

all amounts accrued on the books of the United States Enrichment Corporation for the disposition of depleted uranium hexafluoride will be used to treat and recycle depleted uranium hexafluoride; as follows:

On Page 2, line 3, strike all after "hexafluoride" and insert the following: consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act.

(b) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding the privatization of the United States Enrichment Corporation and notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the repeal of chapters 22 through 26 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297 et seq.) made by section 3116(a)(1) of the USEC Privatization Act (104 Stat. 1321-349)), no amounts described in subsection (a) shall be withdrawn from the United States Enrichment Corporation Fund established by section 1308 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297b-7) or the Working Capital Account established under section 1316 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2297b-15) until the date that is 1 year after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget request for fiscal year 2000.

(c) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the Sense of the Senate that Congress should authorize appropriations during fiscal year 2000 in an amount sufficient to fully fund the plan described in subsection (a).

#### NOTICE OF HEARING

##### PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing entitled "Cramming: An Emerging Telephone Billing Fraud." This hearing will examine the emerging problem of telephone cramming—the billing of unauthorized charges on a consumer's telephone bill. Specifically, the hearing will highlight the scope and nature of cramming, educate consumers about cramming, and determine what is being done to control the practice.

This hearing will take place on Thursday, July 23, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Timothy J. Shea of the Subcommittee staff at 224-3721.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Thursday July 16, 1998, at 9:30 a.m. in open session, to consider the nomination of Daryl Jones to be Secretary of the Air Force.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Thursday, July 16, 1998, at 9:30 am

on Universal Service: Schools and Libraries Program.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Thursday, July 16, 1998 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 16, 1998 at 10:00 am., 2:00 pm and 4:00 pm to hold three hearings.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold an executive business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday July 16, 1998, at 9:30 a.m., in Room 226, of the Senate Dirksen Office Building.

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

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 16, 1998 at 2:00 p.m., in Room 226 of the Senate Dirksen Office Building, to hold a hearing on: "Judicial Nominations."

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

##### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be permitted to meet on July 16, 1998 at 10:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. in Dirksen G50 for the purpose of conducting a forum.

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

##### SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 16, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 155, a bill to redesignate General Grant National Memorial Monument as Grant's Tomb National Monument, and for other purposes, S. 1408, a bill to established the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, and for other purposes; S. 1718, a bill to amend the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 to authorize the acquisition of additional acreage for the historic site to

permit the development of visitor and administrative facilities and to authorize the appropriation of additional amounts for the acquisition of real and personal property; and S. 1990, to authorize expansion of Fort Davis National Historic Site in Fort Davis, Texas.

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

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMARKS OF SENATOR BENNETT ON THE YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the Senate's attention the excellent speech on the Year 2000 (Y2K) technology problem given by Senator BENNETT at the National Press Club on Wednesday, July 15, 1998. The insightful and informative speech by the Chairman of the Senate's Special Committee on the Year 2000 further advances the work of our committee in bringing this time-sensitive issue to the fore. The speech accurately emphasized the urgent nature of Y2K, and candidly surmised the dire consequences if left uncorrected. I commend Senator BENNETT on his efforts to bring increased awareness of the millennium bug to the public and private sectors.

I ask that Senator BENNETT's address to the National Press Club be printed in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

NATIONAL PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON  
SPEAKER, SENATOR ROBERT BENNETT (R-UTAH),

Washington, DC, July 15, 1998

Senator BENNETT. Thank you very much. I'm delighted to be here. And I have to introduce myself as "the other BOB BENNETT." I know that name has been prominent in the Press Club in the past. You may even have heard from him. I point out that I'm the tall, skinny, bald BOB BENNETT. He is the short, fat, hairy BOB BENNETT—(laughter)—and that's how you keep us separated—keep us apart.

I first got interested in the Year 2000 problem I suppose the way anybody did; I read about it briefly, thought that's kind of an interesting sort of thing, more of a feature story issue, but not something to get particularly worried about. Oh, two years ago, 18 months ago, whenever the first stories first started filtering out, I was chairman of the—I guess I still am—chairman of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Technology and Financial Services. Ever since I've been on the Banking Committee, I've been saying to the chairman we need to spend more time talking about technology, smart cards, digital signatures, those kinds of things.

