

of the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing. "The importance to the rest of the country is that this was a community willing to use a new strategy to solve an old problem."

Most regions have used 911 as an emergency alternative to a seven-digit number for the local police station since the early 1970's. But here in Baltimore, Thomas C. Frazier, the police commissioner, said the steady increase of calls to 911, an average of 5 percent a year in recent years, was forcing many officers to spend their entire eight-hour shifts responding to calls—many of which were not true emergencies—at the expense of department efforts to increase the time officers patrol neighborhoods.

"We are trying to create more discretionary time for officers," Mr. Frazier said at a news conference, "and this enhances our ability. It has freed up an amount of time for them to be proactive."

As part of the Clinton Administration's comprehensive 1994 crime act, the Justice Department last year had a small grant—\$349,787—available to test a program that would combine new technology and a city's willingness to wean residents from 911 for non-emergency needs. Baltimore jumped at the chance.

After a year, Mr. Frazier pronounced the program "a huge success," with 24.8 percent fewer calls to 911 and better service for those who still needed it. A department analysis of calls made after 311 was implemented showed that 911 operators now answer within an average of two seconds, rather than six seconds; that 78.5 percent fewer callers get a busy signal, and that 82.2 percent asking them to not to hang up.

In addition, a police survey of people who called 311 found that 98.2 percent of them were satisfied with the response even after learning that an officer would not be immediately dispatched. For example, someone returning from vacation to discover a burglary had taken place would probably be told by a 311 operator that the police would respond, but not necessarily right away.

More significant, Mr. Frazier said, the availability of 311 to solve nonemergency problems led to an immediate decrease in the frequency with which the police were dispatched. After 311 was introduced, Mr. Frazier said, the number of times the police were dispatched fell enough to give an officer an additional hour a day for community policing. Mr. Frazier added that the overall crime rate in Baltimore has fallen 15 percent in 1997, compared with an 11 percent drop in 1996.

The success of the 311 option here probably will lead to its implementation in other cities. Lieut. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, who helped lobby for the Federal grant, said Maryland's other populous regions, including Montgomery County and Prince George's County, near Washington, would soon get 311 systems. And John F. Reintzell, a spokesman for the Baltimore Police Department, said that the department had received inquiries from 150 police departments in the United States, Britain, Canada and South Korea.

Mr. Brann of the Justice Department said that the Federal Government did not intend to offer further financial support for 311 but that several current studies the Government was monitoring could help localities decide how they might amend the way they handle emergency calls. Dallas is offering a 311 line for access to all city agencies, and Buffalo is beginning a public awareness campaign to familiarize residents with seven-digit police station numbers.

"Agencies all over the country are interested," Mr. Brann said. "But we're not trying to shove anything down anyone's throat. It should be a local agency determination."

TRIBUTE TO CONRAD RICHARD GAGNON, JR., AND MAUREEN E. CONNELLY

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Conrad Richard Gagnon, Jr., and Maureen E. Connelly who were named finalists in the second annual Samsung American Legion Scholarship Program.

The scholarship program is funded by a \$5 million endowment from the Samsung Group, an international company based in South Korea, and is administered by the American Legion, the world's largest veterans organization. Only direct decedents of U.S. war-time veterans are eligible for the scholarships.

Conrad and Maureen are among many other outstanding young Americans named as finalists to compete for 1 of 10 college scholarships, each worth \$20,000. The students were judged on the basis of their involvement in their school and community, and for their academic achievements.

Conrad is a native of Bedford, NH, and is currently in his senior year of high school. He is the son of Conrad and Gisele Gagnon, and has three brothers: Brian, Tim, and Dan. His grandfather, Richard Adalard Gagnon, is a World War Two veteran.

Conrad has distinguished himself by achieving excellent grades, as well as being involved in numerous and varied activities. He is an associate editor of his school year book, a member of his school's math team, and French club. He has been awarded the Boy Scouts Order of the Arrow, and will travel to California and Japan this summer on the Sony Student Abroad scholarship. Conrad also participates in community service activities such as peer tutoring, food drives, and was involved in organizing an effort to place over 100 of his peers in volunteer positions. He would like to study engineering and law in college.

Maureen is a resident of Greenland, NH. She attends Portsmouth High School. She is the daughter of Mark and Marian Connelly, and she has a sister Carolyn, and a brother Steven. Her grandfather, Quentin Dante Halstead, served on active duty in World War Two, the Korean war, and the Vietnam war.

