



WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER



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LIBRARY WITHDRAWN
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CONTENTS

Carter Budget, FY 1979	p. 1	Teacher Centers	p. 4
College Libraries	p. 2	Appropriations Committee	p. 4
Dept. of Education	p. 2	LC Reorganization	p. 4
Medical Libraries	p. 3	Federal Program Information	p. 5
Research Libraries	p. 3	LSCA-Nat'l League of Cities Resol. .	p. 5
Educ. Information Centers	p. 3	Criminal Code Reform	p. 6

Attachments: College Libraries Act of 1978; and Funding Table

Carter Budget, FY 1979

The first complete budget of the Carter administration (H.Doc. 95-280) was transmitted to Congress on January 23 with a record total of \$500.2 billion in proposed expenditures. The Carter budget for education for the 1979 fiscal year (October 1, 1978-September 30, 1979), according to Commissioner of Education Ernest Boyer, is "the first time in seven years that an Administration has requested from Congress a substantial increase for education over the previous year's level." The budget does show increases for educating the disadvantaged and handicapped and for college student aid, but for libraries the picture is not as bright.

Funding at the same level as last year is recommended for public, school, research and medical library programs, while college library, training and demonstration programs are zero funded, as shown below:

	<u>FY 78 Appropriation</u>	<u>Carter FY 79 Budget</u>
LSCA I - Library Services	\$ 56,900,000	\$ 56,900,000
II - Construction	-0-	-0-
III - Interlibrary Coop.	3,337,000	3,337,000
ESEA IV-B - School Libraries	167,500,000*	167,600,000*
HEA II-A - College Lib. Resources	9,975,000	-0-
II-B - Training	2,000,000	-0-
II-B - Demonstrations	1,000,000	-0-
II-C - Research Libraries	5,000,000	5,000,000
VI-A - Undergrad. Equipment	7,500,000	-0-
Medical Lib. Assistance Act	7,987,000	7,987,000

*Advance funded program

More information on these and other library-related FY 1979 budget requests is provided in the funding table attached to this newsletter.

Asked at a budget briefing why no funds were recommended for college libraries, Commissioner Boyer indicated that the program provided too little money for too many libraries, and was thus not effective. (For one response to this criticism. see the article on college libraries below.)

The administration plans to submit legislation called the Quality Education Act which will consolidate existing Special Projects Act programs (\$50 million) with selected new programs (\$11.4 million). Although the focus of the new programs has not yet been decided, it is to include \$2 million in discretionary funding for library demonstrations. The President is expected to send an education message to Congress in mid February.

The new Lifelong Learning program under HEA Title I-B received \$5 million; the first year it has been recommended for funding. However, the HEA Title I-A Community Service program was dropped from \$18 million in '78 to zero for '79. Funding for Teacher Centers was increased by \$2 million, and both the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities received substantial increases.

Congressional reaction to the budget was mixed. By breaking all previous budget records, increasing defense spending, but providing no major increases for social programs, Carter managed to displease both Republicans and Democrats.

College Libraries

Legislation to amend the College Library Resources program under the Higher Education Act Title II-A was introduced January 25 by Rep. Bill Ford (D.-Mich.), Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. The College Libraries Act of 1978 (HR 10541) would double the amount authorized for each basic grant to eligible college libraries by raising the ceiling from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The bill would require matching funds for the second \$5,000. It also tightens maintenance of effort requirements, and makes technical and updating amendments to the supplemental and special purpose grant provisions.

ACTION NEEDED:

Eleven members of the full House Education and Labor Committee cosponsored the bill--Rep. Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.), Chairman; Al Quie (Minn.), ranking Republican; John Buchanan (Ala.), ranking Republican on the subcommittee; and Reps. Frank Thompson (D.-N.J.), John Brademas (D.-Ind.), Mario Biaggi (D.-N.Y.), Bill Clay (D.-Mo), Michael Blouin (D.-Iowa), Paul Simon (D.-Ill.), Carl Pursell (R.-Mich.), and Baltasar Corrada (D.-P.R.). Librarians, faculty members and other constituents should thank all cosponsors for their support of the college library program. The attachment to this newsletter includes the text of the bill plus Ford's remarks on it from the January 25 Congressional Record. Ford's subcommittee will hold hearings on the bill in the near future.