And finally, AL D'AMATO said we're going to create a subcommittee on technology, make you the chairman so you'll leave us alone. (Laughter.) And we started holding hearings on those various things I've described, and then said to Robert, "You know, let's hold a hearing on this Year 2000 problem. That'd be a subject that we could talk about to keep the subcommittee going.

And so we convened a hearing on the Year 2000 problem, focusing primarily on the

banking system, since that's the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, and heard for the first time some real details about the Year 2000 problem. And when it was over, CHRIS DODD, who had stayed through the whole hearing—and those of you in the Washington press corps know how unusual that is—turned to me and said, "Mr. Chairman, we need another hearing. This is pretty scary stuff." And I said, you know, "You're exactly right." We've now held eight hearings in that subcommittee, and each time we've gotten a little more scared.

Finally, in the early part of this year I went to Senator LOTT and Senator DODD went to Senator DASCHLE, and we said, "This problem is serious enough it needs more than just the jurisdiction of the Banking Committee." And out of those conversations LOTT and DASCHLE got together, put through the resolution creating the Senate committee on the Year 2000. I became the chairman, CHRIS DODD became the vice chair, and in a(n) unprecedented, I think, certainly an unusual, move we picked up two ex officio members of that committee: TED STEVENS and ROBERT C. BYRD. So we have a direct pipeline into the Appropriations Committee, and we saw how that worked. Had the first meeting of the committee in which I outlined some of the problems. TED STEVENS leaned over and whispered in the ear of one of his staffers who was there, and the next day he had set aside \$2¼ billion of extra money to help the federal government solve its Year 2000 problem. I'm not used to having that kind of horsepower on my committee—(laughter)—and I'm delighted to have Ted and Senator BYRD there, but also delighted that Senator DODD is the ranking Democrat and the vice chairman of the committee. He's probably going to join us a little later. But I wanted to publicly acknowledge the work that he's done on this.

We have tried to be the Paul Revere. But I tell people we're not yet Chicken Little. The British are, indeed, coming. This is a serious problem, and one that cannot be minimized. But I'm not yet ready to say that the sky is falling, as some people do on the web sites. And so we've tried to strike the balance between Paul Revere and Chicken Little. Now, in that capacity I wrote the White House and said we need some direction out of the executive branch and urged the president to appoint a Y2K czar. He didn't answer my letter, but he appointed a Y2K czar, which is even better—John Koskinen, appointed in February of this year. And when he came to see me and we chatted for a while, I said "I'm very impressed with you. I think you're just what the president needs, only I have one problem: you're not high enough profile. Nobody's ever heard of you." We do need a higher profile here.

I called Erskine Bowles. Senator DODD joined me. Erskine came to my office. We sat there, the three of us, and talked about how we could get the president involved. And I am delighted that yesterday the president made a major address on this. If you missed it, go back and get a hold of it. Much as it hurts me, as a Republican, to have to say so, it was a superb speech. He touched all of the right bases, sounded all of the right notes. And this is a very, very welcome addition to the Y2K challenge.

Then I picked up the paper this morning and saw Robert Samuelson's column on this issue. As the Paul Revere of this particular challenge, it's nice to hear some additional hoofbeats on the side while I'm riding from every Middlesex village and town. (Soft laughter.)

Now the problem, of course, that we face is time. We can do a lot of things in the United States Congress, but we cannot legislate that the year 2000 will not come. We cannot

pass a law saying we will only allow the year 2000 to occur once these fixes have been made. So we have to do something very, very dramatic. We have to do it in a number-one priority state of mind, and that's why the president's statement is so welcome, because he said this should be the number-one priority of every CEO in the country. And of course, he is joining Tony Blair and other international leaders who are saying the same thing.

Unfortunately, there are not enough of them saying this in enough countries, and the problem globally is worse than it is here. I'll get to that in a minute, but I wanted to make that very clear. While I'm focusing on the United States, I do not mean to minimize the difficulties of a national—pardon me, an international challenge here.

