

and local law enforcement agencies and organizing committees. DOD bomb disposal experts responded to 450 calls on suspect items; and DOD, the FBI, and our health officials prepared for any kind of chemical or biological attack. A force of more than 1,300 personnel, from all services, was required to provide base camp support for the DOD personnel supporting the Olympic games.

When the tragic explosion in Centennial Park occurred, National Guard and uniformed military personnel were on the scene immediately, and their calmness and discipline were absolutely indispensable in the first few critical moments. Within 24 hours, military personnel were able to double their security forces at select critical locations. DOD also provided critical transportation support for almost 500 additional State personnel who were activated in response to the bombing to supplement state law enforcement resources. The Federal law enforcement training center depended on DOD for transportation, housing, meals, and other support for more than 900 personnel they committed to the post-bombing security operations when no other source was available.

Let me pause here for a moment to again express my sympathy for the family of Mrs. Alice Hawthorne, who died during this tragic event. Her death has sent a powerful message throughout our Nation and the world about the horror of acts of senseless violence and terrorism. However, we must never forget that this tragedy in the context of the Olympics pales beside the unspeakable personal loss and grief that have befallen her family.

In addition to supporting the Olympic games, DOD extended assistance to the 1996 Paralympic games. Over 990 active duty and National Guard personnel supplied transportation, medical, linguistic, logistical, and communications support to 17 venues in the Atlanta area. Our soldiers took great pride in participating in a project that assisted athletes of such astounding and great courage. Members of our military sadly are no strangers to the impact of injury or illness that some define as incapacitating. But the Paralympic athletes proved by their own performance and their tremendous courage that the definition of incapacitated needs reexamination by our society.

I want to thank in particular Secretary of Defense Bill Perry, Secretary of the Army Togo West, Assistant Secretary Mike Walker, General John Tilleli, and his assistant General Bob Hicks for their outstanding leadership and support in assisting the Olympics and Paralympics. In addition to DOD personnel, I would like to thank the Attorney General Janet Reno, the Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, FBI Director Louis Freeh, Atlanta Director of the FBI Woody Johnson, and Gil Childers for all their hard work. Let me also recognize all the adminis-

tration staff from the DOD and the Federal law enforcement agencies whom I have not named here for all of their hard work.

Finally let me thank President Clinton and Vice President GORE, particularly Vice President GORE, whose direct personal involvement from the beginning was vital in keeping the Federal involvement in the games focused and effective. All of us in Georgia are grateful for their support.

#### STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

It goes without saying that State and local support was crucial in putting on these games. The State of Georgia spent more than \$72 million on Olympic security alone, including the salaries of law officers who were assigned to full-time Olympic security duties. Not counting State prison guards, some 73 percent of all State of Georgia employees who have law enforcement credentials were assigned to the Olympics. These figures obviously do not include fire and emergency medical personnel.

Governor Zell Miller led the effort to ensure that the State of Georgia contributed the appropriate resources to help construct the various venues, roads, and buildings necessary for the games. Gary MCCONNELL, chief of staff of the State Olympic Law Enforcement Command, Georgia Adjutant General William Bland, Director Buddy Nix of the GBI, Colonel Sid Miles of the Georgia State Patrol and Department of Public Safety, and Atlanta chief of police Beverly Harvard led the State and local security effort. Our National Guard units from Georgia and other States under the leadership of General Bland were superb. Special thanks should also go to Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell, members of the Atlanta city council, and the Fulton County Commissioners whose leadership was instrumental in preparing Atlanta to host the games.

In addition, I want to thank all the Georgia health officials who were involved in preparing for the Olympics and Paralympics and insuring the well being of the spectators and participants. They are often overlooked, but their contributions are every bit as critical.

I would also like to thank my fellow colleagues in the Congress who helped with the Olympics and Paralympics, especially my fellow colleagues from the Georgia delegation. Most noteworthy, of course, were Congressman LEWIS, Speaker GINGRICH, and Senator COVERDELL. Finally, I would like to thank my staff on the Senate Armed Services Committee and my personal staff for their assistance to me in working on these games.

Mr. President, I wish I could personally thank everyone who was involved in preparing for these great games. This was literally a historic event. I am proud to have been a part of these games, and I am thankful for the opportunity. ●

#### THE CHORUS GETS LARGER AND LOUDER ON THE YEAR 2000 COMPUTER PROBLEM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, last Wednesday, September 25, I introduced S. 2131, a bill to establish a bipartisan National Commission on the Year 2000 Computer Problem. In a statement as ominous as the problem itself, I summarized the fears of the computer and information technology experts on this problem. Their voices, as yet largely unheard by Congress and the administration, are multiplying. On Monday, September 16, 1996, in the publication *New Technology Week*, Mark Crawford wrote about the lack of preventive action with regard to the Year 2000 Computer Problem and about new factors concerning the timeliness and costliness of this critical issue.