Department of Education

The second session of the 95th Congress convened January 19, and President Carter addressed a joint session that evening to deliver his State of the Union Message (H.Doc. 95-273). In it he announced his intention to work with Congress to create a separate cabinet-level Department of Education. He gave no further details, but HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, at a budget briefing on January 21, indicated that the further studies necessary to determine which programs would be included might take up to a year. Califano has been opposed to a separate department. Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.), whose bill creating a Department of Education now has 55 cosponsors, announced that the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee which he chairs would soon hold further hearings on the bill (S. 991).

Medical Libraries

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), Chairman of the Health and Scientific Research Subcommittee, introduced a bill (S. 2450) on January 27 extending a number of biomedical research authorities, including a three-year extension of the Medical Library Assistance Act. Kennedy's subcommittee will hold a hearing on the bill on February 8.

Research Libraries

Final regulations for the new Higher Education Act Title II-C program of aid to major research libraries were published in the December 28 Federal Register (pp. 64836-43). The regulations have been modified somewhat in response to comments received on the proposed regulations published June 6.

The statutory definition of a major research library has been expanded into a list of elements against which applicants will be evaluated to determine their significance as a major research library. Applicants must also show how their proposed project meets the purpose of the program which is "to promote research and education of higher quality throughout the United States by providing financial assistance to: (a) help major research libraries maintain and strengthen their collections; and (b) assist major research libraries in making their holdings available to individual researchers and scholars outside their primary clientele and to other libraries whose users have need for research materials."

A revised list of ten regions has been devised to help achieve the "reasonable regional balance" required by the statute. Extra points will be given to applications which meet other criteria and which would contribute to a regional balance. The statute also limits grants to 150 major research libraries. Most grants will be for one-year projects, although some continuation grants may be awarded. No project will be funded for more than three years.

Among the activities for which funds may be used are acquisition of library materials, binding, repairing and preserving materials, cataloging, collection guides hiring additional staff, communications with other institutions, distribution of library materials and bibliographic information to users beyond the primary clientele and equipment and supplies to help in such distribution.

The Education Amendments of 1976 (PL 94-482) authorize \$10 million for FY 1977, \$15 million for FY 1978 and \$20 million for FY 1979 for the research library program. Congress appropriated funds for the program for the first time for FY 1978 in the amount of \$5 million.

Copies of the regulations have been widely distributed by OE's Office of Libraries and Learning Resources. Application forms will be available in early February and will also be distributed. Applications must be received by April 11. Copies of the regulations or of the application package may be requested from Paul C. Janaske, Division of Library Programs, Office of Education, ROB-3, 7th and D Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202 (202/245-9530).

Educational Information Centers

Proposed regulations for the Educational Information Centers program authorized by the Education Amendments of 1976 (PL 94-482) were published in the January 12 Federal Register (pp. 1895-98). The program provides funds to the states on a per capita basis to pay up to two-thirds of the cost of planning, establishing and operating centers to provide educational information, guidance, and counseling and referral services to persons residing in the center's service area. Eligible applicants are institutions or combinations of institutions of higher education, public and private agencies, and local educational agencies acting in combination with a higher education institution. Interested libraries should get involved in the development of their state plan, which must survey existing organizations providing such services,

as well as establish criteria and set policy. Comments on the proposed regs must be received by February 13 and should be sent to: Bureau of Higher & Continuing Education, Div. of Student Services & Veterans Programs, USOE, Rm. 3514, ROB-3, 7th & D Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20202 (202/245-2511).

Teacher Centers

Final regulations implementing a new program of teacher centers authorized by the Education Amendments of 1976 (PL 94-482) were published in the January 11, 1978 Federal Register (pp. 1762-81). This is a program of grants to local educational agencies to assist them in planning, establishing and operating teacher centers. Ten percent of the funds will be set aside for grants to institutions of higher education to operate teacher centers. A teacher center is defined as "a site which serves teachers from public and nonpublic schools of a State, or an area or community within a State, in which teachers, with the assistance of such consultants and experts as may be necessary, may develop and produce curricula, utilize research findings, and provide training to improve the skills of teachers to enable the teachers to meet better the educational needs of their students."

Each center will be operated under the supervision of a teacher center policy board, the majority of which is to be representative of elementary and secondary classroom teachers to be served. ALA and the American Association of School Librarians, replying to the proposed regulations published June 13, recommended that the definition of "teacher" in the context of the policy board majority should encompass not only classroom teachers but also all other categories of persons who assist children in the schools. This recommendation was not accepted.

