

"(3) Except as provided in paragraph (4), to be eligible for a loan guarantee under this section, a borrower must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, during any one of the seven preceding operating years of the borrower, at least 25 percent of the value of the borrower's sales were derived from—

"(A) contracts with the Department of Defense or the defense-related activities of the Department of Energy; or

"(B) subcontracts in support of defense-related prime contracts.

"(4)(A) An individual described in subparagraph (B) shall be eligible for a loan guarantee under this section to establish, or acquire and operate, a small business concern in an area that the Secretary determines is (or reasonably can be expected to be) detrimentally affected by reductions in defense spending, the termination or cancellation of a defense contract, the failure to proceed with an approved major weapon system, the merger or consolidation of the operations of a defense contractor, or the closure or realignment of a military installation.

"(B) An individual referred to in subparagraph (A) is an individual—

"(i) who is a former employee of the Department of Defense or a defense contractor; and

"(ii) whose employment was terminated as a result of reductions in defense spending, the termination or cancellation of a defense contract, the failure to proceed with an approved major weapon system, the merger or consolidation of the operations of a defense contractor, or the closure or realignment of a military installation.

"(e) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF LOAN PRINCIPAL.—The maximum amount of loan principal for which the Secretary may provide a guarantee under this section during a fiscal year may not exceed—

"(1) \$1,250,000, with respect to a small business concern; and

"(2) \$10,000,000 with respect to a medium-sized business concern.

"(f) LOAN GUARANTY RATE.—The maximum allowable guarantee percentage for loans guaranteed under this section may not exceed 90 percent.

"(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS BETWEEN SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESSES.—The total amount available for a fiscal year to cover the costs of loan guarantees under this section shall be divided between small business concerns and medium-sized business concerns as follows:

"(A) 60 percent for small business concerns.

"(B) 40 percent for medium-sized business concerns.

"(h) MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESS CONCERN DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'medium-sized business concern' means a business concern that is not more than two times the maximum size specified by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for purposes of determining whether a business concern furnishing a product or service is a small business concern."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter IV of such chapter is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 2525 the following new item:

"2524. Loan guarantees for defense dependent small- and medium-sized business concerns."

(b) CONTINUED AVAILABILITY OF EXISTING FUNDS.—The funds made available under the second proviso under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE-WIDE" in Public Law 103-335 (108 Stat. 2613) shall be available until September 30, 1999—

(1) to cover the costs (as defined in section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of

1990 (2 U.S.C. 661a(5))) of loan guarantees issued under section 2524 of title 10, United States Code, as added by subsection (a); and

(2) to cover the reasonable costs of the administration of loan guarantees referred to in such section.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 376

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 376, a bill to affirm the rights of Americans to use and sell encryption products, to establish privacy standards for voluntary key recovery encryption systems, and for other purposes.

S. 387

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 387, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide equity to exports of software.

S. 394

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. GRAMS] were added as cosponsors of S. 394, a bill to partially restore compensation levels to their past equivalent in terms of real income and establish the procedure for adjusting future compensation of justices and judges of the United States.

S. 535

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a program for research and training with respect to Parkinson's disease.

S. 620

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 620, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide greater equity in savings opportunities for families with children, and for other purposes.

S. 717

At the request of Mr. FORD, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 717, a bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, to reauthorize and make improvements to that Act, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 21, a concurrent resolution congratulating the residents of Jerusalem and the people of Israel on the thirtieth anniversary of the reunification of that historic city, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 82

At the request of Mr. SMITH, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 82, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate to urge the

Clinton Administration to enforce the provisions of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 with respect to the acquisition by Iran of C-802 cruise missiles.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that individuals affected by breast cancer should not be alone in their fight against the disease.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1997

JEFFORDS AMENDMENT NO. 240

Mr. JEFFORDS proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 717) to amend the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, to reauthorize and make improvements to that act, and for other purposes; as follows:

Beginning on page 65, strike line 25 and all that follows through page 66, line 4 and insert the following: "part be provided to children with disabilities who, in the educational placement prior to their incarceration in an adult correctional facility—

"(I) were not actually identified as being a child with a disability under section 602(3); or

"(II) did not have an individualized education program under this part."

