

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENTITLEMENT AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements other mandatory programs not yet enacted	184,908	168,049
Total current level 2	1,281,223	1,290,973	1,042,456
Total budget resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	-4,277	44
Over budget resolution	2,873

¹This is an estimate of discretionary funding based on a full year calculation of the continuing resolution that expires November 13, 1995. It includes all appropriation bills except Military Construction, which was signed into law October 3, 1995.

²In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,275 million in budget authority and \$1,504 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

CUTS TO CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS

• Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, on September 13, 1994, after 6 years of gridlock, President Clinton signed the toughest, smartest crime bill in American history. Rejecting the stale political debates that doomed earlier efforts, the Violent Crime Control Act [VCCA] offers a balanced approach to fighting crime—one that combines policing, prevention, and punishment.

In 1 year, the VCCA has made a difference. More police are on the beat. "Three strikes and you're out" is the law of the land. Interstate domestic violence, stalking and harassing are Federal offenses. Assault weapons can no longer be manufactured. States and cities have more resources to build boot camps. Law enforcement agencies across America have greater tools to implement drug courts, upgrade criminal record histories, and incarcerate violent offenders and keep them off the streets.

If we keep the promises we made to the American people 1 year ago when the Crime Act was passed, we will continue to have more police on the streets, more prisons to lock up violent offenders, and fewer neighborhoods where the streets remain empty and doors stay shut.

But just as new evidence indicates that violent crime among teenagers and young adults is skyrocketing, this Congress seems ready to break those promises. Unless we act now to stop young people from choosing a life of crime, the beginning of the 21st century could bring levels of violent crime to our communities that far exceed what we now experience. The programs created by the 1994 Crime Act are a critically important component in halting the advance of violence and crime. We need to ask at this critical junction: Will we build on the progress in the fight against crime, or will we let the ground we have gained slip away?

The crime control priorities funded in the fiscal year 1996 Commerce,

Justice appropriations bill offer the Nation a very mixed message in answer to this question. Token programs are saved, but the majority of proven and effective crime prevention efforts are slashed or eliminated then tossed into a block grant with vague promises of being able to achieve similar levels of crime prevention.

This structure of priorities seems almost hypocritical for a Congress that is bent on reducing spending by eliminating waste in inefficiency. I share that goal, which is why I believe that crime prevention pays. Crime control costs the American people approximately \$90 billion a year. Only a small amount of funding on crime prevention goes a long way in reducing incidences of crime and the costs of crime on our society.

On a positive note, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program thankfully survived the slash-and-block attacks on crime control. Law enforcement officials have told me of the success they have had as a result of these funds. Drug enforcement task forces, improved law enforcement technology, the DARE Program, domestic violence intervention and countless other valuable antidrug and anticrime efforts have been possible, in part, through funding available under the Byrne Program. I quote from an officer on the front line in my home State of Iowa, "The assistance we have received by way of the Edward Byrne grants has been the key to our approach in fighting drug violators."

On the other hand, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS], the cornerstone of the first year of crime fighting efforts, was eliminated by the committee. Under this funding bill that came to the floor, services provided by the COPS Program would have been forced to compete for scarce resources with other crime prevention programs such as programs for delinquent and at-risk youth, gang resistance programs and many other community and school-based initiatives to keep kids from turning to a life of crime. The end result of course, would be less money for all crime prevention efforts.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the proposal to eliminate the COPS Program is the loss of local control. Proponents traditionally argue that block grants increase local control. The crime prevention block grant proposed in the Commerce, State, Justice funding bill does no such thing. This initiative replaces a highly successful program that responds to public desire for an increased police presence with a program that merely gives money to State governments that may keep up to 15 percent before distributing the remainder to local governments. Allowed uses for the funding are expanded to include not just additional funding for more cops on the beat, but also for procurement of equipment and prosecution. This is a significant departure

from the COPS Program which funneled the funding directly to the local law enforcement agencies.

The COPS Program was created as a Federal-local law enforcement partnership, providing grants to local law enforcement agencies to hire 100,000 new officers. With community policing as its base, the program encourages the development of police-citizen cooperation to control crime, maintain order and improve the quality of life in America.

In less than 12 months, this program is ahead of schedule and on target in funding one quarter of the 100,000 cops promised to the American people. As a block grant under the Commerce, State, Justice bill there would be no requirement that even one officer is hired.