In addition to teachers, persons to be served by the center may be determined by the policy board and may include librarians and media specialists among others. This is a broadening of the categories of eligible participants from the proposed regulations. However, ALA and AASL recommended requiring that eligible participants include members of the instructional team other than classroom teachers. An additional ALA/AASL recommendation was acted upon--purchase of instructional materials which further the activities of the center is among the allowable costs.

Information on submitting applications appeared in the same Federal Register issue (Jan. 11, 1978, pp. 1781-83). Applications must be submitted to the state educational agency for review by March 30, 1978. State educational agencies may set their own criteria and applicants should take these into consideration as well as the criteria in the program regulations. Application forms (after Jan. 30) and information may be obtained from Dr. Allen Schmieder, Teacher Centers Program, Division of Educational Systems Development, USOE, 400 Maryland Ave., S. W., Room 5652, ROB-3, Washington, D. C. 20202 (202/245-2235).

Appropriations Committee

Due to the death of Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman John McClellan, Sen. Warren Magnuson (Wash.), the ranking Democrat on the committee, has been appointed Chairman. Magnuson will retain the chairmanship of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee which now has jurisdiction over library and education funding. However, Magnuson announced in a press release issued January 27 that he plans to form a separate Subcommittee on Education, stripping it away from the HEW budget. "I have been working with Sen. Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) in trying to establish a separate cabinet-level Department of Education," Magnuson said. "This subcommittee is a first step, a forerunner of that." No timetable has been set for establishment of an education subcommittee.

LC Reorganization

On January 26 the Joint Committee on the Library held a hearing on the proposed reorganization of the Library of Congress. The proposed plan is the result of a study of the Library's administrative organization begun by Daniel Boorstin shortly

after he became Librarian. The Task Force and outside Advisory Committees which worked through 1976 made their reports in January 1977. At that time an Office of Planning and Development was established to consider their recommendations. In August 1977 a reorganization plan was distributed to members of the Library staff for discussion. The plan consolidates most LC operations into four large units--Congressional Research Service, the Copyright Office, Processing Services, and Research Services. Research Services would itself contain four units--General Reference, Special Collections, Area Studies, and the Law Library.

The main subject of the hearing was the law library community's opposition to the proposed placement of the Law Library within Research Services. Testimony was presented by the American Association of Law Libraries, The Association of American Law Schools, the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees, the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, and individual law librarians and users of the Law Library. All were opposed to the reorganization as it would affect the Law Library, citing the adverse affects of being subsumed in a larger unit, of not reporting directly to the Librarian, of having to compete for funds and personnel, and of not being able to respond as quickly or directly to the needs of the legal community. Also cited was the statutory directive by Congress that the Law Library be maintained as a distinct LC Department. Most witnesses felt there should be a totally separate National Law Library similar to the National Library of Medicine, and viewed the proposed reorganization as a step in the opposite direction.

Acknowledging the opposition, Dr. Boorstin said at one point, "The heavens will not fall if the Law Library is left in its separate administrative division." However, he defended the plan under the sometimes critical questioning of committee members, many of whom admitted they had received considerable correspondence on the matter. Chairman Lucien Nedzi (D.-Mich.) said that no action would be taken on the reorganization proposal until all members had a chance for complete study. He added there could be more days of hearings before a decision was made.

Federal Program Information

The Federal Program Information Act, one of the last pieces of legislation signed into law by the President in 1977 (PL 95-220, signed December 28), requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to establish and maintain current information, in machine-readable form, about all federal domestic assistance programs. The information would be made accessible by computer terminal, as well as in a published catalog of federal domestic assistance programs. Depository libraries would be among those institutions automatically receiving copies of the published catalog.

According to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee report (S. Rept. 95-135) the information would be available either free or at a reasonable price through computer terminals supplied by state government offices, federal agency offices, congressional offices, corporations, or other types of offices. The user would receive a printed summary listing all programs which actually have funds available for the needs specified.

LSCA - National League of Cities Resolution

ALA Legislation Committee members held discussions with representatives of the National League of Cities (NLC) last November concerning the recently reauthorized Library Services and Construction Act (PL 95-123) and its new urban library provision. That amendment provides that when appropriations for LSCA Title I exceed \$60 million, a portion of the excess will be reserved for libraries in cities of over 100,000--specifically the percentage of the excess funds corresponding to the state's urban population. Additional funds not earmarked for urban libraries could be used

for any of the Title I authorized purposes, and would benefit libraries in all areas of the country.

