

Federal Government, 6 percent have been implemented, 17 percent have been renovated, and only 65 percent of the systems have even been assessed. A spokesman for the GIGA firm of Cambridge MA, that specializes in this issue, said: "They're not on a time schedule that looks like it's going to be doable." I need not remind my colleagues that the clock is ticking.

Be assured that in the year 2000, we will be blamed if we have not addressed the problem. And rightly so. Cosponsored by six other Senators, my bill, S. 22, will create a commission to see that the problem is fixed and increase the lagging private sector awareness of this crisis.

I ask that the text of the Washington Post article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

GOVERNMENT SAID TO MOVE TOO SLOWLY ON
YEAR 2000 COMPUTER PROBLEM
(By Rajiv Chandrasekaran)

The federal government could face a partial computer crash in the year 2000 because it is moving too slowly to fix its machines so they will understand dates that don't begin with '19,' according to a growing number of technology specialists.

Of the nearly 4,500 "mission-critical" computer systems the government needs to repair—which include those that handle defense, air traffic control and income tax functions—only 6 percent have been fixed, according to an Office of Management and Budget report that will be released at a House subcommittee hearing today.

About 35 percent of those computers needing repairs have not even undergone a systems analysis, the first and simplest step in the renovation process, the report said.

"They're not on a time schedule that looks like it's going to be doable," said Ann K. Coffou, a research director at Giga Information Group, a Cambridge, Mass., industry research firm that specializes in so-called year 2000 issues. "They're suffering from 'analysis paralysis.' There's too much work to be done . . . and at this point in the game, it's very, very distressing."

Most large computer systems use a two-digit dating system that assumes 1 and 9 are the first two digits of the year. Without specialized reprogramming, the systems will think the year 2000—or 00—is 1900, a glitch that is expected to make most of them go haywire unless the problem is fixed.

For the government, the year 2000 problem could result in computers that come to a sudden halt and others that generate erroneous data, such as wrong Medicare checks or tax bills, computer experts say. In a worst-case scenario, computers that control military defense systems or sensitive communications between federal agencies could be rendered inoperable, some specialists warn.

Thomas D. Oleson, a year 2000 computer analyst at International Data Corp., a consulting firm in Framingham, Mass., characterized the government's situation as "way behind the eight ball." Fixing the government's computers on time, he said, "is nearing the point of impossibility."

Oleson and other industry analysts expect the federal computer systems that handle the government's most critical functions to be fixed before the Dec. 31, 1999, deadline. But many other systems, including some that perform significant tasks for federal employees and ordinary people, could still be in the electronic repair shop in 2000, they warn.

"It's become increasingly clear that agencies are not going to be able to correct everything before the year 2000," said Joel C. Willemssen, the director of information resources management at the General Accounting Office, the watchdog arm of Congress. "We're going to have to start making priorities among all the systems we view as critical."

The specialists said it is too early to identify specific systems that might not be reprogrammed in time, but they said those would become clearer later this year as agencies begin focusing their efforts.

In its report, which was produced at the behest of a congressional committee, the OMB maintains that the progress of federal agencies is generally on schedule and that the agencies "have made a good start in addressing the year 2000 problem."

Of the 7,649 computer systems in the executive branch other than the Social Security Administration, 21 percent—or 1,598—already comply with year 2000 requirements. An additional 9 percent will be fully replaced and 8 percent will be scrapped, the report said.

At Social Security, long hailed as the federal agency that has been most attentive to year 2000 problems, 71 percent of its systems don't need to be fixed. Of those that do need repairing, half have been fixed, the report said.

The report estimates the cost of renovating computers throughout the government at \$2.8 billion, a \$500 million increase from an estimate released by the OMB in February. OMB officials said yesterday that figure is expected to cross the \$3 billion mark and could eventually grow to as much as \$5 billion.

"There's still a lot of work to be done, but I think we're on track," said Sally Katzen, OMB's director of information and regulatory affairs, who has been spearheading the government's year 2000 efforts.

The report identifies the Agriculture, Education, Justice and Transportation departments as those that have about half their systems or more left to analyze. No department, except for Interior and Veterans Affairs, has more than 25 percent of its systems renovated.

At the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has 206 computer systems, 115 need to be repaired. Although the department is halfway through analyzing those 115 systems, it has only renovated 2 percent of them, the report said.

At the Defense Department, which has almost 4,000 systems, by far the most of any government agency, more than 2,700 of them need to be fixed. The agency is only 23 percent done with renovating the systems, and only 8 percent of them actually have been tested and are considered fully fixed, according to the document.

