

GUIDELINES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS  
WITH RESPECT TO HEARINGS, MARKUP SES-  
SIONS, AND RELATED MATTERS  
HEARINGS

Section 133A(a) of the Legislative Reorgani-  
zation Act requires each committee of the  
Senate to publicly announce the date, place,  
and subject matter of any hearing at least  
one week prior to the commencement of such  
hearing.

The spirit of this requirement is to assure  
adequate notice to the public and other  
Members of the Senate as to the time and  
subject matter of proposed hearings. In the  
spirit of section 133A(a) and in order to as-  
sure that members of the committee are  
themselves fully informed and involved in  
the development of hearings:

1. Public notice of the date, place, and sub-  
ject matter of each committee or sub-  
committee hearing should be inserted in the  
Congressional Record seven days prior to the  
commencement of such hearing.

2. At least seven days prior to public notice  
of each committee or subcommittee hearing,  
the majority should provide notice to the  
minority of the time, place and specific sub-  
ject matter of such hearing.

3. At least three days prior to the date of  
such hearing, the committee or sub-  
committee should provide to each member a  
list of witnesses who have been or are pro-  
posed to be invited to appear.

4. The committee and its subcommittee  
should, to the maximum feasible extent, en-  
force the provisions of rule 9 of the com-  
mittee rules as it relates to the submission  
of written statements of witnesses twenty-  
four hours in advance of a hearing. When  
statements are received in advance of a hear-  
ing, the committee or subcommittee (as ap-  
propriate) should distribute copies of such  
statements to each of its members.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
MARKING UP BILLS

In order to expedite the process of marking  
up bills and to assist each member of the  
committee so that there may be full and fair  
consideration of each bill which the com-  
mittee or a subcommittee is marking up the  
following procedures should be followed.

1. Seven days prior to the proposed date for  
an executive session for the purpose of mark-  
ing up bills the committee or subcommittee  
(as appropriate) should provide written no-  
tice to each of its members as to the time,  
place, and specific subject matter of such  
session, including an agenda listing each bill  
or other matters to be considered and includ-  
ing:

(a) two copies of each bill, joint resolution,  
or other legislative matter (or committee  
print thereof) to be considered at such execu-  
tive session; and

(b) two copies of a summary of the provi-  
sions of each bill, joint resolution, or other  
legislative matter to be considered at such  
executive session; and

2. Three days prior to the scheduled date  
for an executive session for the purpose of  
marking up bills, the committee or sub-  
committee (as appropriate) should deliver to  
each of its members two copies of a cordon  
print or an equivalent explanation of  
changes of existing law proposed to be made  
by each bill, joint resolution, or other legis-  
lative matter to be considered at such execu-  
tive session.

3. Insofar as practical, prior to the sched-  
uled date for an executive session for the  
purpose of marking up bills, the committee  
or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should

provide each member with a copy of the  
printed record or a summary of any hearings  
conducted by the committee or a sub-  
committee with respect to each bill, joint  
resolution, or other legislative matter to be  
considered at such executive session.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT C.  
MCWILLIAMS III

• Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I  
rise today to pay tribute to a man who  
through his service and dedication  
made a significant difference in the  
lives of those who work at the Pine  
Bluff Arsenal in my home State of Ar-  
kansas. Mr. Robert C. McWilliams  
passed away recently, and the State  
will mourn his loss.

Robert McWilliams, was commis-  
sioned into the Army in 1964 as a sec-  
ond lieutenant of armor. He served two  
tours in Vietnam as an Army aviator  
and was awarded the Distinguished  
Flying Cross, Air Medal, Bronze Star  
Medal, Army Commendation Medal,  
National Defense Service Medal and  
was decorated with Senior Aviator  
Wings. After his service in Vietnam, he  
was stationed at Pine Bluff Arsenal,  
where he served as Provost Marshal,  
Chief of Security, and finally president  
of the local chapter of the American  
Federation of Government Employees.

It was in that last position that Bob  
truly emerged as a tireless advocate for  
the hundreds of men and women who  
work at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, toiling  
on behalf of our nation's security. I en-  
joyed the many conversations I had  
with Bob, for he never wasted an oppor-  
tunity to argue for higher wages and  
more job security for those he rep-  
resented. I knew that whenever I need-  
ed a candid opinion of how decisions  
made in Washington, D.C., would affect  
life in Jefferson County, I could call on  
him. Now that he is gone, I will miss  
him.

Robert C. McWilliams served his na-  
tion with dignity and honor. To those  
who knew him, he is remembered with  
fondness. I wish to extend my deepest  
sympathies for his passing to his fam-  
ily and loved ones.●

NIST CENTENNIAL

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I  
rise today to celebrate the centennial  
of the founding of one of this country's  
technology treasures, the National In-  
stitute of Standards and Technology,  
or NIST.