Maureen has earned outstanding grades in honors and advance placement classes. She is also very active on her school's field hockey team and track team. In addition she is a member of student government, serving in the capacity of treasurer, as well as a member of the school newspaper staff. Maureen volunteers her time to teach young children field hockey and at a local hospital, she also maintains a job as a lifeguard. She is a senior in high school and would like to be a doctor.

Young men and women such as Conrad and Maureen are a valuable asset to New Hampshire and the future of the United States. I congratulate them on all their hard work and wish them success in their future endeavors. ●

THE RALLYING CRY OF THE ECONOMIST

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the most current issue of *The Economist* has a cover story on the Year 2000 Problem. Entitled the "Millennium Bug Muddle," the story and editorial describe the global reaction to the computer glitch. While the editors do believe much of the alarmists hue and cry is overstated, they are careful not to minimize the warnings about the critical steps we must take to solve this problem.

First, even with the lowest estimates of cost at \$52 billion, the millennium bug still counts as a serious computing problem, probably the worst to strike the industry to date. Governments and industries must be prepared to pay the bill. Executives and public officials will have to convince the shareholders and taxpayers that they should foot the bill even though the fix will not increase productivity one lick.

Second, in their research, *The Economist* authors found that "firms that are a year or so into the repair job say they have learned two things. Had they done nothing, the consequences would have been ugly indeed, from complete failure of their accounting and billing systems to, in the case of some retail firms, an inability to do business at all. But solving the problem is proving relatively straightforward, if time consuming and expensive." This reaffirms my belief that this is a management problem, NOT a technological problem.

Third, the article alludes to the impending deluge of litigation. "The results of these unfortunate programming decisions are already appearing. The Produce Palace, a retailer in Michigan, brought the first millennium bug case to court earlier this year, suing the makers of its sales terminals because their terminals cannot handle credit cards that expire after 1999 . . . Meanwhile, Hartford Insurance had to start fixing its systems as far back as 1988, when it realized that its 7-year bonds would crash its software from 1993 onwards." Our society is extremely litigious. Business interruptions and the ensuing blame game of lawsuits could have lasting harm on our economy and our courts.

Lastly, as *The Economist* does so well, the authors see the larger meaning in this problem. They conclude that because we are dependent on technology—and the pragmatic solutions that are devised in technology's evolution—we can be hindered and, in time, stricken, by the unintended consequences of these "innovations." As they point out, "British railwaymen chose Stephenson's standard gauge over Brunel's wider one in the first half of the 19th Century, as they did in America and most European countries. This standard, originally derived from horse-drawn wagons in British mines, has remained even as railway engineering has undergone 150 years of change. Not surprisingly, it is hopelessly inadequate."

But in the end, though costly, the market will compel us to change. The authors write: "Sometimes a standard will be chosen which later turns out to be wrong, (two-digit dates, narrow-gauge railways), but market forces keep the waste in check, and eventually the standard becomes wrong enough to be replaced."

What market forces and The Economist authors have failed to address, however, is the lagging response of the U.S. Government to this problem (a relative benchmark, as the United States is ahead of most countries). With just under 800 days left, we cannot have half of our agencies still assessing how many mission critical systems will be affected. This is but the first phase of three—renovation and testing/implementation are the other two. We need an outside body to ensure this problem is fixed. My bill, S. 22, will do just that.

The good news is that cover stories like that of The Economist will increase awareness, the bad news is that without mention of the status of the Federal Government, the probability of widespread failure will increase.●

TRIBUTE TO EILEEN FOLEY, MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH.

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Mayor Eileen Foley, a remarkable and dedicated leader from Portsmouth, NH. Mayor Foley, Portsmouth's favorite daughter, has announced her retirement from the office of mayor after serving 10 consecutive years. She has demonstrated tremendous leadership and guidance to a countless number of people. A special era of service and dedication has come to an end with Mayor Foley's retirement.

Mayor Foley, 79, has served the city in the top seat at various times for a total of more than 16 years. Her long history of city service began as a teenager, when she and her sisters helped their mother, Mary Carey Foley, in her mayoral campaign. The elder Foley served as the city's first woman mayor between 1945-47.

Eileen Foley continued the tradition by submersing herself in a career of dedicated public service, first in the Women's Army Corps in 1944 and later as State senator, Portsmouth City Counselor and School Board member. As mayor, she has served many terms, between 1968-72, again in 1984-85, and then again in 1988 until the present.

