

have also performed for audiences in Ottawa, Canada, New York City, Williamsburg, VA; and are planning to return to Williamsburg in April.

I want to express my thanks to both the students and faculty at Concord High School for their commitment to excellence. Congratulations to all the students and Bill Metevier on such a magnificent accomplishment.

Mr. President, I ask that a list of the names of these outstanding students be printed in the RECORD.

The list follows:

CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL CRIMSON TIDE
MARCHING BAND

Megan Albert, Dylan Allen, Holly Anderson, Matt Andrews, Alicia Andrus, Angela Averill, George Bacher, Jon Balinski, Sarah Ball, Paul Barnwell.

Matt Baron, Ed Barton, Jon Beckwith, Andy Bennert, Erin Benoit, Burt Betchart, Cheryl Blanchard, Melanie Blanchette, Stephen Bloomfield, Desirae Brooks.

Katie Cantwell, Jeff Carlquist, Jessica Carr, Carolyn Chaloux, Dan Connelly, Joan Conroy, Patty Cullen, Nathan Davis, Sara Dickson, Laura Dimick.

Susan Dimick, Kyle Donovan, Parker Donovan, Robin Duckworth, Eric Dymont, Steve Fisher, John Fitzgerald, Kerry Flannery, Nissa Gainty, Leona Geer, Mike Gogelen, Andy Hamilton, Katie Haubrich, Danielle Hebert.

Alex Heinecke, Mike Henninger, Jason Hines, Elizabeth Immen, Brad Jobel, Hillarie Johnson, Danielle Jones, Heidi Jones, Aureta Keane, Ryan Kelly, Phil Kugel.

Jeff Laliberte, Jesse Lamarre-Vincent, David Loo, Shana Lorber, Kevin Lucey, Theresa MacNeil, Ethan Mallove, Tegan Marquis, Courtney Masland, Greg May, Sarah May, Luke Maziarz.

Sarah Maziarz, Sarah Metting, Lolly Mielcarz, Carl Mintken, Karen Morin, Mary Moss, Miho Nakashima, Chris Newell, Christina Newton, Devin O'Connor.

Tim Osmer, Bill Osmer, Brent Paige, Eddie Parker, James Perencevich, Eric Pierce, Erika Poisson, Jill Ramsier, Kristen Randall, Kristen Reed, Tricia Reed.

Lynn Reingold, Andrew Ritchie, Becca Roy, Jen Russell, Dan Sarapin, Elaine Sarnosky, Tony Sartorelli, Gianna Scarano, Kevin Scribner, Sara Sheehy, Lucas Smith, Rosco Smith.

Calee Spinney, Geoffrey Stebbins, John Sullivan, Dan Turk, Rachel Turk, Stacey Ulmanis, Daniel Vyce, Jessy Wallner, Sara Walsh, Carlyn Wanta, Tiffany Watkins, John Webb, Jon Weiss, Amanda Welch, Cullin Wible, Carll Wilkinson.●

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON
THE BUDGET, 105TH CONGRESS

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XXVI paragraph 2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the rules governing the procedures for the Committee on the Budget for the 105th Congress which were adopted by the committee earlier this week. The only change from the rules of the committee for the 104th Congress is the addition of a new rule which adopts the Senate's rule regarding the use of charts in the Senate Chamber.

The rules follow:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
105TH CONGRESS

I. MEETINGS

(1) The committee shall hold its regular meeting on the first Thursday of each month. Additional meetings may be called by the chair as the chair deems necessary to expedite committee business.

(2) Each meeting of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a portion or portions of any such meeting may be closed to the public if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such portion or portions—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of the committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy, or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interest of effective law enforcement; or

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(i) an act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(ii) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person.

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

II. QUORUMS AND VOTING

(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, a quorum for the transaction of committee business shall consist of not less than one-third of the membership of the entire committee: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(2) A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting budget resolutions, legislative measures or recommendations: Provided, that proxies shall not be counted in making a quorum.

(3) For the purpose of taking sworn or unsworn testimony, a quorum of the committee shall consist of our Senator.

(4)(a) The Committee may poll—

(i) internal Committee matters including those concerning the Committee's staff, records, and budget;

(ii) steps in an investigation, including issuance of subpoenas, applications for immunity orders, and requests for documents from agencies; and

(iii) other Committee business that the Committee has designated for polling at a meeting, except that the Committee may not vote by poll or reporting to the Senate any measure, matter, or recommendation, and may not vote by poll on closing a meeting or hearing to the public.