For 100 years, the National Institute  
of Standards and Technology has  
helped to keep U.S. technology on the  
cutting edge. It has been a reliable and  
critical source of assistance to indus-  
try, science, and government. NIST's  
research, measurement tools, and tech-  
nical services are integrated deeply

into the many systems and operations  
that drive our national economy.

There are few aspects of our everyday  
lives and no corner of this country that  
is not touched by the work of NIST. In  
my State of Connecticut and in every  
State across this country, factories,  
communication and transportation  
networks, laboratories, hospitals, edu-  
cational institutions, gas stations, cof-  
fee shops, and the extended enterprises  
of both the traditional and new econo-  
mies are dependent on the work of  
NIST, its talented staff, and its ahead-  
of-the-curve research.

In order to understand the role that  
NIST has played in helping to make  
this country the economic powerhouse  
it is, we should take a little trip back  
in time, say about 100 years, to the be-  
ginning of the last century. It was a  
time before air conditioning, before  
plastics, before airplanes. Teddy Roo-  
sevelt had just become President and a  
middle-class income was no more than  
\$5,000. We were at the dawn of the age  
of technology and we were excited  
about the opportunities for the rapidly  
evolving advances in science and tech-  
nology.

We were also very confused. There  
were no authoritative national stand-  
ards for any quantities or products.  
For example, there were eight separate  
values for the gallon. It was difficult,  
sometimes impossible, for Americans  
to conduct fair transactions or to get  
parts to fit together properly. Con-  
struction materials were of an uneven  
quality. Household products were unre-  
liable. This commercial chaos hindered  
economic growth.

As the 1800s rolled into the 1900s, this  
country was in a precarious position.  
We were dependent on the research and  
scientific work of other countries. Few  
Americans were working as scientists,  
because most scientific work was per-  
formed overseas. American instru-  
ments were shipped abroad to be cali-  
brated, and American scientists and  
engineers had to wait for their ships to  
come in, literally, before they could  
move ahead. The confusion and reli-  
ance on other nations was handi-  
capping the United States in competi-  
tion with trade rivals, such as Ger-  
many and England, countries which al-  
ready had their own national measure-  
ment laboratories.

I am pleased to say that as they en-  
tered the 20th century, our prede-  
cessors in Congress acted wisely to  
remedy this commercial chaos and sci-  
entific competitive disadvantage. In  
1901, in the final hours of its final ses-  
sion, the 56th Congress voted over-  
whelmingly to tackle a pervasive na-  
tional need by creating the National  
Bureau of Standards, now known as  
NIST. Working closely with the leading  
scientists and industrialists of the  
time, this body, with great foresight,  
endorsed the concept of a national  
standards laboratory just as the cen-  
tury was beginning.

A century later, NIST has become an organization of 3,200 employees, plus 2,000 field agents who partner with NIST in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, 1,600 guest researchers and another 1,500 industrial research partners. A lot has happened to science and technology over the past century and NIST has helped to lay the foundations for our nation's progress.

I would like to spend just a few minutes reviewing some key contributions the Institute has made to industry, science, technology, national security and consumers. In the early years of the century, thousands of train derailments were caused by broken rails, wheel flanges and axles. NIST ran tests, and reported that the steel industry had not established uniform practices in manufacturing rails and wheels. By 1930, as better steel went into rails and trains, with NIST's help in standardizing materials and processing, the rate of accidents from these causes fell by two-thirds.

At the end of the century, industry had become increasingly dependent on information and knowledge and NIST continued to be relevant in that area. For example, financial services, telecommunications companies, and hardware and software products relied heavily on the data encryption standard issued by NIST in 1977, the first publicly available standard of this type and the first cryptographic algorithm endorsed by the Federal Government. Today, NIST is coordinating a successor standard, having run an Olympics-type worldwide competition.

The Global Positioning System and other communications and navigation technologies are more accurate, thanks to improved timekeeping, a trend promoted by NIST's operation of the first atomic clock, which was based on the ammonia molecule, in 1949. Progress in cooling atoms to within the tiniest fraction of "absolute zero" enabled NIST to build one of the world's most accurate atomic clocks, NIST F-1, which is used to maintain the nation's time standard.

NIST's critical role for industry has not been limited to research. Its Manufacturing Extension Partnership program has been boosting the competitiveness of this country's 361,000 smaller manufacturers since 1989. In 1999, more than 23,000 firms took advantage of its services, increasing or retaining billions of dollars in sales, saving hundreds of millions of dollars in costs, and creating or retaining tens of thousands of jobs.

