In other words, Mr. President, spallation is not only essential to the advancement of important scientific research, it's absolutely critical to retaining our competitive edge in the global economy and the quality of life we have come to enjoy.

Completion of the Spallation Neutron Source—on time and on budget—must be a priority for another reason as well. Over the last 20 years, America has fallen alarmingly behind Europe in the availability of up-to-date neutron sources and instrumentation. The major research reactors in our inventory—the HFIR at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the High Flux Beam Reactor—were built more than 30 years ago. With the demise of the ANS (Advanced Neutron Source), and all it represented in terms of maintaining America's strength is neutron science, we cannot reasonably expect those aging facilities to sustain our entire neutron scattering effort.

Fortunately, unlike ANS—whose pricetag [$3B] and lack of public support caused the Administration to abandon the effort—Spallation is both affordable [$2B] and strongly endorsed by both the White House and the Congress.

Mr. President, the Spallation Neutron Source is a big part of that vision of our vision for the future. As with all of America's truly imaginative ventures—the space program, the Human Genome Project, the Hubble telescope—its benefits will be felt for years to come.

But there is another reason Spallation must be supported, Mr. President. It is, in my view, exactly the kind of project the federal effort was designed to produce and support: It's good science—that is both knowledge-driven and mission-driven; it will be fiscally accountable—if we in Congress do it right; it has a consistent approach; it will have measurable results; it will create a flow of technology, from research through commercialization; it will promote excellence throughout the American research infrastructure, and across a broad range of initiatives; and it will create partnerships among industry, academia, and the national labs.

And because of the way it was set-up as a cooperative partnership among the national labs—Lawrence Berkeley will be responsible for the ion source; Los Alamos, for the linear accelerator; Brookhaven, for the accumulator ring; Argonne, for the instrumentation and experiment facilities; and Oak Ridge for the conventional facilities, target apparatus, and overall project management—it will increase Congress' ability to focus on the importance of science and technology; decrease the likelihood that it will get side-tracked by politics; and ensure that spallation is consistent and effective.

In other words, Mr. President, the real effects of this project don't end with Spallation, they begin with it—and with us and our commitment to science and technology future.●

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER ON THE NAMING OF THE U.S.S. JIMMY CARTER SUBMARINE

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate former President Jimmy Carter on the naming of the Navy's third and final *Seawolf*-class submarine, the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter.*

After graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1946, President Carter fulfilled a dream from his childhood in southwest Georgia by serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. As a submariner, he was selected by the late Adm. Hyman Rickover to help in the development of the fledgling U.S. nuclear submarine program, a program which has realized its full potential in the *Seawolf*-class attack submarines.

I had the privilege of attending the naming ceremony at the Pentagon on April 27 with President and Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. Navy Secretary John H. Dalton praised the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter* as a bridge to the next generation of attack submarines. The newest *Seawolf* vessel, named after the only President to serve on a submarine, is currently being built and is due to join the U.S. fleet in December 2001.

I ask my colleagues in the Senate today to join me in saluting and congratulating President Carter on his years of service in this Nation's Navy, and later as Governor of my home State of Georgia and President of the United States. President Carter is respected by all Americans for his efforts on behalf of our country both during and after he held office. The naming of the U.S.S. *Jimmy Carter* is a wonderful tribute to honor a great American in a manner befitting his outstanding service to this nation.●

PAU-WA-LU MIDDLE SCHOOL

● Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School in Gardnerville, Nevada. Each year for the last four years, Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School has been involved in a major service project within its community.

In 1995/96, the school sponsored a cleanup project during which 250 students and adults cleared years of accumulated trash from green belts within their community.

In 1997, when a major flood devastated the homes and businesses of many of Northern Nevada's citizens, over 600 students and adults donated more than 4,000 man hours to helping flood victims recover their lives and property.

And in 1998, over 300 students and adults from Pau-Wa-Lu and Carson Valley Middle Schools have planted trees in Autumn Hills, an area that has been devastated by forest fire.

I am pleased to recognize Pau-Wa-Lu Middle School for its commitment to community and instilling this same spirit in its students.●

RULES FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON YEAR 2000

● Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to submit for the RECORD, in accordance with Senate Rule 26.2, the Rules for the Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem which were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Wednesday, May 20, 1998.

