

crime and the ramifications that it has on our schools, I would like to express my concern about this important issue. By the year 2010, there will be a 31-percent increase in the number of juveniles in our country. Unfortunately, the problem of juvenile crime is predicted to increase drastically as well unless we act now.

Kids today commit crimes because they know they can get away with it. A juvenile that commits a cold blooded murder can be back on the street in most cases in less than 1 year.

We must realize that juveniles can be just as dangerous as adults and begin to treat them accordingly. The system must be reformed.

Kids in America today need the support of teachers and families and churches so that they can know the difference between right and wrong, and they need to know that a crime of any sort will not be tolerated regardless of age. Our children and our children's children deserve to have the same environment to learn that all of us had growing up.

SO-CALLED BALANCED BUDGET AGREEMENT

(Mr. NADLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I just want to comment briefly on the so-called balanced budget agreement that was reached between the President and the House and Senate Republican leadership last week. I say so-called because it is really in the nature of an agreement to agree. There are many things that are not filled in there, many questions that are not answered that we just do not know yet.

But one thing that is clear is that \$90 billion will have to be cut for the next 5 years from nondefense discretionary spending. We do not know how it is going to be cut, and we will not know that because those decisions will be made year by year by the Committee on Appropriations. But out of \$290 billion, for everything the Government spends other than on entitlements, interest on the national debt and the military, for housing, for education, for transportation, for law enforcement, crime prevention, Head Start, issuing passports, research and development, everything that we think of when we think of what the Government does, other than entitlements and the Armed Forces, we are going to have to take \$90 billion out of what is necessary to maintain the current level of services. That is going to be a major hit on our population. I simply urge caution.

HIGHWAY FUNDING SHOULD BE A FAIR DEAL FOR STATES

(Mr. BRADY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, on this day in 1626 a wise Dutchman named Peter Minuit traded \$24 of trinkets for the island of Manhattan. It is commonly agreed that Minuit received the better end of that deal.

When it comes to highway funding, however, a lot of taxpayers find themselves on the opposite end of the situation, on the bad end of the deal. For every dollar we send to Washington for highway funding, we receive back less than 78 cents. Twenty-five other States find themselves in the same position. Even though Federal law says we ought to receive 90 cents for every dollar, 18 States do not even receive that. Donor States are fast growing.

In Texas, we are a large State, very diverse, big infrastructure needs, and we are the entryway for our trade with America's largest partner, Mexico. This year as we address transportation issues, let us make sure we are giving taxpayers the fair deal they deserve.

SUPPORT WIC FUNDING

(Ms. SLAUGHTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my objection to the proposed cuts in the WIC Program contained in the supplemental appropriations bill that is being considered by the House Committee on Appropriations.

The women, infants, and children's program, known as WIC, is widely known as one of the most effective and cost-effective programs this Government operates. By providing nutritious food to pregnant women and infants, the WIC Program helps to ensure that babies who are born to low-income women get the full nutrition they need to develop and to grow properly. It is estimated that every dollar invested in WIC saves at least \$3.50 in future expenditures on Medicaid and other programs.

The administration recommended \$76 million, but it has been cut to \$38 million in the supplemental bill, which means that 180,000 children and pregnant women will go unserved and hungry.

Now, we should be ashamed of ourselves for taking the food literally out of the mouths of babes, and I am pleased to know that my colleague, the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA], plans to offer an amendment to restore the important funding, and I shall certainly be supporting that. The richest country in the world cannot let its vulnerable citizens go without food for lack of political backbone, and I urge the support of my colleagues.

WIC FUNDING

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from New York who just spoke talked about cuts in the WIC Program, and I think it is time that we set the record straight.

Funding for the WIC Program in the current fiscal year is at \$3.7 billion, the highest level ever spent for this very important program. Beyond that, we have added \$38 million in additional funding to try to ensure that all of those people, women, infants, and children, get the food that they need throughout the rest of this fiscal year. People in the administration who run these programs say \$38 million is enough to cover this current fiscal year.

I would also add that there is about \$100 million left over from prior year funding for the WIC Program, and any suggestion that Congress is cutting the WIC Program simply is not true. We are increasing the amount of money in the supplemental appropriation bill that will be on this floor next week by \$38 million for the WIC Program.

FUNDING AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

(Mr. BLAGOJEVICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Speaker, in many communities across our country, people are living in Hobbesian states of nature where life is nasty, beastly, brutish and, all too often, very, very short. The reason is that there is a dramatic rise in juvenile crime across this country.

The number of homicides committed by juveniles increased five times the rate of homicides committed by adults. Arrests for juveniles committing violent crimes will more than double during the next 15 years.

The need to address this problem clearly requires a comprehensive approach, yet the juvenile justice bill that is being attempted to be passed here in Congress only provides money for 12 States to address this problem, 12 States that include Wyoming and Vermont.

In America, Mr. Speaker, one-third of juvenile crimes occur in four cities: in Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago. Yet under this bill, while Wyoming and Vermont receive funding to address juvenile crime, cities like Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles receive not a dime. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to address juvenile crime in a comprehensive way, we ought to apply our funding from sea to shining sea and do it in the places where juvenile crime occurs.

H.R. 1500 HURTS UTAH EDUCATION

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today regarding H.R. 1500, a bill introduced last week by the gentleman from