''Power Pit,'' manages the purchase and distribution of all electrical power used throughout the facility. ''Our goal,'' says Ron Taylor, power-operations manager, ''is to have a reliable power supply at the lowest possible cost.''

Thanks to the sophisticated freezer/sublimer equipment, the power load can be quickly adjusted by freezing or subliming up to 200 tons of uranium gas. To reduce power requirements, $UF_6$ gas is withdrawn from the system and frozen.

Much of PGDP's progress during the last five years can be attributed to a cooperative union-management relationship, which has led to the creation of joint union-management teams at various levels. For example, an empowered union-management team developed a system to provide better heat protection to people working in high-temperature areas. Teams also have improved quality and maintenance efficiency (the site has 300 maintenance workers). And one team developed a six-year plan for facility upgrades.

Now, an effort is underway to expand the team concept by creating high-performance work teams that will be responsible for day-to-day operations. Added impetus for this initiative came from a visit by union and management representatives to another Lockheed Martin plant—a former ''Best Plants'' winner—in Moorestown, N.J. ''Teamwork is a win/win situation, but we realized that we were functioning on a project basis,'' says Steve Penrod, operations manager. ''At Moorestown, we saw a culture of teamwork in day-to-day activities.''

Union officials support the high-performance team concept, says Mike Jennings, an OCAW representative for continuous-improvement programs. ''It is a slow process, since it is a big change in culture,'' he says. ''We aren't going to force teams on anyone.''

Paducah has taken a team approach to operations performance improvement, placing heavy emphasis on a ''conduct of operations'' code that demands ''rigorous attention to detail,'' says Penrod. As part of the effort, a team including hourly workers developed a ''Code of Professionalism'' that specified how employees should conduct themselves on the job.

Undergirding all of the performance-improvement efforts at Paducah has been an extensive communications effort—which includes ''All-Hands Meetings'' twice a year for 1,200 or more employees. ''At these meetings, we reinforce our expectations, we discuss our performance measures, and we give people the opportunity to comment and raise any issues they may have,'' explains Howard Pulley, enrichment plant manager. ''Among other things, they may tell us which of our systems are causing them to not be efficient.''

Then there are ''C2'' meetings—in which small groups of employees focus on compliments and concerns. Every other month, 15 people are selected at random to participate. After discussion, the groups vote on their top three compliments—citing things that are being done well—as well as their top three concerns. ''We follow up on their issues and then provide feedback,'' Pulley says.

## U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending October 24, the United States imported 7,482,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,104,000 barrels more than the 8,586,000 imported each day during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 54 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 7,482,000 barrels a day.

## THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, October 30, 1997, the Federal debt stood at $5,430,869,894,529.83 (Five trillion, four hundred thirty billion, eight hundred sixty-nine million, eight hundred ninety-four thousand, five hundred twenty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents).

One year ago, October 30, 1996, the Federal debt stood at $5,237,762,000,000 (Five trillion, two hundred thirty-seven billion, seven hundred sixty-two million).

Five years ago, October 30, 1992, the Federal debt stood at $4,067,329,000,000 (Four trillion, sixty-seven billion, three hundred twenty-nine million).

Ten years ago, October 30, 1987, the Federal debt stood at $2,384,800,000,000 (Two trillion, three hundred eighty-four billion, eight hundred million).

Twenty-five years ago, October 30, 1972, the Federal debt stood at $439,230,000,000 (Four hundred thirty-nine billion, two hundred thirty million) which reflects a debt increase of nearly $5 trillion—$4,991,639,894,529.83 (Four trillion, nine hundred ninety-one billion, six hundred thirty-nine million, eight hundred ninety-four thousand, five hundred twenty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents) during the past 25 years.

## TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER ACT OF 1994

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise today to laud the Senate passage of H.R. 672. This legislation, which was introduced by Congressman COBLE in the House of Representatives, is the counterpart to legislation I introduced in the Senate on March 20 of this year—the Copyright Clarification Act of 1997, S. 506. The Copyright Clarification Act was reported unanimously by the Senate Judiciary Committee on April 17.

The purpose of these bills is to make technical but needed changes to our Nation's copyright laws in order to ensure the effective administration of our copyright system and the U.S. Copyright Office. The need for these changes was first brought to my attention by the Register of Copyrights, Marybeth Peters, and I want to thank her for her outstanding work.

Among the most important amendments made by H.R. 672 is a clarification of the Copyright Office's authority to increase its fees for the first time since 1990 in order to help cover its costs and to reduce the impact of its services on the Federal budget and the American taxpayer. This clarification is needed because of ambiguities in the Copyright Fees and Technical Amendments Act of 1989, which authorized the Copyright Office to increase fees in 1995, and every fifth year thereafter. Because the Copyright Office did not raise its fees in 1995, as anticipated, there has been some uncertainty as to whether the Copyright Office may increase its fees again before 2000 and whether the baseline for calculating the increase in the consumer price index is the date of the last actual fees settlement—1990—or the date of the last authorized fees settlement—1995. H.R. 672 clarifies that the Copyright Office may increase its fees in any calendar year, provided it has not done so within the last 5 years, and that the fees may be increased up to the amount required to cover the reasonable costs incurred by the Copyright Office.

Although H.R. 672 does not require the Copyright Office to increase its fees to cover all its costs, I believe it is important in that it provides the Copyright Office the statutory tools to become self-sustaining—a concept that I promoted in the last Congress. Currently the Copyright Office does not recover the full costs of its services through fees, but instead receives some $10 million in annual appropriations.

Several studies have supported full-cost recovery for the Copyright Office. For example, a 1996 Booz-Allen & Hamilton management review of the Library of Congress recommended that the Copyright Office pursue full-cost recovery, noting that the Copyright Office has been subject to full-cost recovery in the past and that the potential revenues to be derived from pursuing a fee-based service was significant. A 1996 internal Copyright Office management report prepared by the Library of Congress also recommended full-cost recovery for copyright services. The Congressional Budget Office has also suggested full-cost recovery for the Copyright Office as a means of achieving deficit reduction. These recommendations were endorsed by the General Accounting Office in its recent report, ''Intellectual Property, Fees Are Not Always Commensurate with the Costs of Services.''

It is my understanding that the Copyright Office has embraced the goal of achieving full-cost recovery for its copyright services. H.R. 672 will provide the authority to achieve that goal, and by passing this legislation this year, the Copyright Office will be able to move expeditiously to adjust their fees for the coming year.