Mayor Foley, in her long years of public service, became identified with the very city of Portsmouth in the minds of local constituents, as well as government officials and business people far and wide. She has always acted as a kind of concerned and caring mother and goodwill ambassador, speaking at clambakes and ribbon cuttings, lending her support to civic, cultural, veterans, and charitable organizations, and representing the city around the State and at such distant

locations as Carrickfergus in Northern Ireland and Nichinon in Japan.

Over the years, Mayor Foley has been honored by many, including being named as 1 of the 10 most powerful women in the State by a statewide business magazine, as well as being honored with a lifetime achievement award by the Portsmouth Rotary.

Mayor Foley will continue to serve on appointed boards, be visible around town, and take an active interest in city affairs, for it is hard to leave the public eye after earning the respect and admiration of so many.

Certain people are made to serve the public. Mayor Foley is such a person, epitomizing the term public servant. Her service to the town of Portsmouth, NH, its people and to the State of New Hampshire is nothing short of appreciative and commendable. Mr. President, as a public servant myself I understand the amount of time, heart, and dedication required each and every day. Mayor Foley has served the public, not out of force, but out of love and compassion for the people, demonstrating immense heart and dedication. Mayor Foley will be missed as her public legacy comes to an end.●

ANN ARBOR DISTRICT LIBRARY— 1997 LIBRARY OF THE YEAR

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Ann Arbor District Library for being chosen the 1997 national library of the year by the Library Journal. The Ann Arbor District Library is being recognized for providing innovative and comprehensive services to the public in a highly responsive manner. Some of the recent changes at the Ann Arbor District Library include investments in technology to provide an extensive CD-ROM collection and Internet and World Wide Web connections. Also of note is the library's award winning welcome to the library packet which is aimed at parents of at-risk children to encourage reading, education, and child safety. All of these innovations have resulted in a significant increase in the library's usage.

Standing alone, the library's technological innovations, public awareness campaigns and exemplary service would be reason enough to merit this prestigious award. However, what is even more remarkable about the Ann Arbor District Library is that all of these new changes took place during a time of tremendous transition. In 1994, the Ann Arbor District Library was still part of the Ann Arbor Public School System. That same year, voters in Michigan approved a state-wide tax restructuring proposal which had the effect of preventing the Ann Arbor District Library from renewing its tax levy under the school districts. In order to survive, the Ann Arbor District Library had to become its own public entity with its own governing board and its own millage. Not only did the library succeed at doing all of this

in only 2 years, but it also managed to institute all of those wonderful changes as well.

It took the exceptional talents of many dedicated library staff, trustees, and community members to institute new programs and services in a seamless manner to its patrons while simultaneously creating a new public entity from the ground up. In particular, I would like to recognize and congratulate the Ann Arbor District Library's administrative team which consists of the library's director, Mary Anne Hodel and her top deputies, Tim Grimes, Lana Straight, Don Dely, Gary Pollack, and Marge LaRose.

The Library Journal's selection of the Ann Arbor District Library as the 1997 library of the year is a fitting tribute to all of the hard work that went into establishing this library as an important, well utilized and well run public institution. ●

TRIBUTE TO CREATIVE OPTICS, INC.

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Creative Optics, Inc. in Bedford, NH, for receiving the Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR] Model of Excellence Tibbetts Award. Creative Optics is a 15-year-old, innovative think tank that develops ideas and solutions to complex problems facing the Department of Defense community.

Companies were selected based on the economic impact of their technological innovations and their overall business achievements. It is a competitive three-phase program that provides qualified small businesses with opportunities to propose innovative ideas to the Federal Government. These proposals are a response to solicitations published by the 10 Federal agencies on their upcoming research and development needs. There is a mutual benefit in that the Government secures the needed research, while the small business retains rights to commercialization. Creative Optics has made, and continues to make, a significant impact at the State and regional level.

After relocating to southern New Hampshire in 1991, Creative Optics developed a myriad of relationships with local organizations and business resources. Creative Optics is sharing its hard experience with other small businesses in the region, on the State level as well as the national level.

The president of Creative Optics, Dr. John F. Ebersole, and the owner Ingrid Ebersole, John's wife, have provided both technical vision along with an administrative personal touch to the company. Along with the Ebersole's vision and touch are the brilliant, creative minds of the individuals developing new, inventive ideas, allowing Creative Optics to shine.

Creative Optics is a unique small business in New Hampshire, providing high-level employment opportunities, economic growth, and an innovated