

17/3/10



WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER



BOX 54, 110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 • TEL. 202-547-4440
TWX 710-822-1976 ISSN: 0001-1746

Vol. 32 November 12, 1980 No. 13

: All or any part of the ALA Washington Newsletter :
: may be reprinted for distribution :

CONTENTS

Post-election Session	p. 1	NEH Grant Programs	p. 4
Budget, FY 1982	p. 2	Arts in Ed. & Law-Related Ed. Regs .	p. 5
Public Works and Economic Dev	p. 2	ED Consumer Office	p. 5
Research Library Grants	p. 3	ACIR Rept. Fed. Involvement in Libs.	p. 5
ED Grant Deadlines	p. 3		

Attachment: Memo on WHCLIS Implementation Efforts

Post-election Session

Congress returned November 12 for a lame-duck session which is sure to be different in character from that originally planned. Action is expected on budget, appropriation, and revenue sharing measures and little else. Members may adjourn for the session before Thanksgiving.

The November 4 elections marked a massive and unpredicted shift to the right; the effects on federal assistance to libraries are as yet unclear. At first glance it looks bad. Several long-time congressional leaders and dependable library supporters such as Senate Appropriations Committee Chair Warren Magnuson (D-WA), House Majority Whip John Brademas (D-IN), and House Administration Chair Frank Thompson (D-NJ) were defeated. President-elect Reagan and the Republican party platform would "encourage the elimination of the federal Department of Education" and "replace the crazyquilt of wasteful programs with a system of block grants." The Republican majority in the Senate means a realignment of committees and Republican chairs of committees and subcommittees. The Democratic majority in the House is considerably slimmer. (For the record, the current House has 273 Democrats, 159 Republicans and 3 vacancies; the new House will have 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans. The current Senate has 58 Democrats, 41 Republicans and one Independent; the new Senate will have 53 Republicans, 46 Democrats and one Independent.)

However, it is important to remember that strong library support in Congress has always come from both sides of the aisle. Although Republican library supporters Rep. John Buchanan (AL) and Sen. Jacob Javits (NY) were defeated in the primaries, the senior Senate Republicans who will undoubtedly be assuming committee and subcommittee chairs include several faces friendly to library and education issues. Mark Hatfield (OR), Charles McC. Mathias (MD), Ted Stevens (AK), and Lowell Weicker (CT), come immediately to mind, and there are others. Sen. Hatfield is expected to chair the Appropriations Committee but the musical chair game is still too fluid to speculate on other key committee slots.

President-elect Reagan has said he does intend to appoint a Secretary of Education because mandated programs must be administered. Any change Reagan would recommend in the Education Department or in the arrangement of categorical programs must be approved by Congress. The reaction of Congress to such proposals would be tempered by the opinions of the voters (especially Republicans) in the education and

library communities. Promises made when there is not much hope of having to produce may turn out to be difficult to accomplish once in power. However, Reagan will have a majority in the Senate and may well have a working majority in the House.

The challenge ahead lies in informing the new Congress without delay that those who elected them feel libraries are important. In campaign terms, if we are to return to what made this country great, we must not forget the contribution of libraries to self-improvement, research, innovation, and productivity.

Budget, FY 1982

The Education Department has recommended to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) an increase in library program funding for FY 1982. As reported by Education Daily on October 31, the figures are as follows:

	<u>FY '81 House Allowance</u>	<u>FY 1981 Contin. Res.</u>	<u>FY 1982 ED Request to OMB</u>
<u>Elementary & Secondary Educ. Act</u>			
Title IV-B, School libraries	\$171,000,000*	\$171,000,000*	\$171,000,000*
<u>Higher Education Act</u>			
Title II-A, College libraries	4,988,000	4,988,000	4,988,000
II-B, Training	667,000	667,000	1,000,000
II-B, Research, Demonstration	500,000	333,000	1,500,000
II-C, Research libraries	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
<u>Library Services & Construction Act</u>			
Title I, Library services	62,500,000	62,500,000	62,500,000
III, Interlibrary coop.	12,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
TOTALS	<u>\$257,655,000</u>	<u>\$250,488,000</u>	<u>\$263,988,000</u>

*Advance funded program

The total for library programs requested by ED is \$13.5 million more than the continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 610) which provides funding through December 15 at the current level, and \$6.3 million more than the House-passed Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill (HR 7998). After review and possible amendment by OMB, these figures will be incorporated in the FY 1982 budget President Carter will submit to Congress in January. Any changes requested by President-elect Reagan to this budget would be submitted to Congress in late February or early March.