The National League of Cities subsequently approved a resolution supporting full funding of LSCA on December 7 during its annual business meeting in San Francisco. The LSCA Title I funding level for FY 1978 is \$56.9 million, and the same amount has been budgeted by the administration for FY 1979. The amounts authorized for fiscal 1978 and '79 are \$110 million and \$140 million respectively. It will require the concerted efforts of a coalition of librarians and other interested supporters such as the National League of Cities to achieve full funding and activate the new urban library provision. The text of the NLC resolution follows:

CITIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

WHEREAS, many cities throughout the United States are under severe fiscal constraints and the cost of providing local government services is increasing at a rate greater than the growth of the tax base;

WHEREAS, in urban public libraries today, staff layoffs, curtailed service hours, and reduced budgets are becoming the rule rather than the exception;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National League of Cities recommends that the Administration move forward in the implementation of the Library Services and Construction Act as amended, for supporting and expanding library services of major urban resource libraries, for extending and improving library services in areas without such services or with inadequate services, for improving services for the handicapped, bilingual, institutionalized and disadvantaged.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Administration provide full funding for the amended Act which includes new monies earmarked for libraries in cities needing assistance.

Criminal Code Reform

On January 30 the Senate passed S. 1437, a mammoth revision of the federal criminal code. Developed mainly by Sen. John McClellan and Sen. Edward Kennedy, the bill was hailed as landmark legislation and as a tribute to Sen. McClellan, who died recently. The subject of seven days of debate and amendment, the bill would revise many aspects of the federal criminal laws, including anti-obscenity provisions. The House Criminal Justice Subcommittee plans hearings soon on a comparable House measure.



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 124 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1978 No. 5 P. H 248

REP. BILL FORD INTRODUCES COLLEGE LIBRARIES ACT OF 1978

Rep. Bill Ford (D.-Mich.), Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, introduced legislation (HR 10541) January 25 to double the amount of the basic grant authorized by the Higher Education Act Title II-A College Library Resources program. The College Libraries Act of 1978 would increase the basic grant ceiling from \$5,000 to \$10,000. A basic grant could not exceed \$5,000 by more than the amount spent by the applicant for library resources from its own funds. The bill also tightens maintenance of effort requirements.

Cosponsors of the bill are Reps. Perkins, Buchanan, Quie, Thompson, Brademas, Biaggi, Clay, Blouin, Simon, Pursell and Corrada. All are members of the Education and Labor Committee and several are on the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee (see committee lists on reverse of this sheet). All should be thanked by their constituents for their interest in college libraries.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES ACT OF 1978

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the College Libraries Act of 1978, a bill to update and improve the college library resources grant program authorized by title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, I am happy to say that my distinguished colleagues and friends, the ranking Republican on our subcommittee (Mr. BUCHANAN), the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor (Mr. PERKINS), and the ranking Republican on the full Committee on Education and Labor (Mr. QUIE) have joined me in cosponsoring this bill. Additional cosponsors include the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. THOMPSON), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BRADEMAS), the gentleman from New York (Mr. BIAGGI), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. BLOUIN), the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SIMON), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PURSELL) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. CORRADA).

The major purpose of our bill is to increase from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the HEA II-A basic grant ceiling, with the requirement that academic institutions must provide equal matching funds for any basic grant in excess of \$5,000.

It is common knowledge today that the budgets of most colleges and universities are becoming more strained with each passing year, a precarious budgetary situation that tends to have the effect of reducing funds for college libraries in greater proportion than for other units of the academic institution. When the crunch comes, it is often the budget for library materials that is the first to be cut, because it is easier not to buy books than it is to eliminate salaries.

Moreover, academic libraries have been confronted with continually skyrocketing costs. For example, the average cost of a book has increased 127 percent since 1965, from \$7.65 to \$17.39, while the average cost of a journal subscription has risen 224 percent over the same period, from \$6.96 to \$22.52. Yet, in spite of these soaring prices, the \$5,000 limit on the basic grant for college library resources has not been changed since it was first enacted in 1965. Such inadequate funding has had the inevitable result of forcing many college and university libraries to reduce their purchases of new materials, in some cases drastically.

One of the strengths of the basic grant program is that it reaches all types of postsecondary institutions in all parts of the country. Last year, 2,591 institutions received the basic library grants authorized by HEA II-A.

It has recently been brought to my attention that this program has been criticized on the ground that it spreads a small amount of funds too widely to make a significant difference. It has also been suggested that Federal dollars for academic libraries would be more effective if targeted on a few large research libraries instead.

