

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 in 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.