is almost completely open to the public. It is more than just Congress' library, it is the nation's source of knowledge.

This year we have been marking the Library's 200th anniversary. It comes as no surprise that the centerpiece of this year's Bicentennial celebration is the Local Legacies Project, a volunteer project that celebrates America's history, culture, and folklore. With this exhibit the Library will showcase important events, places, and people from around the nation—things that help define who we are as Americans and what this country is all about.

I am proud that five projects from across New York State which I designated have been included as part of the Local Legacies Project. They are the Little Falls Canal Celebration, Winter Olympics at Lake Placid (Olympic Regional Development Authority), Summer at Jones Beach (New York State Parks), ''Immigrant Life in New York'' (Lower East Side Tenement Museum), and the Allentown Arts Festival. I believe that these events, along with those other projects nominated by my colleagues from the New York Congressional Delegation, represent the diversity and rich history that is New York State.

The Lower East Side Tenement museum shows how New York City's large and diverse immigrant culture lived upon beginning their new lives in America. Jones Beach represents the many recreation opportunities our state offers and how families spend time together. The Little Falls Canal Celebration is about the history of our State's industrial development and the pride a local community has taken in that history. Were it not for the Erie Canal, New York would not be the Empire State. Lake Placid, home of two Winter Olympics is about New York's rich sports history. It also is a showcase for the beauty and majesty of the Adirondack Mountains. Finally, the Allentown Arts Festival is about our commitment to the arts, something which can be seen across the State but especially in Allentown.

It was one of the great and inspired choices of our predecessors in the Congress to purchase Thomas Jefferson's personal library, and thereafter establish the Library of Congress. As New Yorkers, with our Public Library, we truly understand the eminence of the Library of Congress. It is the largest research library in this country, and indeed the world. The Local Legacies Project is a fitting way to celebrate this great treasure. The Library is about preserving and disseminating knowledge about many things, but especially about this great nation. The Local Legacies project is about commemorating and showcasing that knowledge.●

THE MATCHMAKERS

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, when journalists and political scientists write about the activities here, they often prepare articles about how a bill becomes a law. That is an interesting study, but it is only half of the story. In fact, it is equally interesting to see how a law becomes a program—how words on the law books are transformed into a working program that delivers services to our constituents.

The key to that process is people. Ultimately, someone has to take responsibility for carrying out the laws we craft here. Today I want to recognize a group of people who are aggressively working to give life to the HUBZone program we passed in 1997.

The HUBZone program seeks to use the Government's purchasing power to encourage economic growth and job creation in the Nation's most intransigent areas of poverty and unemployment. These areas often present the greatest challenge because they lack a strong customer base.

As a result, small businesses tend not to locate in these areas, preferring to set up their operations in more prosperous areas that have an established stream of customer traffic. The HUBZone program seeks to offset this imbalance by making the Government a customer to firms willing to invest in these hard-to-reach communities.

Over two years have passed since the HUBZone program was signed into law, but progress has been very slow. Recently the Small Business Administration certified the 1,000th HUBZone small business concern, a major milestone. However, the need is much greater. Without a large base of certified firms, the Government will not have enough participating companies to do business on the scale we envisioned in writing the program.

Because of this lack of certified companies, some agencies are throwing up their hands and opting not to carry out the HUBZone law. Without enough vendors to bid on contracts, some agencies are letting this tremendous new resource sit idle.

Defense Department agencies in the New England States have proved an exception to that rule. The Northeast Regional Council, which comprises small business officers from Defense agencies and Procurement Technical Assistance Centers, along with defense contractors large and small, created a special High Performance Team dubbed ''The Matchmakers'' to identify problems in implementing the HUBZone program and to work aggressively to solve them.

The Matchmakers found six components that were mismatched (''the hexa-mismatch problem''): contract requirements, suppliers, commodities, agency databases, education and benefits under the program, and the HUBZones themselves. For example, commodities to be purchased were not matched with suppliers who could provide them, and those suppliers were not necessarily matched to HUBZone areas that would make them eligible to participate.

Having distilled the problem to its most basic elements, the Matchmakers are now setting out to track down suppliers who could fill the agencies' procurement needs, identify those that are located in HUBZones, educate them about the program benefits, and get them to apply for certification.

Mr. President, this kind of aggressive action is exactly what is necessary to transform the HUBZone Act from mere words on a page into a program that helps real people and communities. Someday, when the HUBZone program is delivering benefits and creating jobs for people who currently do not have them, it will be essential to remember the people who made it possible. So that their names are not forgotten, I ask to include in the RECORD a list of the members of the Matchmakers High Performance Team, and I call the attention of my colleagues to their leadership and hard work.