GREGG AMENDMENT NO. 241

Mr. GREGG proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 717, supra; as follows:

On page 64, strike lines 19 and 20, and insert the following: "there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary not less than \$4,107,522,000 for fiscal year 1998, not less than \$5,607,522,000 for fiscal year 1999, not less than \$7,107,522,000 for fiscal year 2000, not less than \$8,607,522,000 for fiscal year 2001, not less than \$10,107,522,000 for fiscal year 2002, not less than \$11,607,522,000 for fiscal year 2003, not less than \$13,107,522,000 for fiscal year 2004, and such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year."

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Tuesday, May 13, 1997, at 10:30 a.m. in room 485, Russell Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on Public Law 102-477, the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation of

the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold a hearing to review H.R. 363, a bill to amend section 2118 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to extend the Electric and Magnetic Fields Research and Public Information Dissemination Program.

The hearing will take place on Monday, May 19 in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building starting at 11:30 a.m. Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. For further information please contact David Garman or Shawn Taylor at 202-224-8115.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I want to express my support for this emergency supplemental appropriations legislation that will provide much needed relief to citizens in 33 States who have lived through some of the most catastrophic weather emergencies we have ever witnessed in this country. And this legislation also provides much needed funding for our brave service men and women who are keeping the peace in Bosnia.

We have spent the entire week on this legislation and its successful completion is a tribute to the leadership of the new chairman of the Appropriations Committee, my distinguished senior colleague and close friend TED STEVENS and his staff for their hard work on this important piece of legislation.

Mr. President, not only will this legislation provide important financial relief to citizens in hundreds of communities, but it will ensure that we will not see a repeat of the shutdown of the Government that occurred in 1995. And it removes the arbitrary policy of the Interior Department which would terminate the 130-year-old policy that allows States to continue to have access across public lands.

I want to congratulate Senator STEVENS on the passage of this, the first legislation reported by the Appropriations Committee under his chairmanship. I look forward to working with him on many more appropriations bills and am certain that the leadership he has demonstrated on this bill will be repeated several times over in the years to come. •

HELPMATE ROBOTICS OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I am proud of the many distinguished people, places, and enterprises in my great State of Connecticut. One of them is a company in which innovative spirit, entrepreneurial zest, and good will combine to create products that truly make our lives better. I am speaking of HelpMate Robotics of Danbury, CT.

HelpMate invented and manufactures the first hospital care robot. The robot performs tasks such as delivering food, medicine, and lab samples, so that nurses and orderlies can concentrate on what they do best: caring for patients. Many hospitals are relying on HelpMate's hospital robot to cut costs while improving patient care.

HelpMate's success is due largely to the vision of its founder, Dr. Joseph Engleberger. Dr. Engleberger is widely known as the father of the industrial robot. After building a successful company around the hospital robot, he and HelpMate are now developing an elder-care robot that would help older or infirmed people live at home independently.

Mr. President, I speak about this company and its products today not just to share a home State success story, but to make the larger point that research in one sector often leads to applications in several others. Such cost-effective investments of Federal research dollars ought to be encouraged. The HelpMate hospital robot and anticipated elder-care robot exemplify such a process. The technology they use was initially born out of research for space robotics funded by a NASA Small Business Innovative Research award, and this same technology will ultimately help drive down health care costs.

I urge my colleagues to read more about this company and their remarkable work in the March 3, 1997, Business Week article that I now submit for the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From Business Week, Mar. 3, 1997]

INVASION OF THE ROBOTS

(By Otis Port)

At age 71, Joseph F. Engelberger knows time is running out on his lifelong ambition. He is already acclaimed around the world as the father of the industrial robot. But the workaholic chairman of the HelpMate Robotics Inc. in Danbury, Conn., would rather be remembered as the father of the home robot. "Common sense tells you it's got to end up a bigger market than factory robots," he says.