Public Works and Economic Development

Extension of the Local Public Works Program, which provided funding for numerous library construction projects, seems to be dead for this session of Congress. House-Senate conferees on S. 914, an extension of the Public Works and Economic Development Act, deadlocked since last December, have still not reached agreement on all issues. However, House conferees, led by Rep. Robert Roe (D-NJ), have apparently given up the local public works provision in exchange for higher authorizations in Title I which extends Economic Development Administration programs.

The local public works program was not part of the Senate bill, and was opposed by Senate conferees led by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-WV) because it was not accommodated in the congressional budget resolution. It was also opposed by the administration. Conferees may try again in the lame-duck session, but the local public works issue is considered pretty well settled. Meanwhile, the Senate passed Sept. 26 a simple two-year extension of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (including the Appalachian Regional Development Act but not including Local Public Works). This bill, S. 3152, is being held at the Speaker's desk in the House, and if House-Senate negotiations on S. 914 break down again, the House is expected to pass S. 3152.

Research Library Grants

The third round of grant awards for the Higher Education Act Title II-C research library program was announced October 17 by the Department of Education. The FY 1980 awards, based on a \$6 million appropriation, went to 22 major research libraries in 16 states. The funds will actually be shared by 27 institutions since several awards are joint grants. Assistant Secretary F. James Rutherford said, "One of the priorities of the Office of Research and Improvement is the linkage of resources and technological capabilities for the sharing of those resources. The funded projects are excellent examples of how resources can be made more readily available to scholars and researchers throughout the Nation and the world." The following libraries received grants:

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
University of Arizona, Tucson	\$202,549
*University of California, Berkeley (jointly with UCLA and Stanford)	995,781
*Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery, San Marino, CA	251,551
*Colorado State University, Fort Collins	236,356
Yale University, New Haven, CT	290,935
*University of Chicago, IL	79,040
University of Chicago, IL	175,000
*University of Illinois, Urbana	64,920
*University of Kansas, Lawrence	136,967
Harvard College, Cambridge, MA	396,657
*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (jointly with Michigan State U. & Wayne State U.)	606,000
*Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis	244,571
*Princeton University, Princeton, NJ	153,661
*American Museum of National History, New York City	237,819
*Cornell University, Ithaca, NY	240,413
*New York State Education Department, Albany	305,849
Duke University, Durham, NC (jointly with U. of NC, Chapel Hill, & NC State U.)	250,000
*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (in coop. with NC State U., & Duke Univ.)	321,445
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	167,739
Brown University, Providence, RI	272,471
*University of Texas, Austin	175,000
University of Washington, Seattle	150,000

*Continuations

In addition to these grants, about \$45,000 will be spent on dissemination for the benefit of the library science profession. A three-month extension and \$4,000 have been awarded to each of 11 grantees whose projects terminated in FY 1979. The funds will be used for dissemination of grant results or techniques used. For instance, the Boston Public Library's catalog on microfiche, produced with II-C assistance, will be distributed to additional libraries outside Massachusetts.

ED Grant Deadlines

Closing dates and application information for many of the direct, discretionary grant programs administered by the Department of Education were listed in the October 7 Federal Register (pp. 66564-618). Normally all Higher Education Act Title II library programs would be included in this notice, but the fate of HEA extension legislation was uncertain when the notice was drafted, so HEA programs were omitted. HEA II regulation development and grant deadline schedules are expected to proceed as follows:

II-A College Library Resources. Proposed regulations incorporating the changes made by the Education Amendments of 1980 (PL 96-374) will be published in January with 30 days allowed for public comment. Application packages will be mailed in January to previous grantees; they will include the proposed regs. The closing date for applications is expected to be early March.