Richard S. Alexander, Market Development Center, Bangor, ME

Ronald R. Belden, Kollsman Inc., Merrimack, NH

Deborah Bode, Kaman Aerospace Corporation, Bloomfield, CT

Ira M. Brand, Sanders-Lockheed Martin, Nashua, NH

Cynthia Busch, Market Development Center, Bangor, ME

Sean Crean, Small Business Administration, Augusta, ME

Carl E. Cromer, Defense Contact Management Command, Hartford, CT

Janette Fasano, Small Business Administration, Boston, MA

Joseph M. Flynn, New Hampshire Office of Business and Industrial Development, Concord, NH

John Forcucci, BBN Corporation, Cambridge, MA

Benita Fortner, Raytheon Company, Lexington, MA

Len Green, Massachusetts Small Business Development Center, Salem, MA

Keith Hubbard, Small Business Administration, Bedford, MA

Maridee N. Kirwin, GEO-Centers, Inc., Newton Center, MA

Gregory Lawson, State of Vermont Department of Economic Development, Montpelier, VT

Ken Lewis, Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation, Providence, RI

John H. McMullen, General Dynamics Government Services Corporation, Needham Heights, MA

David J. Rego, Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division Newport, Newport, RI

Barbara A. Riley, Textron Systems, Wilmington, MA

Michael Robinson, Massachusetts Procurement Technical Assistance Center, Amherst, MA

Philip R. Varney, Defense Contract Management Command, Boston, MA

Arlene M. Vogel, Connecticut Procurement Technical Assistance Center, New London, CT●

GEORGIA RESEARCH ALLIANCE HELPS CONVERT A VISION INTO REALITY

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, ten years ago the business, government and academic leaders in the state of Georgia had a vision. Their vision was to cultivate and develop a robust technology-driven economy and to make

Georgia's high-tech industry one of the best in the nation. I'm pleased to report that this vision is a reality today. Georgia is now the nation's leader in generating high-tech jobs and Atlanta is the undisputed high-tech capital of the Southeast! I'd like to pay tribute to the men and women of Georgia for their role in making these monumental achievements possible.

One of the leading organizations that is responsible for advancing Georgia's high-tech economy is the Georgia Research Alliance. The Alliance's mission is to develop Georgia's high-tech economy by enabling the states's research universities to become powerful engines of economic growth. The Alliance has carried out its mission over the past ten years by strategically investing $240 million in State and Federal funding and $65 million in matching funds from private sector firms, like Bell South, Merial Corporation and Georgia Power. These investments are paying big dividends. First, Georgia has utilized over $600 million in Federal grants and contracts for building a premier high-tech research infrastructure through focused investments in the State's research universities, creating endowments for eminent scholars, building state-of-the-art research facilities and equipping the State's research laboratories. The Alliance has also been responsible for creating a high-tech, business friendly environment that has created new businesses from the research findings developed in the State's universities and enticed eminent scholars to relocate to Georgia.

Another key achievement of the Alliance is growing high-tech jobs in the state. Since the Alliance began serving Georgia just ten years ago, the number of high-tech jobs in the state has more than doubled. These exceptional achievements have made Georgia the national leader in high-tech job growth and allowed Georgia to gain worldwide recognition for its ability to craft a state-of-the-art technology-based economy.

It is the efforts of many individuals, researchers and scholars, working with and for the Alliance, that have led to the successes this organization has attained. The Alliance has been responsible for attracting some of the best researchers and scholars in the world to help build Georgia's premier high-tech infrastructure. For example, Dr. Julia Hilliard, an Alliance Eminent Scholar in molecular biotechnology at Georgia State University, has come to Georgia with an interest in preventing the spread of herpes-B, which is one of the most feared occupational hazards in biomedical science. Dr. Rafi Ahmed at the Emory University School of Medicine is working to develop a vaccine that will permit the human immune system to respond with greater vigor when encountering a previously encountered pathogen. Included in this cutting-edge organization are world renowned researchers like Dr. Rao Tummala of the Georgia Institute of Technology, whose interests are the next generation electronic packaging, integral passive components, ultra high-density substrate technologies. These are only a few of the many dedicated researchers and scholars who are helping to shape Georgia's high-tech economy for the 21st century and are ensuring that Georgia becomes an even stronger world-class leader in high-tech development.

There are many others who are working on notable projects, from agricultural biotechnology to water and air quality enhancements to technology-based learning, to e-commerce and wireless communication. All of the Eminent Scholars who have chosen Georgia to undertake their research do so for one reason—the strategic course Georgia has chosen to make its high-tech economy world class by the year 2010.

