Library Services Improvement Act (1989): Report 09

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Unlike the pretrial detention setting in which the presumption of innocence creates a need for flexibility in setting bail, there is little need for judicial discretion to release those who have not been found guilty. While the intent of the bill is to limit judicial discretion in the case of convicted drug traffickers or violent criminals, the Justice Department has recommended that in certain limited circumstances the judicial officer should retain discretion. First, in the preindictment setting; if the attorney for the government will recommend a sentence of no incarceration or if the judicial officer finds that there is a substantial likelihood the defendant's motion for new trial or appeal will be granted and the defendant is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the community, the judicial officer may release the defendant. Second, in the appeals setting, if the attorney for the government files a motion indicating that there are exceptional circumstances which warrant release and the defendant is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the community, the judicial officer may order release.

Over the past several months the Judiciary Committee has held numerous hearings on the continuing problem of drug and violence in America. The hearings demonstrate the grave concern of the American public about drug abuse and the violence that often goes hand in hand with drug trafficking. Various solutions have been suggested to solve the problem, and committee members favor different approaches. The committee is in agreement, however, that those who have been convicted of violent crimes or serious drug trafficking offenses should not be let right back on the street.

S. 1269 will alleviate this problem on the Federal level, serve as a model for the States which are experiencing similar problems that drug traffickers and violent criminals will not be out on bail. I urge the Senate to expeditiously pass this important measure.

A SALUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO GOLDEN BUFFALOES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, allow me this opportunity to venture from the forum of political debate to take notice of a success in a separate arena from which we can all gain inspiration. At this time, I would like to extend my congratulations to the University of Colorado Golden Buffaloes who were victorious this weekend over arch-rival Nebraska.

The Buffs have risen from a 1-10 season just 6 short years ago to become a national powerhouse at the collegiate level. Overcoming a series of unfortunate incidents off the gridiron, including the death of star quarterback and team leader Sal Aumese, this group of young men has formed a cohesive unit working to set an inspirational tone for the entire university community. Their dedication and determination have brought them to a level of excellence not seen by the University of Colorado for many years.

The Buffaloes are alone at the top of the Big Eight standings with only two games left in the season. The Buffaloes' defeat of Nebraska at Folsom Field in Boulder on Saturday will all but assure them of a trip to the Orange Bowl to go head-to-head for the national championship against No. 1 ranked Notre Dame. It has been a great season for the Buffs and they played a superb game last Saturday.

What makes the team's achievement so impressive is not just their undefeated record, but the personal and moral change that has occurred in each individual team member. We have all heard the stories about the troubles of athletes at major universities and it would be misleading to say that the CU football team has been without its share of problems. But the Buffs have taken the difficult steps to turn their own lives around and they serve as an inspiration to us all. Head Coach Bill McCartney and the CU team have worked their way into the hearts of every Coloradan and as they are saying in Boulder today, "things have changed." As the Buffs face their final Big Eight Conference games against Oklahoma State and Kansas State, teams which can not be taken lightly, I join my fellow Coloradans in looking forward to an invitation to the Orange Bowl for CU and a chance to play Notre Dame for the national championship. Congratulations and go Buffs.

STAR PRINT OF SENATE REPORT 101-170

Mr. FOWLER. I ask unanimous consent that report 101-170, to accompany S. 32 be star printed to reflect the changes which I now send to the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIBRARY SERVICE AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on H.R. 2742.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2742) entitled "An Act to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes," and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes on the two Houses.

Ordered, That Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Ford of Michigan, Mr. Owens of New York, Mr. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Yarbrough of Mississippi, Mr. Lowey of New York, Mr. Paschal, Mr. Gooding, Mr. Coleman of Missouri, Mr. Roukema, Mr. Taake, Mr. Gunderson, and Mr. Young, be the managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the conference requested by the House, and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferences on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President appointed Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Pell, Mr. Simon, Mr. Hatch, and Mrs. Kaszerman conferences on the part of the Senate.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. President, I suggest a recess of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, at 2:06 p.m., the Senate recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reconvened at 10:21 p.m., when called to order by the President (Mr. Fowler).

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1989

RECESS UNTIL 10:15 A.M.; MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 10:15 a.m. tomorrow, Wednesday, November 8, and that following the time for the two leaders, there be a period for morning business until 10:45 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

At 10:45 a.m., the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2710, the minimum wage bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
advance these kinds of actions that can help both you and your subcontractors.

In closing, I hope it is clear that the role and responsibilities of the Federal Government in general—and the Commerce Department in particular—have been changing as the technological and economic environment faced by our aerospace industry continues to change. Those of us in key positions at Commerce must be—and are—very mindful of overseas competition and the implications of aerospace industry internationalization.

Thank you. Good Luck! God bless.

**BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT**

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the latest budget scorekeeping report for fiscal year 1989, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office in response to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report is prepared consistent with standard scorekeeping conventions. This report also serves as the scorekeeping report for the purposes of section 311 of the Budget Act.

This report shows that current level spending is under the budget resolution by $4.6 billion in budget authority, and over the budget resolution by $10.6 billion in outlays. Current level is under the revenue floor by $4.7 billion.

The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount under section 311(a) of the Budget Act is $120.5 billion, $30.5 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1990 of $100 billion.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 6, 1989.

Hon. Jim Sasser,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The attached report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget for fiscal year 1990 and is current through November 3, 1989. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1989 concurrent resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 106). This report is submitted under section 308(b) in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 3 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 33, the 1988 first concurrent resolution on the budget.

Since my report dated October 31, 1989, the President has signed into law the following bills: the Disaster Assistance Act (Public Law 101-134); the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation bill, 1990 (Public Law 101-130); and the Continuing Resolution (Public Law 101-137). These actions increased the current level estimate of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. RIECHSTEIN.