Another relatively recent and important addition to NIST's work has been its Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award program that has helped thousands of organizations to improve their overall performance. The Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence have been used by tens of thousands of organizations and they have been called the

"single most influential document in the modern history of American business."

The once-troubled \$7 billion U.S. printed wiring board industry, with its 200,000 jobs, was turned around by a research project co-funded by NIST's Advanced Technology Program. The joint venture led to dramatic efficiencies in research and development, accelerated research, and produced significant technological advances. ATP has played a key role in pushing ahead emerging critical technologies.

NIST's work extends to national security. During military conflicts, NIST was called on to perform numerous tasks, ranging from development of a synthetic substitute for rubber to improving submarine communications to helping design the "Bat," the first fully automated guided missile to be used successfully in combat. Important initial research on the atomic bomb was carried out by NIST, which served as a central control lab for determination of the properties of uranium.

Like industry and our security forces, consumers also count heavily on NIST. For example, withdrawals from automated teller machines are among the billions of dollars worth of electronic data transaction that have been secured for many years with the first publicly available data encryption standard, issued by NIST in 1977. Today, NIST is coordinating the development of an even more powerful successor standard.

Today, patients receive accurate radiation doses in disease diagnosis and treatment today thanks to NIST radiation measurement and standards activities under way since the 1970s. NIST's contributions to the safe medical use of radiation began many years ago. It included efforts to help bring about the 1931 X-ray safety code, which set guidelines for protective devices for patients and operators.

The U.S. death rate from fires declined by 50 percent between the early 1970's and late 1990's, in large part because smoke detectors are now installed in 95 percent of homes. NIST made this improvement possible by developing, with Underwriters Laboratories' participation, the first fire performance standard for smoke detectors and recommendations on number, type and placement of the extinguishers.

It is clear that over its first 100 years, NIST has become part of the fabric of the U.S. economy and society. Our homes, factories, laboratories, hospitals, schools, police and fire departments, and military all have benefitted from NIST's technical handiwork. NIST's importance to this country is as true today as at any time in the agency's 100 year history.

Now we must look to the future as we celebrate this highly valued institution. Science, technology and society obviously have been transformed over

the century and NIST's challenges are changing, too.

What's next for NIST? As science and technology advance, the need for new and more accurate measurements also grows. To meet the exacting needs of electronic manufacturers, for example, NIST researchers have developed methods for counting electrons, one by one. And to open the frontier of nanotechnology, where feature sizes are hundreds and even thousands of times smaller than the diameter of a human hair, they are devising molecular rulers, derived from interatomic spacings in perfectly ordered crystals.

Standards have become crucial for efficient business entry into emerging technologies. Standards have also become a tool of other nations for creating mercantile trade barriers. NIST's role in setting sound global technology standards is becoming critical to U.S. performance in the global economy.

Information Technology security is fundamental to our electronic infrastructure, and NIST is addressing those challenges with special attention to helping other government agencies to improve the security of their systems.

With tough global competition and a growing productivity gap compared with larger manufacturers, small firms will sorely need even greater the access to a nationwide system of technical and business assistance offered by NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

The Baldrige criteria for organizational improvement are just taking hold in the education and healthcare sectors, and manufacturers and service firms continue to find these evolving criteria to be effective guideposts to help them meet increasing customer demands for excellence.

The new technologies fostered over the past decade by NIST's cost-sharing of high-risk research through the Advanced Technology Program, will be emerging at a quickening pace over the next several years as companies turn these enabling technologies into marketplace offerings.

As NIST moves into its second century, it is clearly committed to working with industry, building the science, technology and business infrastructure needed to ensure future economic prosperity and a higher quality of life for all Americans. We are building a new economy in this century that is based on innovation. NIST is playing an important role in support of the private sector, in building that new economy.

As with our predecessors a century ago, it is the responsibility of this body to support NIST in meeting those challenges. As NIST celebrates its centennial and looks forward to even greater accomplishments, let us in this body reaffirm our commitment to creating new generations of science, technology, economic growth and security. Congress has played an important role in

NIST's first century of success. Now as NIST begins its second century of service to U.S. industry and all Americans, it is Congress' responsibility to keep this treasure a strong resource that will help prepare us for the century ahead.●

#### HONORING THE FAMILY OF KAYLA ROLLAND

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, there is a family in my home State of Michigan who is to be honored for its courage. The family of Kayla Rolland, the little girl who was shot by her first-grade classmate, has been a source of inspiration to all families who have lost loved ones in gun tragedies.

