

businessman, and a strong advocate for the cause of adoption, Mr. Roger Crozier. During the evening of the event, a special ceremony was held honoring Mr. Crozier for his achievements and efforts on behalf of adoption. The well-known sports writer, Tony Kornheiser, wrote a befitting tribute for the evening and I ask that the tribute by Mr. Kornheiser be printed in the RECORD.

The tribute follows:

REMARKS BY TONY KORNHEISER

Many of you in the audience may be young enough that you are not familiar with the great career Roger had in hockey. So let me fill you in a bit:

He played 14 years in the National Hockey League as a goalie. Of all the sports that I've covered, I think hockey is the toughest to play. You're hardly in motion at all in baseball. You're in motion all the time in basketball—but when you touch somebody in basketball you're called for a foul. In hockey, there is continuous motion and frequent violent hitting. True, the hitting is harder in football, but there is more rest between plays. So I think hockey stands alone in what it asks of you physically.

And of all the sports I've covered, I think playing goalie is the toughest position. The puck is flying at you, frequently at speeds exceeding 100 miles an hour. And often there are people between you and the puck, screening off your vision, so you don't even get a good look at the puck as it hurtles towards you. Sometimes, just before it gets there, just as you have your glove out to snatch it, somebody will nudge it with a stick or a skate, and you have to readjust instantaneously. As a goalie you are asked to be a wizard with your stick and glove, and an acrobat on your skates. And don't you ever forget that every eye in the place is on you. And should that puck trickle through your legs, or skip over your stock, or rip into the net behind you . . . you will hear boos that will make your ears burn. No matter how many pads a goalie wears, he's always naked out there. Sometimes I think goalies wear those masks less for protection from the puck than to hide their faces, so the booing fans won't know who to chase after the game.

Roger Crozier did this for 14 years at the highest level of hockey in the world. Can you imagine the skill and courage and reflexes it took to do it for that long.

You can't be ordinary and last 14 years. They'd have shipped you out long before that.

Roger was very good from the start. He was named Rookie of The Year in his first season in the league; his name is on the Calder Trophy along with people like Bobby Orr, Mario Lemieux and Denis Potvin—giants of the game. In Roger's rookie season a Canadian hockey writer said of Roger, "Few goaltenders have descended on the National Hockey League in the past 10 years with the impact of the acrobatic Crozier. This sprawling, weaving, twisting hockey octopus is a fan's delight."

Later in his career Roger played for Buffalo and Washington, expansion teams where there were so many holes in the defense that a goalie feels he's skating through Swiss cheese. When a goaltender gets hot people say, appreciatively, "He stood on his head tonight." Well, with an expansion team even standing on your head can't help. But in those early days with the Detroit Red Wings, Roger played on a team that gave him a chance to strut his stuff. Canadian columnist Red Burnett talked about Roger's goaltending style then, saying, "He usually

makes a last second lurch with the speed of a striking rattler to block or glove the puck. Some say he has the fastest catching hand in the business." Roger was in fact so fast and so good that in 1966, even though Detroit lost the Stanley Cup final to Montreal, Roger was named the Most Valuable Player in the playoffs. His name is engraved on the Conn Smythe trophy with Wayne Gretzky, Jean Beliveau and Guy Lafleur. That's very elite company.

Every generation throws another hero up the charts. People my age look back with awe and reverence at athletes like Jerry West, Oscar Robertson, Willie Mays and Mickey Mantle. But my children don't even recognize those names. For them it's Shaquille O'Neal and Ken Griffey Jr. When I go back even further and mention Bob Cousy or Ted Williams they look at me like I must have fought in the Civil War.

So it is that Roger Crozier's deeds on the ice grow a little dimmer with each passing year and each successive crop of wizard goaltenders. But as a sportswriter, and particularly as a grateful adoptive parent, I thought you'd like to know what this fine man did before you knew him. •

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through October 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$4.3 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$2.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$44 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and below by \$0.7 billion over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$248.5 billion, \$2.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated September 12 1995, Congress cleared for the President's signature the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (H.R. 402). The Congress also cleared and the President signed the Military Construction Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-32), and the 1996 Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 104-31). These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

The material follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 11, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Con-

gressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through October 10, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated September 11, 1995, Congress cleared for the President's signature the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (H.R. 402). The Congress also cleared and the President signed the Military Construction Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-32), and the 1996 Continuing Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-31). These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 10, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level ¹	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,281.2	1,281.2	-4.3
Outlays	1,288.1	1,291.0	2.9
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	2 - 0.
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit	245.6	248.5	2.9
Debt Subject to Limit	5,210.7	4,885.6	-325.1
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

¹ Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

² Less than \$50 million.

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

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending			
legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation	0	242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted ..	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Appropriation bills:			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Military construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Authorization bills: Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Total enacted this session	11,081	-942	-101
PENDING SIGNATURE			
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (H.R. 402)			
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Continuing appropriations, fiscal year 1996 (P.L. 104-31) ¹	454,979	282,907	

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

¹ This 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.

² In 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 juncture: 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,

State, 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