

That is the kind of thing that is difficult for a State to do on its own. It is appropriate for the Federal Government to do that. That is not a Federal takeover of juvenile justice, but a Federal helping hand to give States the information that they need.

So, Mr. President, I would just say that we are dealing with an issue of great national importance. I cannot tell you how delighted I am that the President, that the Department of Justice, that the Democratic leadership of this body and the Republican leadership of this body are united in being committed to developing a workable plan that will actually and realistically improve our ability to deal with this juvenile crime problem, because if we don't, it will get worse. And I am excited about our prospects.

This proposal that I have outlined for you today will provide more jail space so that when young offenders violate their probation, so that when they commit crimes, they can be immediately incarcerated and disciplined by their judge. If the judge has no capacity to do that, then that judge is losing control of his courtroom; and the police officers who went out and made the arrest, their moral authority is undermined.

We need drug testing to find out which ones of these young people are addicted to dangerous drugs which may be the accelerant to their criminal activity.

We need better recordkeeping to identify serious dangerous offenders throughout this Nation as they move throughout this Nation.

We need a training center to train local and State law enforcement.

And we need a research center to identify the greatest and best ways to fight juvenile crime so that we can assist Federal and State activity in improving that effort.

Mr. President, I am excited about the potential for doing something good for America, for making our streets safer. I must point out that in some areas of this country almost the leading, if not the leading, cause of death of young people is murder. That is a horrible thing to say, because it is not just the young people who are committing crimes, they are also the victims of young criminals. It is something we have to put an end to if we care about our country.

It is a core function of government that we make our streets safe. This bill will help take us a long way toward that goal. I thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CHANGE OF TIME OF VOTE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the previously ordered vote at 12:30 p.m. today now occur at 12:45 p.m.

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

Mr. HATCH. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DODD. Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry. I presume we are still in morning business; is that not correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DODD. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DODD pertaining to the introduction of S. 426 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, is morning business time reserved at this point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is conducting morning business until 12:45.

Mr. DORGAN. Let me yield myself such time as I may consume, Mr. President. There is one hour calculated and my colleagues will also be taking some time. A couple of colleagues are not here yet.

THE BUDGET

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, we wanted to come to the floor today because we have watched for a number of weeks a discussion on the floor of the Senate about changing the United States Constitution to require a balanced budget. In fact, for a good many weeks we had a stack almost 5-foot tall of books. Apparently they represented budget books and budgets that were submitted by Presidents to Congress and described various budget deficits over many years. And that 5-foot stack of books resided on the desk over there for I think 3 or 4 weeks in the Chamber. The discussion was: "Let us change the Constitution to require a balanced budget." We had that vote. Those books are now gone. Now, of course, comes the real work. Altering

the Constitution of the United States is one thing. Balancing the budget by writing a yearly budget, which the Congress is required to do following the submission of a budget by the President, is quite another thing. I made the point during the debate on the constitutional amendment to balance the budget that we could alter the Constitution at 12 o'clock noon that requires a balanced budget and at 12:01 there would be no difference in either Federal debt or Federal deficit. Why? Because that is required to be done in the individual yearly choices of taxing and spending decisions here in the Congress.

I do not see anybody out here on the floor on the other side with nearly as much energy on the proposition of writing a budget that will really balance the budget. In fact, no one is here now, and there hasn't been for some long while anyone here to address the question of will there be a budget brought to the floor of the Senate? The deadline for the Budget Committee to act on a budget is April 1. That is not very many days away. The deadline for the adoption of a budget resolution by the Congress is April 15, about a month away. That leaves only 7 working days here in the Senate between now and the deadline by which the Budget Committee shall have acted to comply with its responsibilities. And it is only 14 working days in the Congress to actually pass a conference report on the floor of the Senate and the House to comply with the requirements of the budget act. But, contrary to 5 feet of documents when we discussed altering the Constitution, you can't find a single page scavenging anywhere in this Chamber. Not in the darkest recesses of the deepest drawer in these Senate desks will you find a page that explains what the plan is for actually balancing the budget—not altering the Constitution; the plan for actually balancing the budget.

We say we are ready. We want a plan to balance the budget. The President has submitted a plan. Now let's see the alternatives, and talk about them and describe the choices and what are the priorities.

Why do we not see a plan? And why do we see so little energy on this issue of actually dealing with the budget on the floor of the Senate?

I want to hold up a chart that describes why I think we are in this situation. The Joint Tax Committee disclosed to us that in the first 5 years of the coming budget the cost of the proposed tax cuts by the Republicans here in Congress will mean \$200 billion in lost revenue but that in the first 10 years the lost revenue will be \$525 billion. In other words, you lose a couple hundred billion dollars in the first 5 years, and then much, much more than that in the second 5 years; in 10 years, nearly half a trillion dollars.

What does that mean? It means, if you have that much less revenue—and, incidentally, most all of this tax cut