

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 leg-  
islative 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.