It was perhaps because of this reasoning that the fiscal year 1979 budget request contains no funds for basic grants for college libraries, despite the fact that this program has been funded at \$9.9 million for the past 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, I must say that I disagree completely with this elitist approach, because the American system of higher education draws great vitality from diversity. Students throughout the United States today may attend 2-year, 4-year, graduate or postgraduate institutions, public institutions or private ones, in rural, suburban, or urban settings.

In order to take advantage of this great diversity of learning opportunities, students in all types of academic institutions must have access to good libraries. Not only those who attend the great research institutions like Harvard, the University of Michigan, or the University of California must have access to good libraries, but also the students at Henry Ford Community College in Dearborn, Mich., or Georgia Southwestern College in Americus need a wide range of library materials to supplement their coursework.

This is certainly not to say that the large research institutions do not need additional funding. In fact, we provided a special program for major research libraries in the Education Amendments of 1976. However, assistance for research libraries can never take the place of the college library resources program authorized by HEA II-A, nor did Congress intend that it should.

Mr. Speaker, our bill represents only a very small step in the direction of more adequate financing of college and university libraries. In addition to the higher limit and new matching requirement on the basic grants, the bill will amend the maintenance of effort requirements so that either per student or overall expenditure may be used as the base. This provision has been added to a number of other education programs and is designed to allow institutions with declining enrollments an alternative route to maintaining effort.

The legislation also provides for tightening up the procedures under which the Commissioner may grant maintenance of effort waivers. Finally, the measure updates the maintenance of effort requirement for special purpose grants by deleting the 1965 base period, and it expands the priority for eligibility for supplemental grants to encompass institutions with limited financial resources.

Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to hold hearings on the College Libraries Act of 1978 in the near future. The Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education does not intend to allow libraries to serve as an easy target for the budget-cutters. Our legislation is intended to generate new funds for college libraries on the State, local, and private levels. In addition, it will raise the basic grant limit to a more realistic level. At this point, I would like to insert into the Record the text of the College Libraries Act of 1978.

H.R. 10541

A bill to amend certain provisions of title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965 relating to college library assistance

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "College Libraries Act of 1978".

BASIC GRANT AMOUNT AND MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 2. The second sentence of section 202 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(b) by striking out "be equal to the amount expended by the applicant for library resources during that year from funds other than funds received under this part, except that no such basic grant shall exceed \$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "not exceed \$10,000"; and

(2) by inserting after "regulations of the Commissioner," the following: "except that no basic grant shall exceed \$5,000 by more than the amount expended by the applicant for library resources during that year from funds other than funds received under this part,".

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

SEC. 3. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 202 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking out, in the matter following subparagraph (B), "special and" and inserting in lieu thereof "very"; and

(2) by inserting after "by this clause (1)" the following: "for any fiscal year, based on such average amount expended by it for such purposes or resources,".

(b) Section 202 of such Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"For purposes of clause (1), the term 'very unusual circumstances' means theft, vandalism, fire, flood, earthquake, or other catastrophic occurrence which may temporarily reduce the level of expenditures for library materials and total library purposes or where the foregoing might have made necessary unusually high expenditures for library materials and total library purposes."

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. Section 203(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by striking out "to institutions in need of financial assistance for library purposes" and inserting in lieu thereof "where the financial resources of the institution are such that it is in need of assistance for library resources".

SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANT MATCHING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 5. Section 204(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by striking out "during the two-year period ending June 30, 1965, or"; and

(2) by striking out ", whichever is less".

U. S. House of Representatives COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR 95th Congress, 2nd Session

Carl D. Perkins (D-KY), Chairman

Democrats

- *Frank Thompson, Jr., New Jersey
- John H. Dent, Pennsylvania
- *John Brademas, Indiana
- Augustus F. Hawkins, California
- *William D. Ford, Michigan
- Phillip Burton, California
- Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania
- William (Bill) Clay, Missouri
- *Mario Biaggi, New York
- Ike F. Andrews, North Carolina
- *Michael T. Blouin, Iowa
- *Robert J. Cornell, Wisconsin
- *Paul Simon, Illinois
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- Baltasar Corrada, Puerto Rico
- Dale E. Kildee, Michigan

Republicans

- Albert H. Quie, Minnesota
- John M. Ashbrook, Ohio
- *John N. Erlenborn, Illinois
- Ronald A. Sarasin, Connecticut
- *John Buchanan, Alabama
- James M. Jeffords, Vermont
- Larry Pressler, South Dakota
- William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania
- *Bud Shuster, Pennsylvania
- Shirley N. Pettis, California
- Carl D. Pursell, Michigan
- Mickey Edwards, Oklahoma