(b) To conduct a poll, the Chair shall circulate polling sheets to each Member speci-

fying the matter being polled and the time limit for completion of the poll. If any Member requests, the matter shall be held for a meeting rather than being polled. The chief clerk shall keep a record of polls; if the committee determines by record vote in open session of a majority of the members of the committee present that the polled matter is one of those enumerated in rule I(2)(a)-(e), then the record of the poll shall be confidential. Any Member may move at the Committee meeting following a poll for a vote on the polled decision.

III. PROXIES

When a record vote is taken in the committee on any bill, resolution, amendment, or any other question, a quorum being present, a Member who is unable to attend the meeting may vote by proxy if the absent Member has been informed of the matter on which the vote is being recorded and has affirmatively requested to be so recorded; except that no Member may vote by proxy during the deliberations on Budget Resolutions.

IV. HEARINGS AND HEARING PROCEDURES

(1) The committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, time, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the chair and ranking minority member determine that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date.

(2) A witness appearing before the committee shall file a written statement of proposed testimony at least 1 day prior to appearance, unless the requirement is waived by the chair and the ranking minority member, following their determination that there is good cause for the failure of compliance.

V. COMMITTEE REPORTS

(1) When the committee has ordered a measure or recommendation reported, following final action, the report thereon shall be filed in the Senate at the earliest practicable time.

(2) A member of the committee who gives notice of an intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views at the time of final committee approval of a measure or matter, shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days in which to file such views, in writing, with the chief clerk of the committee. Such views shall then be included in the committee report and printed in the same volume, as a part thereof, and their inclusions shall be noted on the cover of the report. In the absence of timely notice, the committee report may be filed and printed immediately without such views.

VI. USE OF DISPLAY MATERIALS IN COMMITTEE

(1) Graphic displays used during any meeting or hearing of the committee are limited to the following:

Charts, photographs, or renderings:

Size: no larger than 36 inches by 48 inches.

Where: on an easel stand next to the Senator's seat or at the rear of the committee room.

When: only at the time the Senator is speaking.

Number: no more than two may be displayed at a time.●

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROVISIONS IN
CRIME BILL

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 10, the Violent And Repeat Offender Act of 1997, introduced recently by my good friend, the Senator from Utah, who I know developed this legislation in close cooperation with the majority leader and my new

colleagues on the Committee, the Senators from Missouri and Alabama. While I do not necessarily agree with every provision of this legislation, I believe overall it makes great improvements over our general framework for handling juvenile crime, and I am therefore pleased to be an original cosponsor of this bill.

This legislation is urgently needed. Over the past decade, the rate of homicide committed by teenagers, ages 14-17, has more than doubled. Crimes of violence committed by juveniles have increased by almost 100 percent. In 1994 alone, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles increased by almost 10 percent. Drug use among teens—a significant factor in violent crime—is on the rise again, after nearly a decade of steady decreases.

We have reached the point that 35 percent of all violent crime is committed by offenders less than 20 years of age. Today's teenaged criminal is far more likely to be a murderer than was his counterpart 20 years ago.

These trends are expected to continue well into the 21st century. Meanwhile, our current approach to juvenile crime is anachronistic and based on faulty premises. It assumes that we should be following a treatment and rehabilitation model for all juvenile crimes—whether what is involved is petty larceny or murder—and it then tries to leverage Federal dollars that we make available to the States to impose this model on their juvenile justice systems. For instance, the existing Juvenile Justice Act requires that States that receive money under the act look to alternatives to incarceration for all juvenile offenses without regard to the offense committed by the juvenile.

This bill corrects that by substantially revising both the Federal Government's approach to juvenile crimes that fall under its jurisdiction and the terms on which we make Federal dollars available to the States. At the Federal level, S. 10 will permit juveniles 14 years olds or older who are charged with murder, crimes of violence, or serious drug offenses to be prosecuted and sentenced as adults. Federal courts will be required to consider prior offenses in sentencing juveniles, just as they would with adult offenders. Juveniles sentenced to Federal prisons will no longer be automatically released on their 21st birthdays, but will serve their full sentences.

The bill also attacks violent juvenile crime by enhancing penalties relating to the paraphernalia of violence. Federal penalties are increased for these offenses: illegally transferring a handgun to a minor; possession of a firearm during the commission of a felony; and use of body armor during the commission of a felony.