Well, when I get out here in these speeches and hearings and other presentations, the first thing that comes up is that people say, "How did we get into this mess?" We've gotten the quick answer in the introduction; they tried to save space, and so they held it down to just two digits for the date. But it's actually more generic than that, and I'd like to spend just a minute with you on the generic side of it, so that you get an understanding of exactly how serious this really is.

Go back with me a quarter century—or, living in Washington terms, four Senate elections—(laughter)—and take a look at the economy and where we were. We were in the Industrial Age. We were perhaps at the peak of the Industrial Age, the Industrial Age that was created because somewhere, somebody had a very simple idea, and that idea was interchangeable parts.

Before we had the notion of producing things that were interchangeable, every manufacturing operation was really producing a work of art. Everything was one of a kind. And then someone got the notion of interchangeable parts, and factories began to turn out things that were alike. And mass production was possible, mass distribution was possible, mass advertising came along. The Industrial Age came, and it revolutionized everything; created enormous wealth, enormous social problems but enormous opportunities.

And we were just beginning to get comfortable with all of that when somebody had another simple little idea, as revolutionary as the idea of interchangeable parts. It was the idea that said the switch in a transistor is either on or off. And, therefore, you can write code that can be read mechanically by a series of transistors strung together that show that they are either on or off. And that was the beginning of the what we now call digital code. And we began to get serious about it roughly 25 years ago.

And just as the concept of interchangeable parts transformed the world in the Industrial Revolution, the concept of digital code transformed the world in the Information Revolution. And we are living through that revolution in ways that future historians will look back on and comment about. But it has happened to us gradually enough that we don't really understand the incredible impact of that little notion that a switch can be either on or off, that a punch in an IBM card can either be in or out, or that a pit on a laser disk can be burned to either be there or not, only a micron wide so that on a disk this size, you can put the entire Encyclopedia Britannica and read it by virtue of digital code.

Enormously significant things have happened as a result of that revolution. We have now eliminated whole portions of the hierarchy of corporate organizations. Middle management is pretty well gone. Where did it go? It was replaced by computer tech-

nology, because the purpose of middle management was to manage information. Now, an individual on the factory floor can call up on a screen more information than he could have gotten from acres and acres of Harvard MBAs in the middle management prior to the invention of the computer and digital code.

And it has become ubiquitous this digital code. It is everywhere we look. One of the things that has happened—and I am going to focus on this for just a minute out of my business background, to help you understand how difficult the Y2K challenge is—is that we have changed manufacturing fundamentally, and not just by robotics and all of the things you think of in terms of computers.

Go back 25 years ago to General Motors, and they would have warehouses filled with steel and aluminum and glass and rubber and chrome and all the other things necessary to produce a car. And usually there would be about 90 days—(audio break). (Following audio break)—in these warehouses.

Along came digital code. Toyota pioneered Edward Deming's idea of "just in time" inventory. The warehouse holding the spare parts or the component parts of a Toyota consisted of the railroad car in which those parts arrived at the plant. And the railroad car pulls up to the side of the plant, they open the doors and start off-loading the parts directly onto the assembly line until the car is empty, and it is then pulled away and another car pulled up. You can imagine the savings—money, time, effort, capital, everything else—that has occurred because of "just in time" inventory. But you must understand that "just in time" inventory cannot work without computers. You cannot have enough middle managers with Harvard MBAs figuring it out to make it work if you don't have computers.

And quite frankly—I'll make one last comment on this and then move on. We Republicans will tell you that the good economy we're enjoying is because we won control of the Congress in 1994. The Democrats will say no, it's because Bill Clinton won control of the presidency in 1992. And then some of us will say no, it's because President Bush appointed Alan Greenspan chairman of the Fed back in the 1980s. I think that, of the three, has the most validity to it. (Laughter.)

But we have to recognize that one of the major reasons we have a good economy is because we have eliminated the old warehouses and those huge inventories.