Previously, I informed my Senate colleagues that the cost of this problem had been estimated in the tens of billions. This article cites a recent industry report that tabulated the cost in the hundreds of billions. Crawford writes: "The magnitude of the problem is reflected in estimates of the repair bill: \$300 billion for the United States and \$300 billion for the rest of the world."

Until now, I had informed my fellow Senators that we had until December 1999 to address this problem. Mr. Crawford writes that we have even less time. He quotes Mr. Larry Olson, deputy secretary for information technology for the State of Pennsylvania, who argues that businesses and governments will have to fix their computer codes by the end of 1998—not 1999: "Pennsylvania's Olson figures that States, Federal agencies, and companies must fix their problems by the end of 1998 in order to have adequate time to run systems and identify any catastrophic glitches." So, not only are the cost estimates rising, but the date by which we must address this problem has moved up as well.

We must act expeditiously.

I ask that the article which appeared in *New Technology Week* on September 16, 1996, entitled "The Year 2000 Software Fix Unlikely To Beat Clock" by Mark Crawford, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the *New Technology Week*, Sept. 16, 1996]

#### YEAR 2000 SOFTWARE FIX UNLIKELY TO BEAT CLOCK

(By Mark Crawford)

The challenge that business, state and local government, and federal agencies face in changing millions of lines of code by the year 2000—so that computer record systems continue to function accurately in the new millennium—is getting bigger by the day.

According to experts testifying September 10 before a joint hearing held by subcommittees of the House's Science Committee and Government Reform & Oversight Committee, neither industry nor government agencies will be able to make all the required fixes before the clock strikes midnight on December 31, 1999. The magnitude of the problem is reflected in estimates of the repair bill: \$300

	Grades
Veterans Affairs .....	D
FEMA .....	F
Labor .....	F
Energy .....	F
Transportation .....	F

## ATOMIC VETERANS

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to announce my intention to introduce in the 105th Congress a companion bill to the provisions of H.R. 4173 which was introduced last week by Congressman Lane Evans, who is an exceptionally dedicated and effective advocate for all veterans, including atomic veterans. This important legislation would grant atomic veterans the presumption of service-connection for eight additional illnesses: Bone cancer; colon cancer; nonmalignant thyroid nodular disease; parathyroid cancer; ovarian cancer; brain and central nervous system tumors; unexplained bone marrow failure; and meningioma. Were this bill to be enacted, it would ensure that atomic veterans receive compensation for six diseases for which Marshall Islanders now automatically receive compensation under the Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal Act and two diseases the VA accepts as radiogenic but does deem to be presumptively service-connected.

I am convinced that enactment of the provisions of H.R. 4173 would help to rectify an injustice or, to put it more accurately, a series of injustices inflicted by our Government over the past 50 years on atomic veterans who served our country bravely, unquestioningly, and with great dedication.

If there's any doubt about the need to expand the list of presumptive diseases, it should have been dispelled by the final report of the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments which was issued almost a year ago. The report's recommendations echoed many of the complaints that atomic veterans have had for years about the almost insuperable obstacles they face when seeking approval of their claims for VA compensation. The report urged an inter-agency working group to work "in conjunction with Congress"—I repeat in conjunction with Congress—to promptly address the concerns expressed by atomic veterans. Among these concerns cited by the committee are several that I've long believed need to be urgently addressed, including:

The list of presumptive diseases for which atomic veterans automatically receive VA compensation is incomplete and inadequate.

The standard of proof for atomic veterans without a presumptive disease can't be met and are inappropriate given the incompleteness of exposure records retained by the Government.

Time and money spent on contractors and consultants in administering the claims program, particularly the

billion for the United States and \$300 billion for rest of the world (NTW, Dec. 12, 1995, p. 1).

At risk is the integrity of many services and functions that are taken for granted—the management of payroll services, retirement programs, medical and health insurance, traffic systems, information databases. The fix: Expand from two digits to four digits the date fields used in computer programs to designate the year. Without this modification, many computer programs, especially older software, will register "00" when 2000 arrives.

Left unchecked, the consequences will range from minor inconvenience to devastation for some record systems and management programs, according to industry and government analysts. The problem is equally daunting for companies, many of which are only now beginning to understand it, according to Larry Olson, deputy secretary for Information Technology for the state of Pennsylvania.

