percent of the vote, the State of Colorado was the first State to pass a constitutional amendment limiting the number of years for Congressional Members—12 years in the House of Representatives and 12 years in the Senate. Four years later, Colorado passed a more restrictive term limit initiative of 6 years in the House and 12 years in the Senate. Since 1990, 22 other States passed some form of term-limits with the support of over 25 million Americans. However, in 1995, the Supreme Court ruled that State set term-limits for Federal officials were unconstitutional. With the Supreme Court's decision in mind, Colorado voters passed amendment 12 in 1996. The Term Limits Initiative calls for Colorado's elected officials to introduce term-limit legislation, vote in favor of the Congressional Term Limits Amendment, and states that if a member of the congressional delegation does not vote in favor of the amendment then the designation of disregarded voter instruction on term-limits next to their name on the ballot.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to insert into the RECORD a copy of the amendment 12 language at the end of my statement.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, while I believe that States should have the opportunity to set limits for their elected officials, as Colorado has done on a number of occasions, the Supreme Court's decision has left this important decision up to us. Some have argued that there is little chance that Members of Congress will ever limit their own terms and thereby limit their power. While there is some merit to this argument, I must say that this gives us a great opportunity to show that we, as elected officials, can heed the will of the people and impose term-limits on ourselves.

I began fighting for term-limits while in the State Senate of Colorado and was one of four State Senators to stand-up on the Colorado Senate floor

in favor of them. As a Member of the House of Representatives, I introduced and co-sponsored numerous pieces of term-limit legislation. I was very proud to be a part of the 104th Congress where we voted for the first time in history on a term-limit constitutional amendment.

I have always believed that our elected officials should be citizen legislators. Citizens from all walks of life with new ideas, thoughts and private work experience fresh in their memory should have a chance to serve. Term-limits will ensure that lawmakers do not become too far-removed from their constituents and will allow more citizens the opportunity to serve. Our legislatures will have a better understanding of main street and how their laws and actions affect the everyday lives of working men and women.

We find the concept of a citizen legislature in the very foundation of this country. In Article 57 of the Federalist Papers, my most admired historical figure, James Madison wrote:

The aim of every political constitution is, or ought to be, first to obtain for rulers men who possess most wisdom to discern, and most virtue to pursue, the common good of society; and in the next place, to take the most effectual precautions for keeping them virtuous whilst they continue to hold their public trust. The elective mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government. The means relied on in this form of government for preventing their degeneracy are numerous and various. The most effectual one is such a limitation of the term of appointments as will maintain a proper responsibility to the people.

Mr. President, I wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Madison and his assessment. Despite the large classes in 1994 and 1996, incumbent re-election rates still exceed 90 percent. Term-limits at the State and local levels have made our elections more open and competitive thereby opening the doors to all Americans and allowing for a more diverse legislature. Federal elections would be re-energized by opening-up politics to many people who have been excluded by career incumbents. If people call for more representation by women and minorities, then they should be strong supporters of term-limits. In 1992, 22 of the 24 new women elected to the U.S. House of Representatives were elected in open seats, but only 2 of the 42 women candidates who challenged an incumbent were successful.

While I agree with many who call for campaign finance reform, only term-limits will truly change the incentives for seeking office. They are a positive tool to break the cycle of excluding those citizens who want to run for election to Federal office but cannot overcome the largest obstacle of all—incumbency and name identification—regardless of the campaign laws and the amount spent on a campaign.

I have also heard that if the Framers believed term-limits were so important, they would have placed them in the Constitution from the outset. This is the same argument I hear con-

cerning the Balanced Budget amendment. My belief is that the Framers never thought persistent deficits or spending one's career in political office would be a problem. They believed that serving would always be a brief period in one's life and would never be seen as a career. However, it is now clear that only a Constitutional amendment getting term-limits will ensure that the citizen legislator is reestablished as envisioned by the Framers of the Constitution.

I am pleased to carry on the tradition and hard work of my predecessor Senator Hank Brown. Senator Brown was a leader in this body for term-limits and I am proud to serve in a like manner and continue to fight for term-limits and the will of the people of Colorado.

Mr. President, early in this session, we will have an opportunity to make good on our campaign promises on term-limits. We must bring business-as-usual to an end and return the power back to the people. I urge all my colleagues to join this fight and begin to make true changes in the way this Congress operates. It is time to bring back the citizen legislator and reconnect our elected officials to the people whom they serve.

EXHIBIT 1

PROPOSAL OF TEXT OF AMENDMENT 12—TERM LIMITS

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

Article XVIII, section 12.

(1) CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT.

The exact language for addition to the United States Constitution follows:

Section 1: No person shall serve in the office of United States Representative for more than three terms, but upon ratification of this amendment no person who has held the office of United States Representative or who then holds the office shall serve for more than two additional terms.

Section 2: No person shall serve in the office of United States Senator for more than two terms, but upon ratification of this amendment no person who has held the office of United States Senator or who then holds the office shall serve for more than one additional term.

Section 3: This amendment shall have no time limit within which it must be ratified to become operative upon the ratification of the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

(2) VOTER INSTRUCTION TO STATE LEGISLATORS.

(a) The voters instruct each state legislator to vote to apply for an amendment-proposing convention under Article V of the United States Constitution and to ratify the Congressional Term Limits Amendment when referred to the states.

(b) All election ballots shall have "DISREGARDED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS" designated next to the name of each state legislator who fails to comply with the terms of subsection (5)(b).

(c) Said ballot designation shall not appear after the Colorado legislature has made an Article V application that has not been withdrawn and has ratified the Congressional Term Limits Amendment, when proposed.

(3) VOTER INSTRUCTION TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

(a) The voters instruct each member of the congressional delegation to approve the Congressional Term Limits Amendment.