We have made people more productive, we have smoothed out the curves of the business cycle, and we have done it all with computers. We are reaping the benefits, whether the Republicans claim credit or the Democrats claim credit, we are reaping the benefits in the economy of the introduction of the Information Age, and it is wonderful. And as I say, all of the incumbent politicians are taking credit for it, even though none of them deserve it.

That's the good news. The bad news is that that flaw that got put into the system in terms of two digits for a date instead of four, that used to be just part of a single software program and then several software programs and something that would get taken care of later, has become over the last 25 years, absolutely pervasive, and the flaw is everywhere.

Yes, it's in computer programs, software programs; it's also imbedded into those microcomputers that we call chips that are imbedded into machine tools, supertankers, valves on pipelines that control natural gas and, yes—get your attention—probably in the presses that print your magazines and newspapers. And the estimates we get on our committee are that between 2 (percent) and possibly 5 percent of those chips will fail.

And you don't know which 2 (percent) to 5 percent they are, and you don't know where they are.

But if all of a sudden the pipeline that is bringing natural gas to the generating plant that is creating the electricity that's lighting these lights shuts down because an imbedded chip in one of the valves fails, it isn't just a valve in a pipeline that has failed, the whole power grid is now at risk. And if enough of them fail in enough key places, you don't have any power.

Or, if enough of them fail in enough water purification plants, you don't have any water. Or, if enough of them fail in enough medical devices in an ICU in a major hospital, some people will die. I'm beginning to sound a little like Chicken Little, but I want you to know these are very real possibilities. And the only reason I am not Chicken Little yet is that we have 17 months in which to get from here to there.

Now, the number-one problem we face is denial.

People say, "No, it can't possibly happen." If I may take a swipe at the National Press Club—I hope this is permitted—the McLaughlin Group—I was on a program with John McLaughlin. We talked about this. And then he played a few clips of our program to the McLaughlin Group and took a vote. And by three to one, they decided it was not a major problem. (Laughter.)

Awareness: Understanding of how serious the problem is, in fact, our biggest challenge. And that's why the president's statement is so welcome, because we can hold all the hearings we want, I can give all the speeches on the floor of the Senate I want, I've long since learned that if I had a secret document of highest national importance that I wanted to put someplace where no one ever would find it—(laughter)—I would put it in the Congressional RECORD. (Laughter.)

So we can't do this without a much higher level of awareness to get everybody involved and get everybody going. That's why, as I say, the president's speech was so welcome and so well done.

But the other thing that I get after I get the first question of how did we get into this mess and how pervasive it is—and I hope I've helped you understand how pervasive it is—I say again, as I said at the outset, what I have described in the United States applies in spades abroad. The only countries that I think are moving aggressively in this area so far, besides the United States, in no particular order: Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Singapore. Now the Netherlands have just appointed a former CEO of Phillips (sp) to head their effort, and I think they will soon join that group. There may be some other countries that belong there. But specifically not in that top tier are Japan, Germany, France, and many of our other allies.

This is a global problem, pervasive in robotics, pervasive in embedded chips, pervasive in connections.

To give you a quick anecdote about that, I was at the Defense Department talking about this to Secretary Cohen and Deputy Secretary Hamre. And I—they said, "Yeah, we're—you know, we're working very hard on this."

And I said, "It'll be real embarrassing if the screen goes blank on the year 2000."

And Secretary Hamre said, "Well, actually, Senator, that's not our biggest problem." He said, "That's kind of good news. If the screen goes blank, we know we've got a problem. Our problem is if the screen stays up and we are receiving data that is wrong and we don't know it, and the whole database then becomes suspect."

So those are the three areas. You've got the software problem that people can quickly understand, you've got the embedded chip

problem that they probably haven't thought about, and then you have the connections problem that can ultimately kill you.

Well, back to the "McLaughlin Group" for just a minute. This is the question I get: Are we going to win or lose? Okay, is it going to be a catastrophe or are we going to get by? Give me an answer so I can cut to a commercial. (Laughter.)

