

the country to make scholarships available in forty three cities and three entire states. Now, only eight months after the launch of the Children's Scholarship Fund, low-income children throughout the entire United States are eligible for scholarships. As of today, the Children's Scholarship Fund is nationwide, and will provide approximately 40,000 scholarships worth nearly \$170 million. All low-income families throughout this country with children entering kindergarten through eighth grade next fall may now be eligible to receive scholarships.

On April 22nd, the names of the Children's Scholarship Fund scholarship recipients will be selected in a random drawing. Families must have submitted their completed applications no later than March 31st to be eligible. I urge my colleagues to make a note of these important dates.

In the meantime, I commend Ted Forstmann and John Walton and everyone associated with the Children's Scholarship Fund for the invaluable contributions they are making to improve the lives of so many of our young people. They set an example for all of us. The enormous public response to the Children's Scholarship Fund serves as an important reminder to those of us in Congress of the need to creatively expand educational opportunities for all of our citizens.

#### RETIREMENT OF TREVA TURNER

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to today to recognize the diligent service of Ms. Treva Turner, who is retiring from the Congressional Research Service after 33 years of providing invaluable assistance to Senators, Representatives, and members of their staffs.

It is probably safe to say that the images that most people associate with the United States Congress are those of the Capitol Building or the 535 men and women who serve in the Senate and House Chambers. After all, millions of Americans see us cast votes as they watch C-SPAN and C-SPAN2, or recognize the Capitol from a trip to Washington, DC, or from seeing it used as a backdrop for television news reports or in movies. What most Americans do not realize is that the Congress extends far beyond the Capitol Building, and those that work in these two Chambers are not limited to those of us who hold office.

As each of us knows, we rely on what is literally a small army of men and women to provide us with advice, support, and analysis. Among those organizations which support our work, perhaps the greatest treasure is the Congressional Research Service, commonly known as "CRS". For more than the past three decades, Treva Turner has been a loyal, diligent, and selfless employee of CRS, and her efforts have

been of immeasurable help to many of us as we have debated any number of matters before the Senate.

Treva's speciality was education issues, and as each of us places a great priority on providing for the future of America's children, she was kept busy with any number of projects and research requests. Despite her heavy workload, Treva was always pleasant, outgoing, and ready to share her wry sense of humor with her many friends. Furthermore, she was always ready to lend assistance to people, whether they were co-workers in the Congressional Research Service, or staffers who wandered into the Senate Reference Center. Treva's professionalism and expertise assured that she provided prompt and impartial information and analysis to all Members of Congress and their staffs.

As with any professional, Treva's dedication to her job did not end with her assigned duties. Her work as a founding member of the Library of Congress Professional Association, along with her service on the Reference Forum, help to assure that CRS met the needs and expectations of its primary users.

Mr. President, I know that Treva Turner is going to be missed by all those who had the opportunity to work with her. I also know that each of us is grateful for the dedicated service and support she has rendered to the United States Congress and that we wish her health, happiness, and success in the years to come.

#### RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DENVER BRONCOS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I recognize the members of the World Champion Denver Broncos of the National Football League and their stunning Super Bowl victory this past weekend.

For the second consecutive year, the Denver Broncos have proven the value of dedication, preparation and execution as they played through the regular football season, into the playoffs and in the league championship, Super Bowl XXXIII.

I would also like to recognize the Atlanta Falcons for a terrific season. They deserve praise for their efforts and a well fought game. Few gave them a chance to make it as far as they did; but, they proved to everyone that they are a team of the future.

Most folks know how close the Denver Broncos came during the past season to going undefeated. In addition, the Denver Bronco players and the entire organization won more games during the three most recent seasons than any other NFL team. Great teams are measured by sustained success and by any measure, the Denver Broncos rank among the greatest teams in history. For the first time in nearly 20 years

the Broncos, an American Football Conference team, won back to back Super Bowls. A total team effort was exemplified by the Denver Broncos this season.