The government's progress is expected to come under fire from members of the House Science Committee and the Government Reform and Oversight Committee, which are holding a joint hearing into the matter today, congressional aides said. In addition to questioning the pace of repair work, committee leaders will criticize several agencies' schedules for repairs, which call for finishing work in November and December 1999.

"They haven't left themselves with a margin for error in case something goes wrong," said Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-Md.), chairwoman of the Science Committee's technology subcommittee.

Committee members also will probe whether any government agencies are now buying software that is not year 2000 compliant, aides said.

STATE OF REPAIR—STATUS OF MISSION-CRITICAL SYSTEMS BEING REPAIRED AT SELECTED AGENCIES

Agency	Number of systems	Assessment percent complete	Renovation percent complete	Implementation percent complete
Agriculture	469	41	0	0
Commerce	162	75	7	5
Defense	2,752	64	23	8
Education	7	30	0	0
HUD	115	50	2	2
Justice	118	52	2	0
DOT	132	50	10	0
NASA	211	75	2	1
All federal agencies	4,493	65	17	6

Source: Office of Management and Budget. •

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF HEMPFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to commend some students from Landisville, PA, for their outstanding effort in the We the People. . . . The Citizens and the Constitution national finals.

In this competition, 20 students from Hempfield High School participated in a simulated congressional hearing. Testifying as constitutional experts, they argued points of law before a panel of judges. By all accounts, they demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the American constitutional government.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Paul Brewer, Lauren Charles, Benjamin Coons, Andrew Fergusson, Michael Hollinger, Noah Hunt, Derrick Karimi, Rebecca Kinsey, Benjamin Kornfield, Nathaniel Kraft, Rachel Moore, Derick Munday, Elizabeth Myers, Megan Newcomer, Alison Miebanck, Jessica Petocz, Stella Reno, Melissa Sanders, David Stairs, and Brandon Zeigler, and their teacher Elaine Savukas for their outstanding performance. I urge these young people to use the knowledge they acquired from this experience to continue upholding the principles that have made this country great. •

CHILDREN'S DENTAL HEALTH

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, Disraeli once described the youth of a nation as, the trustees of posterity. I interpret that to mean that the future promise of any country can be directly measured by the present prospects of its young people. Whatever we invest today in promoting and protecting our youth will bring a high return in the future.

For that reason, I am pleased that the Senate has taken some first steps to address the growing problem of uninsured children.

I have to say I am still astounded by the fact that this great Nation could allow 10 million children to go without health insurance. Just think about it. At a time when the economy is sound and unemployment is at a 23-year low, one in seven of America's children lack a basic protection that every one of us enjoys.

Uninsured children are less likely to be fully immunized against preventable

illnesses, or to receive care for chronic conditions and injuries. And usually whatever care they receive takes place in a hospital emergency room—one of the most expensive settings possible.

As we consider how best to extend health insurance coverage to this important segment of the population, I want to call my colleagues' attention to one aspect of this problem that is often overlooked. I am speaking about the oral health of children.

For some reason, many of us often fail to realize that oral health is an integral part of a person's overall health. Tooth decay and serious infections are just some of the chronic health problems that can result when oral health is ignored. At the same time, there is a strong relationship between oral health and other medical conditions that manifest symptoms in the mouth. Regular dental check-ups, or example, provide an early warning system for diabetes, certain forms of cancer, and immune disorders like AIDS.

According to the U.S. Public Health Service, dental and oral diseases may well be the most prevalent—and preventable—conditions affecting children. And while we have seen improvement overall, certain groups of children continue to suffer more than their share of oral health problems, primarily because of their limited access to oral health services. Poor children—usually minority, migrant, and many in rural communities—are the ones most seriously affected.

You might ask "doesn't Medicaid help these children?" It should, if they happen to be eligible. But while Medicaid accounts for about 80 percent of public funds spent for oral health, only about 1 percent of Medicaid funds are spent on dental care. And as we have heard, many of the uninsured children are in working poor families that are just above the Medicaid cut-off for eligibility. These children have no protection whatsoever.

The sad irony is that dental care embodies the very qualities that make for a good health care system. Unlike medical coverage, which is triggered by illness, dental coverage emphasizes prevention. How important is that? According to the National Institute of Dental Research, every dollar spent on preventive dental care saves \$4 in treatment costs.

And dental coverage favors primary care over more expensive specialized treatment. Regular checkups mean your local dentist can catch and treat problems before they require a specialist.

One recent study found that persons with dental coverage are almost twice as likely to visit a dentist, and more than 70 percent of those covered by insurance have annual checkups and receive preventive care.