The major drive in developing Georgia's technology economic sector has been the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars to establish new, leading-edge research programs, especially those involving collaboration between academic and industrial scientists and engineers. These investments have gone to developing research at Georgia's universities and have resulted in tremendous advances in technology related discoveries. These successes are continuing today by investments in people, laboratory construction and specialized instrumentation in support of collaborative research and development.

This year the Alliance is expected to invest an additional $34 million to continue the progress being made to develop Georgia's technology-based economy. This effort includes $29.5 million for laboratory construction in support of collaborative research and development conducted by eminent researchers. Another $3.75 million will be used to fund endowments that will be used to recruit five additional Eminent Scholars for Georgia. The remaining $750,000 will be spent to continue the Alliance's highly successful Technology Partnerships which encourage new relationships with industry and assist in the commercialization of university-based research.

One of the highly promising projects that is being considered for future development is a project at the University of Georgia to add world-class and cutting edge animal genomics technology to Georgia's research and business sectors. For another project, it is envisioned that a team of collaborating Eminent Scholars from Albany State University and Georgia State University will be researching solutions on how to effectively deal with water scarcity problems. To help combat global infectious diseases, a collaborative team of respected scholars from Emory University, the Medical College of Georgia, University of Georgia, Georgia State and Geogia Tech will create a unique research program which will lead to the development and commercialization of new vaccines, diagnostics and drugs to prevent and treat infectious diseases that threaten the health of the world's population and livestock. This is only a sample of the extraordinary projects that are envisioned for this year. Just wait until next year. The advancements made by these projects will no doubt create even more exciting high-tech initiatives in the future.

The Alliance, through its hard work and dedicated people, has received worldwide recognition for its achievements and is prepared more than ever before to attract and retain some of the best researchers in the world. The Alliance has already been responsible for generating over 80,000 new jobs since 1990, and they are creating more jobs than ever through the formation of new technology-based companies. These companies are being formed almost daily in Georgia by converting research technology developed in university and industry laboratories into new commercial applications. One example is AviGenics, Inc., a development-stage company formed to commercialize the results of novel laboratory technologies in chicken transgenesis discovered at The University of Georgia. The company's avian transgenesis platform is being used to improve poultry agronomic traits and helping the pharmaceutical industry by producing high volumes of pharmaceutically-important proteins in eggs. Another successful high-tech upstart is the Digital Furnace Corporation. Formed in mid-1998, Digital Furnace is a spin-off from the Broadband Telecommunications Center led by Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Scholar John Limb, who successfully developed broadband technology to interconnect and automate the entire home. These enterprises are benefitting directly from Georgia's investment in new, state-of-the-art laboratories that the Alliance helped to build.

Even established major information technology companies are being attracted to Georgia by the presence of our strong science and technology programs and the state's commitment to growing the pool of eminent scholars. Today companies like Lucent Technologies are seeking to capitalize on Georgia's high-tech infrastructure. Recently, Lucent Technologies chose Atlanta to be home for its new Wireless Laboratory. The decision was based largely on its ability to work in close partnership with Georgia's great researchers and the Alliance's commitment to establish an eminent scholar chair and invest in a wireless systems laboratory at Georgia Tech. These investments are resulting in Georgia Tech's and Lucent's researchers working in partnership to further develop wireless communication capabilities. This partnership is also helping to bridge the gap between a company's problems and the expertise available at our research universities which, in

turn, is resulting in high-tech job creation and retention for the state of Georgia.

The work of the Alliance has only begun and they have great plans to build on their current successes by creating a stronger technology infrastructure in the State in the future. Their goal, as it has been in the past, is to make Georgia's technology economic sector one of the top five in the nation by the year 2010. The outstanding successes of the men and women of the Alliance have already proven that they are capable of achieving this goal. Based on the successes they have already achieved, I believe they will reach their goal sooner than expected. Ladies and gentleman of the Georgia Research Alliance, I am very grateful for your contributions and I am looking forward to your continued successes. Thank you very much for making Georgia a world class leader in technology development and for making Georgia's technology economy one of the best in the nation.●

THE IMPACT OF OSTEOPOROSIS

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I'd like to take a few moments to address a health issue of critical importance to Americans, especially older women. Osteoporosis affects 28 million Americans, 80 percent of whom are women. Nearly one in every two women and one in every eight men over age 50 will experience an osteoporotic fracture in his or her lifetime. This disease measurably impact the ability of many older Americans to maintain the independence and mobility so integral to mental well-being.

Osteoporosis is estimated to cost the United States care system $14 billion annually. In my home state of Iowa, it is estimated that $2.9 billion will be spent over the next 20 years as a result of hip, wrist and vetebral fractures. Annual costs are expected to increase from $76 million in 1995 to more than $229 million in 2015.