Also, I want to express my gratitude to the leadership on both sides of the aisle for their support, without which we could not have created this very important Committee. I also want to take a moment to mention that the Sergeant at Arms' great help in assisting us in the set up of our offices. Finally, I would be remiss not to mention that the hard work and patience of the staff of the Rules Committee has also aided us in moving forward in a more expeditious fashion.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. CONVENING OF MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

1. Meetings. The Committee shall meet to conduct Committee business at the call of the Chairman.

2. Special Meetings. The Members of the Committee may call additional meetings as provided in Senate Rule XXVI(3).

3. Notice and Agenda:

(a) Hearings. The Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing at least one week before its commencement.

(b) Meetings. The Chairman shall give the Members written notice of any Committee meeting, accompanied by an agenda enumerating the items of business to be considered, at least 5 days in advance of such meeting.

(c) Shortened Notice. A hearing or meeting may be called on not less than 24 hours notice if the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Vice Chairman, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing or meeting on an expedited basis. An agenda will be furnished prior to such a meeting.

4. Presiding Officer. The Chairman shall preside when present. If the Chairman is not present at any meeting or hearing, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside. Any Member of the Committee may preside over the conduct of a hearing.

II. CLOSED SESSIONS AND CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS

1. Procedure. All meetings and hearings shall be open to the public unless closed pursuant to paragraph 3 of this section. To close a meeting or hearing or portion thereof, a motion shall be made and seconded to go into closed discussion of whether the meeting or hearing will concern the matters enumerated in Rule II.3. Immediately after such discussion, the meeting or hearing may be closed by a vote in open session of a majority of the Members of the Committee present.

2. Witness Request. Any witness called for a hearing may submit a written request to the Chairman no later than twenty-four hours in advance for his examination to be in closed or open session. The Chairman shall inform the Committee of any such request.

3. Closed Session Subjects. A meeting or hearing or portion thereof may be closed if the matters are consistent with Senate Rule XXVI(5)(b).

4. Confidential Matter. No record made of a closed session, or material declared confidential by the Chairman and Vice Chairman, or report of the proceedings of a closed session, shall be made public, in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

5. Radio, Television, and Photography. The Committee may permit the proceedings of hearings which are open to the public to be photographed and broadcast by radio, television, or both, subject to such conditions as the Committee may impose.

III. QUORUM AND VOTING

1. Reporting. A majority of voting members shall constitute a quorum for reporting a resolution, recommendation, or report to the Senate.

2. Committee Business. Three voting members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of Committee business, other than a final vote on reporting, providing a minority Member is present. One Member shall constitute a quorum for the receipt of evidence, the swearing of witnesses, and the taking of testimony at hearings.

3. Polling.

(a) Subjects. The Committee may poll (1) internal Committee matters including those concerning the Committee's staff, records, and budget; (2) authorizing subpoenas; and (3) other Committee business which has been designated for polling at a meeting.

(b) Procedure. The Chairman shall circulate polling sheets to each Member specifying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any Member so requests in advance of the meeting, the matter shall be held for meeting rather than being polled. The clerk shall keep a record of polls. If the Chairman determines that the polled matter is one of the areas enumerated in Rule II.3, the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Member may move at the Committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

IV. SUBPOENAS

1. Subpoenas. Subpoenas may be authorized by the Committee at a meeting of the Committee or pursuant to Rule III.3.a (above). Subpoenas authorized by the Committee may be issued over the signature of the Chairman after consultation with the Vice Chairman, or any member of the special committee designated by the Chairman after consultation with the Vice Chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman or the member signing the subpoena.

V. HEARINGS

1. Notice. Witnesses called before the Committee shall be given, absent extraordinary circumstances, at least forty-eight hours notice, and all witnesses called shall be furnished with a copy of these rules upon request.

2. Oath. All witnesses who testify to matters of fact shall be sworn. The Chairman or any Member may administer the oath.

3. Statement. Any witness desiring to make an introductory statement shall file 50 copies of such statement with the clerk of the Committee 24 hours in advance of his appearance, unless the Chairman and Vice Chairman determine that there is good cause for a witness's failure to do so.

4. Counsel:

(a) A witness's counsel shall be permitted to be present during his testimony at any public or closed hearing, or staff interview to advise the witness of his rights, provided, however, that in the case of any witness who is an officer or employee of the government, or of a corporation or association, the Chairman may rule that representation by counsel from the government, corporation, or association creates a conflict of interest, and that the witness shall be represented by personal counsel not associated with the government, corporation, or association.