All of which is to say, dental coverage for children is not only good social policy; it is good economic policy as well.

If we truly want to extend basic health protection to our children, I

urge my colleagues to include dental health coverage in any final legislation we send to the President.●

TRIBUTE TO PAUL STAUDENMAIER

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Paul D. Staudenmaier, executive director of the Boys and Girls Club of Duluth, MN. On September 13, 1997, he will retire with over 21 years of dedicated service.

Paul's career with the Boys Clubs began in Chicago over 46 years ago. In his teens, he was headed for a gang fight, when a member of the Chicago Boys Club urged him to come to the area club. He started as a games room worker at the former Harper Chicago Boys Club on the south side of Chicago and progressed through many different positions in the Chicago area clubs. He was program director at the Woodlawn Boys Club, unit director at the Lathrop Boys Club on the north side, and unit director at the Valentine Boys Club in the old neighborhood of the late Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Paul received his masters degree in education administration with the help of a Boys Club Scholarship from New York University. He also served in the army in the Korean conflict, married Fran, his wife, and had four sons.

In 1977, when Paul became executive director of the Boys Club of Duluth, the club was floundering and needed strong leadership. The club had less than \$500 in the bank, and over \$4,000 in unpaid bills. Housed in an old church building, it also needed a new boiler. Through the generous efforts of the United Way of Duluth, Paul secured a new boiler and from then on, changes occurred for the better.

By 1980 the club was changing to have memberships for boys and girls. It took 10 years before the national organization gave the recognition to become the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Paul's many contributions have included helping to form the Help a Boy and Help A Girl scholarship which has been a very successful program. In 1982, he formed the Mighty-Mites for 4- to 5-year old children, a summer program for working mothers and in 1984, the Summer Fun Bunch for children, ages 6 to 12 years old. In 1985, he started the Operating Endowment Fund which is now the Boys and Girls Club of Duluth Foundation with assets of over \$400,000.

One of the highlights of Paul's career came in 1992 when a joint partnership was formed with the Duluth school district at the Lincoln Park School, located just a few blocks from the club. The Lincoln Park neighborhood has a ratio of 70 to 80 percent of single parent families and now has become a youth and family center that serves approximately 800 youth.

It offers community swimming and gym classes for parents and children, and has a computer center for use after school hours for youth and parents, and

offers many other youth and family programs. The program at the Lincoln School has been so successful that the existing club will be converted into a full service teen center. Paul's ability to look ahead has helped the club to form a strategic planning committee. One of its goals is to work with the local school district to form more joint ventures at other schools in other areas of the city.

Paul Staudenmaier's contributions over the years are impressive and noteworthy, and it is an honor for me to pay tribute to this remarkable and dedicated man. As family, friends, and colleagues gather to honor Paul on September 13, 1997, I join them in conveying my heartiest congratulations.

It is a privilege for me to join in honoring his distinguished career of service to others. As you celebrate this milestone, all the best on this occasion and I extend my warmest wishes to Paul for a well-deserved retirement, filled with continued good health and happiness.●

IN MEMORY OF COACH JAMES G. LILLY

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I rise to take a moment to pay tribute to a very special West Virginian, Coach James G. Lilly of Oak Hill, who recently passed away after coaching the Oak Hill Red Devils for 27 years.

Coach Lilly was a dedicated high school basketball coach and a true humanitarian. He retired in 1989 ranking third on the State's all-time high school winning list, with a career record of 591-291. Coach Lilly led the Oak Hill Red Devils to two class AAA State championships in 1984 and 1989, and his Red Devils were runners-up in the 1969 and 1986 tournaments.

However, there was much more to this three-time coach of the year than just winning basketball games. Jim Lilly tirelessly worked to fulfill many of his players' human needs. He gave generously of himself, looking out for his players in the southern coalfields of West Virginia.

Coach Lilly became a father figure to hundreds of young teens throughout his 38-year career. "He knew that certain kids needed certain things, a little extra food or maybe an extra dollar . . . he looked out for you and he was very giving . . . my dad died when I was 9 and he was the most pivotal older male in my life," said Sam Calloway, a former player and now coach.

He was a man of dignity, a man of class, a man of compassion, and he will be deeply missed by the community and coaching profession. Lilly's dignity was not only displayed through his life, but through his players' lives. In six State tournament appearances, the Oak Hill Red Devils won five sportsmanship trophies in the eighties. "Sportsmanship was a direct reflection of the coach," said Calloway, "and when we were on the floor, we represented him."