The block grant approach to crime prevention invites the abuse of funds the COPS Program was created to eliminate, as well as doing away with effective crime prevention programs that worked hand in hand with community policing initiatives set up under the COPS Program. The priorities delineated in the committee bill were misplaced, creating an ineffective response to our Nation's war against crime and a sad departure from the successful efforts started under the 1994 Violent Crime Control Act. I am happy that the COPS Program was restored during floor consideration and would urge my colleagues to continue their support for crime prevention efforts throughout the budget process.●

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

• Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, October 8 through 14 marks the observance of National Fire Prevention Week. During this week, the Nation focuses its attention on fire safety awareness and education. These preventive efforts play an important part in the protection of our citizens from the devastation of accidental fire. While education is vital to fire prevention, the indispensable crux of our country's fire prevention efforts is the men and women who risk their lives daily to protect their community from harmful fires. These hard working individuals diligently serve the public despite the risks inherent in their profession.

Sadly, these risks sometimes overtake these public servants. Some may remember the terrible tragedy that occurred near Glenwood Springs, CO last year. On Wednesday, July 6, 1994, 14 elite firefighters died when a wildfire exploded up a mountainside. The Nation grieved that loss and we continued to extend our sympathies to the families and individuals affected.

I am especially saddened for the nine young men and women from Oregon who perished in the fire—Bonnie Holtby, Jon Kelso, Tami Bickett, Scott Blecha, Levi Brinkley, Kathi Beck, Rob

Johnson, Terri Hagen, and Doug Dunbar. These fine young men and women represented nearly half of a 20-person crew based in the Central Oregon town of Prineville. But they were not alone; individuals from Idaho, Montana, Georgia, and Colorado also met a tragic fate in the line of duty.

Calling themselves the Hot Shots, these elite firefighters were a special breed. The nine from Prineville came from a region especially susceptible to forest fires. But these Hot Shots were committed to fighting fires all over the country and served in States all over the west, where summer fires can be so dangerous. These young men and women came to Colorado directly from fires in California and Oregon. I know they took pride in being part of a national team and a national effort to protect our homes and communities from the terror of forest fires.

We have lost tremendous potential, hope, and energy with these young firefighters. Nothing can replace the loss of a loved one, but each year in October the Nation pauses to recognize the volunteer and career firefighters who have died in the line of duty. The National Fallen Firefighters Memorial in Emmitsburg, MD serves as a monument to the courage and dedication of these heroic men and women. This weekend families and friends gather together to mourn the loss of these courageous individuals and to commemorate the valiant service of firefighters across the Nation.

As these families collectively grieve, the Nation should share in their grief remembering the sacrifices of firefighters who have lost their lives in the line of duty. As we observe National Fire Prevention week and commemorate the actions of those no longer with us, we should also recognize the courage of our active firefighters who selflessly protect their communities day in and day out. These individuals deserve our recognition, our gratitude, and our highest admiration. ●

MAKING MAJORITY COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I send two resolutions to the desk making majority committee appointments and ask they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 183) making majority party appointments to certain Senate committees for the 104th Congress.

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Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolutions be considered and agreed to en bloc, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions considered and agreed to en bloc are as follows:

S. RES. 183

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following standing committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Appropriations: Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Specter, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Bond, Mr. Gorton, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Mack, Mr. Burns, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Gregg, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Campbell.

Finance: Mr. Roth, Mr. Dole, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Pressler, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Gramm.

S. RES. 184

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the majority party's membership on the following standing committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen:

Agriculture: Mr. Lugar, Mr. Dole, Mr. Helms, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Craig, Mr. Coverdell, Mr. Santorum, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Grassley.

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Gramm, Mr. Shelby, Mr. Bond, Mr. Mack, Mr. Faircloth, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Grams, and Mr. Domenici.

Commerce, Science and Transportation: Mr. Pressler, Mr. Stevens, Mr. McCain, Mr. Burns, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Lott, Mrs. Hutchinson, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Ashcroft, and Mr. Frist.

Governmental Affairs: Mr. Stevens, Mr. Roth, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cochran, Mr. McCain, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown.

SUBSTITUTION OF CONFEREES

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the following changes be made to majority appropriation conferees: H.R. 1868, foreign operations, Senator BENNETT in lieu of Senator GRAMM; H.R. 2002, Transportation, Senator SHELBY in lieu of Senator GRAMM; H.R. 2020, Treasury, Postal Service, Senator CAMPBELL in lieu of Senator GREGG; and H.R. 2099, VA-HUD, Senator CAMPBELL in lieu of Senator GRAMM.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 181, submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 181) relating to the appointment of Senate Legal Counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 181) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 181

Resolved, That the appointment of Thomas B. Griffith to be Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore this day, shall become effective as of October 24, 1995, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 182 submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 182) relating to the appointment of Deputy Senate Legal Counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 182) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 182

Resolved, That the appointment of Morgan J. Frankel to be Deputy Senate Legal Counsel, made by the President pro tempore this day, shall become effective as of October 24, 1995, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1995

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:45 a.m., on Friday, October 13, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, that there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the exception of the following: Senator GRASSLEY for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, it