Mr. President, I would also like to recognize several members of the Denver Broncos organization for their outstanding achievements during this past season. Specifically, Owner Pat Bowlen and Head Coach Mike Shanahan for their proven ability to assemble the necessary players and develop game plans that consistently provide victories for this franchise; Quarterback John Elway, Super Bowl XXXIII's Most Valuable Player and a consistent Pro Bowl caliber quarterback who for 16 seasons has been the uncontested leader of the Denver Broncos and a valuable civic leader and role model for young Americans; and running back Terrell Davis, the NFL's Most Valuable Player for the 1998-99 season.

These people are the most recognizable names in the Broncos' organization and are major contributors to the Broncos' success. But, like in my office, the total team effort is what made the Broncos victorious. The entire team worked together and went after and achieved a common goal. Each team member deserves to be recognized and I will mention them in numerical order: Jason Elam, Bubba Brister, Brian Griese, Tom Rouen, Tory James, Darrien Gordon, Vaughn Hebron, Darrius Johnson, Eric Brown, Steve Atwater, Tito Paul, Howard Griffith, Derek Loville, Tyrone Braxton, Anthony Lynn, Ray Crockett, Detron Smith, George Coghill, John Mobley, Bill Romanowski, Nate Wayne, Keith Burns, Glenn Cadrez, K.C. Johns, Dan Neil, David Diaz-Infante, Tom Nalen, Mark Schlereth, Trey Teague, Cyron Brown, Harry Swayne, Tony Jones, Matt Lepsis, Chris Banks, Rod Smith, Marcus Nash, Justin Armour, Shannon Sharpe, Willie Green, Byron Chamberlain, Ed McCaffrey, Dwayne Carswell, Neil Smith, Alfred Williams, Trevor Pryce, Keith Traylor, Marvin Washington, Harald Hasselbach, Mike Lodish, Maa Tanuvasa, Seth Joyner, Steve Russ, Jeff Lewis, Chris Gizzi, Andre Cooper, Tori Noel, Curtis Alexander, Viliami Maumau, Marvin Thomas; and the coaching staff, Frank Bush, Barney Chavous, Rick Dennison, Ed Donatell, George Dyer, Alex Gibbs, Mike Heimerdinger, Gary Kubiak, Pat McPherson, Brian Pariani, Ricky Porter, Greg Robinson, Greg Saporta, Rick Smith, John Teerlinck, Bobby Turner, and Rich Tuten.

Many people also underestimated the strength of the Denver Broncos' defense. When push came to shove, the defense kept the second best running back in the game this season from gaining 100 rushing yards and intercepted three passes from the opposing quarterback in the Super Bowl. Defense wins championships, and Denver's defense proved this to be true.

Mr. President, the offensive line needs to be recognized for an outstanding effort—season after season. The reason the Denver Broncos running and passing attack was so dominant was, in large part, due to the efforts of the offensive line.

The Denver Broncos have come a long way since their introduction into the American Football League in 1960, with their mustard and brown vertical striped socks, to the Denver Broncos of today which have dominated the NFL with two consecutive world championships.

It is a special honor for me to make a Senate floor statement for the second year in a row to congratulate the Denver Broncos. Today I invite my Senate colleagues to join me in a Mile High Salute to the World Champion Denver Broncos.

#### PRESIDENT CLINTON'S ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BUDGET CUTS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, even as the Senate has been weighing historic matters, the important work of the Judiciary Committee has gone forward as well. I am pleased to report that the Judiciary Committee is working to develop an agenda that will continue the Senate's commitment to the American people to make our streets safe from crime, to ensure that the benefits of this great technological and communications age reach all our people unencumbered by artificial legal barriers, and to ensure that we preserve and protect the rule of law. I will have more to say in the coming days about this agenda. Today, however, I would like to focus my comments on what I believe are highly irresponsible cuts to administration of justice programs in the President's budget proposal.

This year, criminal justice issues should and will once again require the attention of the Senate. Many of our communities are not sharing equally in the decline in crime rates. For instance, according to FBI data, while the rate of violent crimes decreased nationally by four percent in 1997, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports demonstrate that in the Mountain West, the decline was only 2.4 percent, and my state of Utah posted a slight increase. Similarly, property crimes decreased nationally 3.1 percent, but only decreased one-half of one percent in the Mountain West. Again, my state of Utah actually had an increase in property crime. Compared to rates in the Northeast, the violent crime rate is 46.4 percent higher in the West and 52.1 percent higher in the South.