(b) A witness who is unable for economic reasons to obtain counsel may inform the Committee of this circumstance at least 48 hours prior to his appearance, and the Committee will endeavor to obtain volunteer counsel for the witness. Such counsel shall be subject solely to the control of the witness and not the Committee. Failure to obtain counsel shall not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

5. Transcript. An accurate electronic or stenographic record shall be kept of the testimony of all witnesses in closed and public hearings. Any witness shall be afforded, upon request, the right to review that portion of such record, and for this purpose, a copy of a witness's testimony in public or closed session shall be provided to the witness. Upon inspecting his transcript, within a time limit set by the committee clerk, a witness may request changes in testimony to correct errors of transcription, grammatical errors, and obvious errors in fact. The Chairman or a designated staff officer shall rule on such requests.

6. Minority Witnesses. Whenever any hearing is conducted by the Committee, the minority on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request made by a majority of the minority Members to the Chairman, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify or produce documents with respect to the measure or matter under consideration during at least one day of the hearing. Such request must be made before the completion of the hearing.

7. Conduct of Witnesses, Counsel and Members of the Audience. If, during public or executive sessions, a witness, his counsel, or any spectator conducts himself in such a manner as to prevent, impede, disrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the orderly administration of such hearing, the Chairman or presiding Member of the Committee present during such hearing may request the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, his representative, or any law enforcement official to eject said person from the hearing room.

VI. AMENDMENT OF RULES

The rules of the Committee may be amended or revised at any time, by a majority vote of the Committee, provided that no less than 3 days notice of the amendments or revisions proposed was provided to all members of the committee.●

TRIBUTE TO THE OUTSTANDING DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE AND ITS BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the extraordinary disaster assistance efforts of the Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB) and its branch of the American Red Cross.

Twelve months have passed since my state suffered the worst winter and spring of its history. A record eight blizzards dropped more than eight feet of snow on North Dakota, and brought with them sub-zero temperatures well into the month of April. The worst and final storm, Blizzard Hannah, glazed the state in a thick coat of ice, knocked out power for much of North Dakota, and made the snowmelt that followed even more devastating. On the heels of these paralyzing storms came a ''500-year'' flood, driving thousands from their homes, many in the middle of the night.

The hasty evacuation of Grand Forks, North Dakota, was the single largest evacuation in recent American history. Roused from their beds by the wail of sirens, many citizens left their city with little more than the clothes on their backs. Homes inaccessible and loved ones far away, thousands lacked shelter.

I firmly believe that the evacuation of Grand Forks would have been impossible without the Grand Forks AFB providing for those in need of a safe place to sleep and something to eat. The Base opened the doors of its homes and cleared its hangars of aircraft to house neighbors in need. It is estimated that 4,500 residents of Grand Forks found shelter at the air base.

The assistance of the Grand Forks AFB Red Cross was also invaluable. Red Cross volunteers worked tirelessly over the period of the flood feeding the displaced, staffing the hospice center for the elderly, locating loved ones, and ably dealing with the daunting task of sheltering thousands. Then, when the waters receded, the Grand Forks AFB American Red Cross continued its efforts: cleaning flood-damaged homes, housing those whose homes remained unlivable, and working to meet the needs of its neighbors. Six hundred fifty volunteers recorded nearly 48,000 hours of service in the flood and flood-recovery effort.

Mr. President, these were volunteers in the best sense of the word. The men and women of the Grand Forks AFB Red Cross were not immune to the emotional upheaval of last year's disasters in the Red River Valley. These volunteers had families and jobs, and in many cases suffered disaster losses of their own, but they gave of their time freely. Though many of these men and women only enjoyed a brief stay at Grand Forks AFB, we North Dakotans will always consider them neighbors.

The dedicated and selfless service of Grand Forks AFB personnel made me tremendously proud of America's Air Force, and our base. I was particularly impressed that Air Force personnel labored to battle flood waters, even as their own homes were inundated. I felt it was the least I could do to author an amendment which ensured that all Grand Forks AFB personnel would have full access to an Air Force disaster relief program.

Together with all my fellow North Dakotans I would like to extend my sincerest thanks to Grand Forks AFB an the base's American Red Cross. The base commander at the time, Brigadier General Kenneth W. Hess, and the Station Manager of the American Red Cross at the time, Mary Martin, deserve special thanks. Additionally, I would like to thank the current base commander, Colonel James A. Hawkins, for his continued assistance in helping Grand forks get back on its feet. Under their leadership, the base and the Red Cross helped save a community, and made the state and the Nation proud.

Mr. President, I ask that my letter to Brigadier General Kenneth W. Hess be printed in the RECORD.