According to the Iowa Department of Elder Affairs, Iowa is the state with the highest proportion of people considered to be the ''oldest old'' in the country. Twenty percent are 80 years of age and over. The people in this age segment are more frequently women. They are usually living alone; and they are probably the persons with the lowest incomes.

One of the most sobering facts is that osteoporosis is largely preventable. Prevention is a key element in fighting the disease, because while there are numerous treatments for osteoporosis, there is no cure. According to the National Osteoporosis Foundation, there are four ways an individual can prevent osteoporosis. First, maintain a balanced daily diet rich in calcium and vitamin D. Participate in weight-bearing exercise. Do not smoke or drink excessively. And finally, when appropriate, have your bone density tested and take any physician-prescribed medications. All this to say, osteoporosis is a disease which we in the Senate cannot afford to take lightly.

The National Osteoporosis Foundation has declared May to be National Osteoporosis Prevention Month. In my capacity as an honorary member of the foundation's board of trustees, I am glad to have the opportunity to come to the floor to raise the issue of osteoporosis and speak on the need for continued vigilance in battling this disease.

In addition to being National Osteoporosis Prevention Month, May also marks a one-year anniversary for a special group in Iowa. In May 1999, a group of Newton, Iowa, residents formed the Newton Support Group under the leadership of Peg Bovenkamp and with the help of Skiff Medical Center. The Newton group is the first Iowa support network affiliated with the National Osteoporosis Foundation. Today, the members of the Newton Support Group are participating in Newton's Senior Citizen's Health Fair. I wish them success as they provide information to older Iowans about osteoporosis prevention and treatment. It is my sincere hope that in coming years we will see similar groups form in other parts of my great state and throughout the region.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have championed effort to increase awareness and research funding for osteoporosis. In the 102nd Congress, I introduced legislation to increase research at the Arthritis Institute, form a research center on osteoporosis, and create a Health and Human Services interagency council to set priorities for osteoporosis research.

More recently, I cosponsored legislation which passed as part of the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997. The Bone Mass Measurement Coverage Standardization Act, as included in the BBA, provides Medicare reimbursement for bone mass density tests for vulnerable beneficiaries. This benefit took effect July 1, 1998. And, yesterday I sent a letter to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) requesting information and the most recent data possible on program utilization.

Osteoporosis deeply affects the lives of older Americans, mostly women. And, it is preventable if healthy lifestyle choices are made at a young age. As we recognize National Osteoporosis Prevention Month, I would commend the National Osteoporosis Foundation, the Strong Women Inside and Out coalition, Peg Bovenkamp and the Newton Support Group, and all those working to raise awareness of the disease. It is my sincere hope that someday in the not too distant future, I can again come to the floor with news of a cure for osteoporosis. Until that time, I will continue supporting efforts to eradicate this devastating disease.●

THE HISTORIC WOMEN'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY BUILDING PRESERVATION ACT

● Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I rise to announce that I have added my name as a cosponsor to S. 2581, the Historic Women's Colleges and University Building Preservation Act, which supports the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at seven historically women's public colleges or universities. One of the colleges eligible under this bill is Georgia College and State University, which is located in Milledgeville, Georgia. This campus was founded in 1889 as the sister institution to Georgia Tech. At the time, its emphasis was on preparing young women for teaching or industrial careers.

Georgia College and State University has grown significantly over the years and is now the state's designated liberal arts university, with a mission of combining the educational experiences typical of esteemed private liberal arts colleges with the affordability of public education. The school serves as a residential learning community with an emphasis on undergraduate education and offers selected graduate programs as well.

Several historic buildings comprise the campus which is located in the heart of the historic district of the city, which served as my state's capital for much of the 19th Century. The former Governor's mansion, the old Baldwin County Courthouse, and several historic residence halls are all candidates for the $10 million proposed in this legislation.

Mr. President, the schools which would receive funding under S. 2581 serve as a reminder of the struggle women went through to obtain access to higher education in our Nation. It is important that we do not allow these campuses to fade into history. I encourage all of my colleagues in the Senate and House to fully support this important legislation.●

DRUG COURTS IN THE YEAR 2000

● Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I want to recognize Drug Courts and highlight the invaluable role they play in our Nation's war on drugs. As I have done at this time of the year for the past two years, I take this opportunity to call my colleagues' attention to the significant contribution Drug Courts make. Above all, I want to take this opportunity to once again recognize and applaud the dedicated professionals who have made our Nation's Drug Courts the successes they are today.

As our Drug Courts enter their eleventh year of operation, they are as important as ever in our Nation's battle against drug abuse and the devastating impact drugs have on our Nation and its families. Over the past year 100-plus new Drug Courts have been established throughout the country, bringing the