Don't expect the Smiths and Joneses to turn their housekeeping chores over to a robot soon. The first model—which Engelberger has promised to his wife, Margaret, even though she's not crazy about the idea—won't roll off an assembly line until 30 months after Engelberger amasses at least \$5 million to finish development. "The clock starts ticking when I get the money," he says.

People who know Engelberger figure he'll pull it off. "Joe is a very charismatic guy," says Brian R. Carlisle, president of robot maker Adept Technology Inc. in San Jose, Calif. "He's really able to make you believe in his visions." Just ask his kids. Daughter Gay, age 41, is HelpMate's marketing director, and son Jeff, 38, is an engineer at Adept Technology. "When you grow up with someone like him," Gay says, "how could you not want to get into this business?" Investors also are under Engelberger's spell. In January, 1996, HelpMate's initial public offering was a sellout, even though the company had an accumulated deficit of more than \$13 million.

Why are so many people rooting for Engelberger? Because without him, Detroit auto workers might still be welding and painting cars by hand. Today's robot industry stems from a 1956 cocktail party in Westport, Conn., where science-fiction fan Engelberger met inventor George Devol. When Devol mentioned he had applied for a patent on a punch-card-controlled mechanical arm for doing repetitive jobs in factories, Engelberger was hooked.

He persuaded his employer, Consolidated Controls Co., to buy Devol's patent. The first prototype dubbed Unimate, was finished in 1959 and went to work unloading a die-casting machine in a General Motors Corp. factory. But two years later, Consolidated lost interest and told Engleberger to close his shop. "I went to Barnes & Noble and bought six books on finance—and earned my MBA over the weekend," he quips. On Monday, he proposed a spin-off and was given four months to find a backer. He did, and Unimation Inc. was born.

Sputtering. During the 1960s, Engleberger fought an uphill battle to persuade skeptical U.S. manufacturers to employ his programmable arms. He got a warmer reception in Japan—and Japanese robot makers quickly rose to world domination. Among Japanese managers, Engelberger is "a legendary figure," says Shikageaki Yanai, a researcher at the Japan Robot Assn.

Unimation held its own against the Japanese, but in 1983 its cash-strapped owner, Condec Corp., sold the company to Westinghouse Electric Corp. for \$107 million. "They picked a great time to sell," notes Engleberger. America's U.S. robot business soon sputtered, after dozens of companies jumped into the market and sold some systems that didn't live up to promises. Sales peaked in 1984 at \$484 million, then headed south.

Engleberger had hoped Westinghouse would see an opportunity in home robots. When it didn't, he quit and bought a 62-foot, \$800,000 sailboat with part of his \$3 million take from Unimation's sale. He planned to enjoy life as a gentleman of leisure. That lasted for two months. "I got bored pretty quick," he admits. In late 1984, he formed HelpMate, initially called Transitions Research Corp.

To pave the way for home robots, Engelberger decided to use hospitals as a test bed. In 1988, he sold his first medical unit to Danbury Hospital, which now has two. They roam the hallways running errands—delivering medications, meals, X-rays, and patients' records. Handling these chores to machines frees more time for nurses and orderlies to concentrate on caring for patients, says HelpMate President Thomas K. Sweeny.

Word of HelpMate's robots is spreading. Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas has 4 machines, with 11 more on order. All told, 144 have been hired by 85 hospitals in the U.S. Canada, 18 in Japan, and 10 in Europe. Purchased outright, the robots cost \$110,000, so most are rented for \$4 to \$6 an hour.

Outwardly, the 4-foot-6-inch robots resemble the box-on-wheels systems that carry the mail in some offices. But there's a crucial difference: A HelpMate doesn't follow a fixed track, such as a wire in the floor. Instead, its electronic memory contains a floor map of the hospital. When summoned by radio or pointed to a location on a built-in video screen, the robot's microprocessor brain calculates the quickest way to get there. En route, the robot uses infrared and ultraviolet beams to dodge people, food carts, and gurneys in busy corridors, and it summons elevators and opens doors with radio signals.

Sweeny says large hospitals can economically justify one HelpMate for every 100 beds,