All right. Let me leave you with this analogy. I think the president's statement yesterday was a stirring call to arms. And if I may say so without overdramatizing it, it's a little like announcing that we are at war. Now, this is a different war in that it has a set time period. But if you had asked Franklin Roosevelt on the 8th of December, 1941—Are we going to win or lose?—he would have said, "We're going to win"—just the way Bill Clinton said yesterday, "We're going to win. We're going to solve this problem." But would you in the press corps say, "Oh, good. The president has told us we are going to win, so we can now ignore this story." And yet too many in the press are saying that: "Oh, we've got a three-to-one vote on the 'McLaughlin Group' that says it's not going to be a big deal, so we can ignore this story."

I believe we're going to win; that is I think that civilization as we know it is not going to come to an end. It's a possibility. Possibility, if Y2K were this weekend instead of 76 weekends from now, it would. But we have 76 weeks in which to try to get this under control. But we are, in a sense, at war against this problem. And you would not have said in the Second World War, "Oh, because the president assures us we're going to eventually prevail, we do not need to cover Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge, or any of the rest of it."

And so my plea to you here in the Press Club is: Do not ignore this story just because someone is reassuring you that it's going to work out all right. There are all kinds of stories out there that need to be covered and, most importantly, need to be exposed.

This is the ideal story for the Washington press corps. In covering it, you can affect the outcome. Isn't that what you're always trying to do? (Laughter.) Here's an opportunity! (Applause.)

Well, as you know, I've told you I've been immersed in this. It has become my obsession. I said that to the president yesterday as I congratulated him on his speech. And he said, "Good. Somebody has to be obsessed."

But I think I will quit at this point and respond to whatever questions you might have. Thank you very much. (Applause.) ●

#### CAMPUS CRIME REPORTING

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to praise my colleagues for making Senator SPECTER's legislation on campus crime reporting a part of the higher education bill. This amendment to the higher education legislation, of which I was a cosponsor, will improve the safety and security of college students and employees across the United States.

Mr. President, when young people go to college they expect to face many challenges—academically, professionally and personally. But neither they nor their parents expect college kids to face high rates of crime, including violent crime. Unfortunately, on too many of our campuses this is exactly what they face. And the situation is made worse by the fact that many colleges and universities fail to accu-

rately and fully report crimes committed on their campuses.

This amendment will close significant loopholes in current law that keep parents and prospective college students from getting the information they need to make a fully informed decision regarding where they should go to college. Thanks to this amendment, the Department of Education will be directed to require colleges to report criminal offenses that occur on sidewalks, streets, and other public lands on or adjacent to the campus, as well as offenses that occur in buildings that are owned by the college but used for commercial purposes, such as student food courts. Colleges that fail to compile accurate crime reports in accordance with these new requirements will suffer civil penalties.

Mr. President, a crime is a crime, whether it occurs in a college classroom, in the campus food court or on the sidewalk. A young man who is mugged, a young woman who is raped, any student who is accosted, beaten or murdered, suffers the same pain and loss regardless of which part of campus it is on which they are victimized.

Through this amendment we can see to it that students and their parents have the fullest possible information available to them regarding the safety of the campuses they are considering. This amendment also will provide colleges and universities with the extra incentive some of them may need to improve the safety and security of their students and employees. In 1994 alone, Mr. President, over 9,500 violent crimes were reported on our college campuses. And that figure does not include crimes colleges have not been required to report. We must do better. College is challenging enough, Mr. President, without adding to its challenges the unknown risk of crime.

Again, I congratulate my colleagues on including this important amendment in the higher education bill and look forward to the swift and efficient implementation of its language. ●

#### THE BLACK SHIPS FESTIVAL OF RHODE ISLAND

● Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the Japan-America Society of Rhode Island for its efforts in organizing this weekend's 15th annual Black Ships Festival of Rhode Island.

The Black Ships Festival takes its name from the Japanese word Kurofuné (Black Ships) which the residents of Shimoda, Japan used to describe the tar covered American ships which sailed into Shimoda harbor under the command of Rhode Island native Commodore Matthew Perry in 1854. As you know, Commodore Perry and officials in the Edo Period Shogunate negotiated the Treaty of Kanagawa, the first treaty between United States and Japan, which opened Japan to trade with the West and marked the beginning of the relationship between our two great countries.