Despite her own suffering, Kayla's mother, Veronica McQueen, found the strength to speak out to all Americans about her family's tragedy at the Million Mom March. The memory of Kayla and Mrs. McQueen's words of courage helped lead thousands of families from our State to march in Washington for sensible and safe gun laws.

Mrs. McQueen continues to speak out with hope that she can prevent another family from suffering what her family has suffered. Last weekend, as family and friends gathered together to memorialize the one year shooting death of young Kayla, Mrs. McQueen, said:

I pray to God that by being here and sharing with you our sorrow and grief in some way we have made people more aware of gun and school safety and common sense gun laws and to protect our children from guns and, hopefully, save children from what happened to my special little angel, Kayla. This is so important to us.

It has been a very horrible year for all of us. The pain will not go away. I miss her more as time goes on, but Kayla's behind me. Her spirit is driving me on to help save other children from gun violence, and I hope and pray you all will—help save our children.

In a few days, it will be one year since I lost a piece of my heart with Kayla's death. Please—mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, everywhere—please never forget how my baby died.

Let's always put our children first and speak out for their safety.

I regret that I could not be at the memorial service for Kayla, but I want to assure Mrs. McQueen and her family that I stand by her words and her mission. Kayla will always be in my thoughts and prayers and hopefully she will be the spirit that guides us all to put the safety of children first.

#### U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the exceptional men and women of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, a premiere Federal law enforcement agency and protector of the U.S. mail. Founded by Benjamin Franklin, the Nation's first postmaster general, it is one of the oldest Federal law enforcement agencies. The Postal Inspection Service has a long, proud,

and successful history of enforcing laws against those who would use the Nation's postal system to defraud, endanger, or otherwise harm the American people.

America has long entrusted her secrets and commerce to the Postal Service. Dedicated postal workers have delivered untold love letters from sweethearts, care packages from home, financial instruments from bankers, and mail-order parcels from merchants. Preserving this trust is the Postal Inspection Service. In days past, Postal Inspectors protected colonial America's post offices from theft and embezzlement and protected the American people from mail fraud swindles following the Civil War. Postal Inspectors solved the last known stagecoach robbery in the United States in 1916 and protected the transfer of the Nation's \$15.5 billion gold reserve from New York to Fort Knox in 1934. Postal Inspectors organized the massive military mail system during World War II and protected the priceless Hope Diamond when it was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution in 1958. In recent years, Postal Inspectors have conducted major investigations from Wall Street insider trading to child pornography to international art fraud. The Postal Inspection Service was one of three Federal law enforcement agencies assigned to the Unabomber task force.

As a testament to their reputation and professionalism, postal inspectors were selected by former Senator John Danforth to serve as the primary investigators looking into the confrontation at Waco, TX. In 1996, Postal Inspectors served on the Federal task force investigating the shootout at Ruby Ridge, ID.

In addition to its expertise as a Federal law enforcement agency, the Postal Inspection Service serves as the security arm of the U.S. Postal Service. When natural disasters or civil disorders occur, postal inspectors and postal police officers are among the first to respond, protecting the U.S. mail, postal workers, and property. Immediately following these emergencies, the Postal Inspection Service works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to re-establish basic Government mail service, and safeguards delivery of the tons of private relief and aid that is often sent through the U.S. mail.

The Service continues to work to preserve America's confidence in the U.S. mail, even as the Internet assumes a prominent role in our society. Just as it has adapted from stagecoach robberies to Wall Street insider trading schemes, the Postal Inspection Service has now set its sights on Internet fraudsters and cyber-criminals who use the U.S. mail as part of their schemes. It is appropriate that the Service is currently giving significant prevention

and investigative attention to the issue of identity theft where thieves steal other's identifying information—name, address, date of birth, Social Security number and mother's maiden name—to take over the victim's financial accounts.

Today, there are approximately 2,000 postal inspectors stationed throughout the United States responsible for enforcing more than 200 Federal criminal statutes.

As the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, I have the privilege of providing legislative support and oversight of this distinguished department. I am continually impressed with the quality and breadth of service they provide the American public. In addition to a large cadre of postal inspectors, the Postal Inspection Service includes uniformed postal police officers, forensic specialists, and a host of other professional and technical employees. I thank the men and women of the Postal Inspection Service, and recognize them in this special way for their outstanding dedication and service to the country.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT ENTITLED "A BLUE PRINT FOR NEW BEGINNINGS: A RESPONSIBLE BUDGET FOR AMERICA'S PRIORITIES"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 8

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget.

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

With a great sense of purpose, I present to the Congress my budget. It offers more than a plan for funding the Government for the next year; it offers a new vision for governing the Nation for a new generation.

For too long, politics in Washington has been divided between those who wanted big Government without regard