Finally, this bill authorizes new Federal funding for various valuable State juvenile justice programs while relieving them from burdensome, outdated, unnecessary and in some instances

harmful requirements for obtaining funds previously authorized for this purpose. The bill will fund fingerprinting and DNA testing for juvenile offenders, expanded record-keeping, and workable prevention programs. It will also release the States from harmful Federal mandates, permitting greater innovation and flexibility in State juvenile justice systems. While the bill continues to ensure that juvenile and adult offenders are not in actual contact in jail or prison together, it eliminates many other requirements that presently accompany acceptance of Federal juvenile grants such as the obligation to avoid if at all possible incarcerating any young offender including a murderer.

The new conditions on grants established in S. 10 are designed to assure that recipient States' juvenile systems are not based on the notion—unfortunately previously foisted on the States by the Federal courts and the Congress—that all young offenders are eager to be rehabilitated. Rather, they take the realistic view that recipients' juvenile systems should respect the rights of juvenile offenders and the special considerations that may be appropriate for dealing with them in some instances, but that they must principally be designed to protect the public safety and be adequate to do so. Thus, for example, the bill requires that recipient States permit prosecution of juveniles 14 and older as adults in cases of murder, rape, or other crimes of violence.

The juvenile justice reforms in this legislation are long overdue. I urge the Senate to act quickly in passing the Violent And Repeat Offender Act of 1997.●

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, for over two decades, the Legal Services Corporation, or LSC, has been the embodiment of the words emblazoned in stone above the Supreme Court: "Equal Justice Under Law." In its effort to fulfill this commitment, the Legal Services Corporation has provided critically needed services to millions of poor, elderly, and disabled citizens who otherwise would not have access to the American legal system and the protection it affords the many basic rights we have in this country—protection which so many of us take for granted. The Legal Services Corporation has also proven to be one of the most efficient Federal programs in existence, using only 3 percent of its total funding for administration and management.

Yet in recent years, the Corporation's ability to satisfy its mandate has been imperiled by congressional efforts to limit its activities, both by cutting the Corporation's funding and by restricting the kinds of activities in which its lawyers could engage. Some of these efforts have already succeeded, and I suspect that further initiatives in this vein will emerge in the 105th Congress.

But Mr. President, before we hasten down this path, let us look at what we have already wrought with respect to the ability of our Nation to provide legal services to the needy.

I use as an example the effect of cutbacks in the Legal Services Corporation in my own State of Maryland. Maryland's Legal Aid Bureau receives by far the largest portion of its funding from the Legal Services Corporation, and over the years has done an outstanding job of representing Maryland citizens living in poverty. With the funding received from LSC, the 13 legal aid offices located throughout Maryland provide general legal services to approximately 19,000 families and individuals annually.

In contrast to this tradition of effective service, a January 23 article in the Baltimore Sun entitled "Poor Have Trouble Getting Legal Help" demonstrates the current state of legal services in Maryland—a state in no small part due to Congress's recent scaling back of the LSC.

The article notes that over 1 million Marylanders qualify for legal services, but that volunteer lawyers—the source of the majority of legal assistance with the implementation of Government cutbacks—are barely making a dent in the caseload. In fact, Mr. President, Robert Rhudy, executive director of the Maryland Legal Services Corporation, a State-created organization that administers legal assistance programs in the State, estimates that the Maryland Legal Aid Bureau has the ability to address only 20 percent of the matters that come to its attention.

The article also notes that recent studies confirm these estimates, finding that about 80 percent of the State's poor lack access to volunteer lawyers. Mr. President, these developments are shameful, and cannot be tolerated by a society that prides itself on its commitment to constitutional principles of equal protection of the laws and equal access to justice.

Part of the solution certainly lies in encouraging and facilitating volunteerism in our legal communities. Pro bono service is part of a lawyer's ethical obligations. At the same time, we in Congress bear real responsibility for the shortage of legal assistance to the poor. Our efforts to cut back LSC funding in recent years have had a devastating impact on the poor, and have tilted the scales of justice in a way that the creators and founders of LSC would have found to be intolerable.

Mr. President, I ask that the January 23 Baltimore Sun article be printed in today's RECORD. I daresay that many other States have stories similar to those in my State, and I urge my colleagues to investigate their States' situation before once again lining up to do away with a program that should be one of the great prices of our Nation.

The article follows: