

(A) a statement of the interests affected by the limitation that the President seeks to suspend; and

(B) a discussion of the manner in which the limitation affects the interests.

(b) **APPLICABILITY OF WAIVER TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—If the President exercises the authority set forth in subsection (a) in a fiscal year, the limitation set forth in section 3(b) shall apply to funds appropriated in the following fiscal year for the purpose set forth in such section 3(b) except to the extent that the limitation is suspended in such following fiscal year by reason of the exercise of the authority in subsection (a).

SEC. 8. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "United States Embassy" means the offices of the United States diplomatic mission and the residence of the United States chief of mission.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a hearing on S. 1341, the Saddleback Mountain-Arizona Settlement Act of 1995, a bill to transfer certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, AZ. The hearing will take place on Thursday, October 26, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, on September 20, the Senate passed the Agriculture appropriations bill. I would like to take this time to explain some of the votes I cast during debate on this bill.

I voted for several amendments related to reducing the scope of the Market Promotion Program including an amendment which would reduce funding for the MPP's and limit potential users to small U.S. businesses.

While many businesses have benefited from this program, in these times of extreme budgetary austerity, we must prioritize Federal Government spending. These are tough choices, but if we don't make them now, the results will be devastating for future generations.

One of our goals in this Congress has been to free citizens from unnecessary burdens and excessive taxation of bureaucracy. In doing so, some Government programs which support businesses also must be reduced. It is my hope, however, that in the long run, we will allow individuals and businesses to keep more of the money they are now paying in taxes so that they are able to create programs like the Market Promotion Program without Government involvement.

I also voted against an amendment which would have eliminated from the bill a provision to provide assistance to cotton farmers whose crops were devastated by tobacco bud worms, beet army worms, and other pests. This amendment was accepted without my support.

Many farmers were told that the newly created Catastrophic Crop Disaster Insurance Program would provide the same level of protection as previous Federal disaster programs. These farmers, therefore, relied on the new program for help in disasters such as this. Unfortunately, the level of protection is not the same as previous disaster programs. The provision to assist cotton farmers was included in the bill because the Catastrophic Crop Disaster Insurance Program is not sufficient to help these farmers.

Mr. President, recognizing the extreme losses these farmers are experiencing through no fault of their own and over which they had absolutely no control, I feel it is appropriate that the Federal Government, assuming that the Secretary of Agriculture deems the losses disastrous, step in to provide these low interest loans to cotton growers who have been economically devastated by this disaster. •

DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION ACT

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am joining Senator DORGAN in introducing the Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1995. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this important piece of legislation.

The Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1995 would require States to take a commonsense approach to preventing drunk driving accidents and deaths. The legislation would require the transfer of certain Federal highway funds to a State's highway safety program if a State fails to prohibit open containers of alcoholic beverages and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger's area of motor vehicles. Sanctions under the bill would not go into effect until fiscal year 2000, so States will have ample time to comply with this law.

I have always been a strong supporter of efforts to eliminate the needless slaughter of innocent men, women, and children on our Nation's highways. I sponsored the legislation that established the 21 minimum drinking age law. That legislation has been credited with saving some 9,000 lives and 120,600 injuries over the last 10 years.

Even with efforts like the "21" bill, the killing continues. Last year, nearly 17,000 people were needlessly killed in alcohol-related traffic accidents. That amounts to one alcohol-related death every 30 minutes. The repercussions of impaired driving continue to cost our society some \$46 billion each year in direct costs, with approximately \$5.5 billion allotted for medical care.

Mr. President, we all know that mixing alcohol and driving is a deadly

combination. Unfortunately, 26 States in this country allow the consumption of alcohol in motor vehicles. This is an open invitation to disaster and an outrage that must be stopped.

I commend my friend from North Dakota for his tenacity on this issue and I am proud to join him in his effort to make our Nation's roads safer. •

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR SAM NUNN

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to reflect upon the recent announcement of our esteemed colleague from Georgia that he will not seek reelection at the conclusion of his current term. I must of course, accept his decision, but I am also personally saddened by it.

SAM NUNN has given much to this body, and given even more to the people of Georgia. Early in his career, SAM NUNN quietly impressed his colleagues with his thoughtful and well-reasoned speeches on the future of our national defense. And as the former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he helped shape that future with strong leadership and keen intellect.

SAM NUNN let one of this body's most important committees during a time of enormous, it not tumultuous, global change. His foresight about events in the Russian Republic led this body to create one of the world's most important mechanisms for ensuring the peaceful disposal of former Soviet weapons. To this day, the Nunn-Lugar initiative on security assistance leaves a legacy of peace in the post-cold-war era—a peace that stands as a fitting tribute to the efforts of its author.

But SAM NUNN's commitment to peace has been matched, if not surpassed, by his commitment to a strong defense. For nearly a decade, SAM NUNN has helped crystallize the standards by which we examine our national defense. It was SAM NUNN who pushed for the American research initiatives that have resulted in today's stealth technologies. Likewise, it was SAM NUNN who ensured those technologies were available to those serving in our Armed Forces, giving them the edge they needed to defend our country.

Finally, it should be noted that SAM NUNN always put first the needs and the safety of America's service personnel. Over the past 23 years, SAM NUNN has consistently fought for our service members and their families. Whether it was funds for better housing, or expanded opportunities for better medical care, SAM NUNN has always been there guarding the interests of our dedicated troops. The dozens upon dozens of tokens of appreciation that adorn his office wall are proof of SAM NUNN's commitment to people.

SAM NUNN is a gentleman and a scholar. He has graced these halls for more than two decades with his quick wit, commitment to public service, and personal passion for the affairs of our