Olson's state has started an aggressive outreach program aimed at prodding companies located there to attack the problem. And large national companies also are moving expeditiously on the matter, particularly in the securities industry, where it's essential to maintain date-critical information on stock trades, retirement accounts, and other financial transactions.

Despite the potential for havoc, industry and government agencies have been moving slowly to address the problem. And now both legislators and computer industry officials fear there could be serious—not to mention costly—problems created.

Why? Daniel Houlihan, first vice president of the National Association of State Information Resource Executives (NASIRE), noted that there has been little direction from Washington on the matter. "There is no leadership on a uniform solution across the states," said Houlihan.

That criticism is not hard for Rep. Stephen Horn (R-Calif.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, to accept. In July he disclosed results of a survey conducted by his panel that showed few federal agencies to be moving aggressively on the issue (see chart, bottom).

Most of the government's large agencies were graded D or F on their level of preparation to address the Year 2000 problem. The Department of Defense got a C and the Nuclear Regulatory Agency a B, while the Social Security Administration was one of four agencies out of a total of 24 surveyed to get an A. Said Horn of the state of readiness in the federal government: "There were very few As, Bs, and Cs. There were a lot of Ds and Fs."

It's not likely that federal agencies, state governments, or businesses will be able to make all the computer program changes needed by 2000, said Houlihan. Government agencies and companies alike, he stressed, should focus on "identifying critical programs that will be affected and get those changes done first."

Indeed, Pennsylvania's Olson figures that states, federal agencies, and companies must fix their problems by the end of 1998 in order to have adequate time to run systems and identify any catastrophic glitches.

Only in the last year or so have industry and government begun to attack the problem with any intensity to understand the full scope of the records that must be modified. "I am afraid that some of the folks don't recognize that they have a problem," said Rep. John Tanner (D-Tenn.).

Harris Miller, president of the Information Technology Association of America (ITAA), said his organization is doing all it can to

make industry aware of the Year 2000 problem and to get top management moving on it. But, Miller noted, some executives have been slow to recognize the scope of the problem and make it a top priority in their organization. Said Miller: "They need to wake up, look in the mirror, go to the office, and start asking some questions."

At the state government level, said NASIRE's Houlihan, who also is director of the data processing oversight commission for Indiana, there is now a high level of recognition of the problem. But states are moving at different speeds to address it, he said.

Survey data, he said, show that 75 percent of the states are still in the planning stage, with just 25 percent actually moving to implement system changes. At this point, Houlihan said, state projections for finishing software program modifications range from 1997 to December 1999. The size of the problem varies from state to state—ranging from 300,000 lines of code to 97 million lines.

What states that are moving aggressively to tackle the Year 2000 program, such as Pennsylvania, fear is that the federal government at this late juncture may step in with rules and standards that could slow their efforts—or, worse yet, cause them to modify program changes that have already been made.

NASIRE's Houlihan said that what states do want is a quick determination by federal agencies on the level of funding that might be provided to assist state governments and localities in fixing information systems that support or interact with federal programs.

The costs of modifying date fields in computer programs is daunting at a macro level. The estimate of \$600 billion worldwide is based on an estimate of \$1 for each line of code that must be changed. Most of that dollar is used not in making the change, but in conducting subsequent tests to make sure that affected programs continue to function properly.

Just what it will cost companies and governments to bring their software programs into compliance is expected to vary widely, depending on how old the programs are and whether all the underlying source code is available. Pennsylvania estimates that repairing the date fields in its payroll system will involve changing 10,000 lines of code at a cost of \$7,500.

While getting a fix on the accuracy of cost estimates is hard at this time, ITAA's Miller warned that there is certain to be upward pressure on costs—because of a shortage of qualified programmers. Miller said that ITAA, in fact, is concerned that industry and government demand will be so great that fly-by-night companies could spring up and create nightmares for unsuspecting firms.

To ward off this problem, ITAA is launching a certification program that will help companies and government agencies select firms that have the required capabilities to make software modifications.

## YEAR 2000 AGENCY PREPAREDNESS

	Grades
International Aid .....	A
Personnel (OPM) .....	A
Small Business .....	A
Social Security .....	A
Education .....	A
Nuclear Regulatory .....	B
State .....	B
Defense .....	C
Treasury .....	C
Science Foundation .....	C
Agriculture .....	D
Commerce .....	D
Environmental Protection .....	D
General Services .....	D
Health and Human Services .....	D
Housing (HUD) .....	D
Interior .....	D
Justice .....	D
NASA .....	D