*Members of Postsecondary
Education Subcommittee

FUNDS FOR LIBRARY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

<u>LIBRARY PROGRAMS</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 1979</u> <u>Authorization</u>	<u>Carter</u> <u>FY '79 Budget</u>
<u>ESEA Title IV-B - School libs.</u>	\$167,500,000 ¹	Necessary sums	\$167,600,000 ¹
GPO Superintendent of Documents	21,751,000 ²	44 USC 301	23,200,000 ²
HEA Title VI-A - Undergrad. Equipment	7,500,000	70,000,000	-0-
<u>Higher Educ. Act - Title II</u>	<u>17,975,000</u>	<u>140,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Title II-A - College Lib. Resources	9,975,000	84,000,000	-0-
II-B - Training	2,000,000	23,976,000	-0-
II-B - Demonstrations	1,000,000	12,024,000	-0-
II-C - Research Libraries	5,000,000 ²	20,000,000	5,000,000
Library of Congress	150,748,600 ²	2 USC 131-167	193,385,500 ²
<u>Lib. Services & Construction Act</u>	<u>60,237,000</u>	<u>160,000,000</u>	<u>60,237,000</u>
Title I - Library Services	56,900,000	140,000,000	56,900,000
II - Pub. Lib. Construction	-0-	Necessary sums	-0-
III - Interlibrary Cooperation	3,337,000	20,000,000	3,337,000
Medical Lib. Assistance Act	7,987,000	14,600,000	7,987,000
National Agricultural Library	6,877,000	7 USC 2204	7,631,000
Natl. Comm. Lib. & Inf. Science	563,000	750,000	683,000
National Library of Medicine	28,759,000	40 USC 275	31,787,000
 <u>LIBRARY-RELATED PROGRAMS</u>			
Adult Education Act	90,750,000 ¹	200,000,000	90,750,000 ¹
Book Distribution (RIF)	6,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000
Community Education	3,553,000	17,000,000	5,791,000
Consumers' Education	4,068,000 ³	15,000,000	3,135,000
Corp. for Public Broadcasting	152,000,000 ³	160,000,000	172,000,000 ³
Educ. Broadcasting Facilities	18,000,000	Needs new auth.	18,000,000 ¹
Ed. Handicap. Children (state grants)	465,000,000 ¹	Formula-based	804,000,000 ¹
Educ. Information Centers	2,000,000	40,000,000	-0-
Educ. TV & Radio Programming	5,000,000 ¹	5,000,000	5,000,000
ESEA Title I - Ed. Deprived Children	2,735,000,000 ¹	Formula-based	3,378,820,000 ¹
IV-C Educ. Innov. & Support	197,500,000	Necessary sums	197,400,000 ¹
VII - Bilingual Education	135,000,000	174,750,000	150,000,000
IX - Ethnic Heritage	2,300,000	15,000,000	-0-
Gifted & Talented Children	2,560,000	12,250,000	2,560,000
HEA Title I-A - Community Service	18,000,000	40,000,000	-0-
I-B - Lifelong Learning	-0-	40,000,000	5,000,000
III - Develop. Institutions	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
HEA Title VII Construction & Renov.	4,000,000	580,000,000	79,000,000
Indian Education Act	59,660,000	Formula-based	75,735,000
Metric Education	2,090,000	10,000,000	2,090,000
National Endowment for Arts	107,100,000	Necessary sums	132,160,000
National Endowment for Humanities	105,300,000	Necessary sums	127,300,000
Natl. Historical Pubs. & Records Comm.	3,500,000	4,000,000	3,950,000
National Institute of Education	89,600,000	200,000,000	100,000,000
NDEA Title VI Language Development	15,000,000	75,000,000	15,000,000
Postsec. Educ. Improvement Fund	12,000,000	75,000,000	14,500,000
Right to Read (except RIF)	21,000,000	135,200,000	21,000,000
Teacher Centers	8,250,000	67,500,000	10,250,000
Telecommunications Demonstrations	1,000,000	Needs new auth.	1,000,000
<u>Women's Educational Equity</u>	<u>8,050,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>

¹Advance funded program.

²In addition, SuDocs has authority to obligate \$25 million and LC \$9.5 million in receipts from sales and fees. For '79 LC is requesting \$10.6 million in such authority.

³CPB funded two years in advance