And it is not just crime rates that need further improvement. The youth drug epidemic continues to plague us. According to the National Institute of Drug Abuse's Monitoring the Future surveys, drug use among our youth has

grown substantially, and recent marginal improvement cannot hide the fact that more of our young people than ever are ensnared by drugs. From 1991 to 1998, the lifetime use of marijuana—the gateway to harder drugs—has increased among school-age youth. The number of 8th graders reporting to have ever used marijuana has increased by 55 percent from 1991 to 1998, and the number of 8th graders who have used marijuana within the past year has increased by 173 percent in that same time.

Not surprisingly, then, use of harder drugs has also increased. The number of 8th graders who have used cocaine within the past year has increased by 181 percent from 1991 to 1998, and the number of these students who have used heroin within the past year has increased by 86 percent in the same time period. And significantly, 1997 to 1998, lifetime heroin use by 8th and 10th graders has increased by 0.2 percent, meaning that the use of this deadly drug is still on the rise among our youth.

Because we have so far to go in our fight against crime and drugs, I am particularly disturbed by the President's proposed budget for the Department of Justice. The Clinton budget provides only a marginal 1.6 percent increase in DOJ funding for FY 2000. But even this slight increase pales compared to the massive cuts President Clinton is proposing in assistance to state and local law enforcement. Let me alert my colleagues to what the President is proposing.

Undisclosed by the Administration's spin machine and most media reports, President Clinton is proposing more than \$1.5 billion in cuts to state and local crime fighting efforts. Among the programs on the President's chopping block is the entire Violent Offender and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grant program. This program has, by any measure, been a tremendous success, providing critical seed money to states for bricks and mortar prison construction and thus making our streets safer.

Incarceration deters crime. Dramatic and historic reductions in sentence lengths and the expectation of punishment from the 1950s onward fueled steep increases in crime in the Sixties, Seventies, and Eighties. Only after these incarceration trends began to be reversed in this decade, did crime rates start to fall also.

The Violent Offender and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grant program has been an important component of this effort. In response to federal assistance, states have changed their sentencing laws. As the President's own Justice Department reported just last month, because of this program, 70 percent of prison admissions in 1997 were in states requiring criminals to serve at least 85 percent of their sentence.

The average time served by violent criminals has increased 12.2 percent since 1993. With such success, why would the President want to eliminate this program?

And he doesn't stop there. Also eliminated in the President's budget is the highly successful Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, which since 1995 has provided more than \$2 billion in funding for equipment and technology directly to state and local law enforcement. The President wants to cut 20 percent from the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act, which he signed into law just last year, to provide vests to protect officers whose departments otherwise could not afford this life-saving equipment. The President wants to cut \$50 million from the successful and popular Byrne Grant program, which provides funding for numerous state crime-fighting initiatives, and he proposes funding changes that put this program at further risk in future budgets. The President wants to cut by \$85 million funding that reimburses states for the costs of incarcerating criminal aliens. He wants to cut \$4 million from the Violence Against Women program, and \$12.5 million from COPS grants targeting violence against women. And the Clinton budget slashes the entire juvenile accountability block grant, which over the past two years has provided \$500 million for states and local government to address the single most ominous crime threat we face—serious and violent juvenile crime.

Mr. President, the recent gains of state and local law enforcement in the fight against violent crime are fragile, and have been based largely on the Congress's endless push to place the interests of the law abiding over the establishment of new social spending programs. Time and again, Congress has had to remind President Clinton that government's first domestic responsibility is to keep our streets and communities free from crime.

From the earliest days of the Clinton Administration, the President proposed severe cuts in law enforcement. For example, in March 1993, the President took the unprecedented step of firing every incumbent United States Attorney, a move the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts later said contributed to significant declines in federal prosecutions.

In 1994, the President proposed cutting 1,523 Department of Justice law enforcement positions, including 847 in the FBI, 355 in the DEA, and 143 in U.S. Attorney's offices. Congress said no.

In 1996, 1997, and 1998, the President has proposed cuts to state and local law enforcement assistance. Congress has said no.

And ever since 1995, the President has wanted to use badly needed prison construction grants intended for bricks and mortar to fund drug treatment and