II-B Training. Technical amendments to the regs, which do not require public comment, will be published in January, along with an announcement of the closing date, probably early March. If the funding level remains at \$667,000, no institutes will be funded, only fellowships. II-B Research and Demonstration. The anticipated level of funding will allow a few contracts to be let, but grant proposals will not be solicited. II-B Special Purpose Grants. Funding is not anticipated for FY 1981. Proposed regulations for all the II-B programs will be published at a later date.

II-C Research Libraries. Technical amendments to the regs, which do not require public comment, will be published in January, along with an announcement of the closing date. The technical amendments will include changes in the selection criteria to conform with the Education Division General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). The EDGAR selection criteria, as applied to the HEA II library programs, were published in proposed form in the April 3 Federal Register (pp. 22814-21). For research library grants, the EDGAR criteria shift the point balance from the current 60 points for significance as a major research library and 50 points for the nature of the project to 48 points for eligibility and 62 points for the project itself. This shift could have the effect of making more libraries eligible. Proposed regs incorporating other changes will be published at a later date.

II-D National Periodical System. No funding for a system study is anticipated for FY 1981, and no timetable for regulation development has been established.

National Endowment for the Humanities Grant Programs

NEH Challenge Grants. The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced a May 1, 1981 deadline for applications to the Challenge Grant Program. This program is intended to assist humanities institutions, including research and public libraries, public and private colleges and universities, to improve their operations and to achieve financial stability by stimulating new and increased support from non-federal sources. Grants are made on a matching basis, and for each federal dollar awarded institutions are required to raise three dollars in new or increased donations. For the first four years of the program, 1977-1980, only one challenge grant could be awarded to an institution. New guidelines now permit three types of institutions to apply for a second challenge grant which will be limited to \$750,000 over three years. Grants for conservation projects are limited to \$150,000 over three years. Major research libraries, repositories of important humanities records and collections with special conservation needs, and independent centers for advanced study in the humanities are the three types of institutions eligible for the second challenge grant. An institution must complete its first challenge grant before applying for a second. The new guidelines are expected to be available in mid-November. Write: Challenge Grant Guidelines, Mail Stop 351, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506. For information, call Edie Robertson (202/724-0267).

Humanities Projects in Libraries. January 15, 1981 is the deadline for applications for humanities projects in libraries for programs beginning after July 1, 1981. The Endowment provides support for activities in the humanities based on the collections and services of free libraries serving the general public. The program seeks to encourage greater public use of existing library resources in the humanities and to strengthen the ability of library institutions and their staffs to

provide services and programs in the humanities. Assistance is available for planning and implementing projects. All projects must encourage participation by the general adult public and draw on existing library resources in the humanities. Eligible applicants are public libraries and library systems, state library agencies, state and regional library associations, and academic or research libraries which provide regular services to the general public. Guidelines are available from Thomas Phelps, Humanities Projects in Libraries, NEH, Mail Stop 406, 806 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506 (202/724-0760).

Arts in Education and Law-Related Education Regulations

Proposed regs for these two programs appear in the September 22 Federal Register (pp. 62856-63). These "shorter and less prescriptive" regs replace the initial regs rejected by Congress. Comments are due by November 21. Libraries are noted as specifically eligible for the Arts in Education program.

ED Consumer Office

The Department of Education announced October 28 the establishment of an Office of Public Participation and Consumer Affairs to encourage direct involvement in education programs by parents, students and citizen groups. Further information is available from Director Al Perez at 202/472-9020.

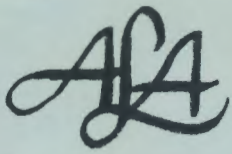
ACIR Report on Federal Involvement in Libraries

"Federal Involvement in Libraries" is the title of a June 1980 report by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) which gives a detailed history of federal assistance to libraries and the forces at work in its development. The report does not come to any definite conclusion regarding the future of the federal role in libraries, but has a useful analysis of the political dynamics of federal involvement. The concluding paragraph states:

Two factors seem certain regarding the future of library aid. One is that it is likely, at least in the short run, to be fought out in the appropriation process. The other is that the political process and the opinions and efforts of the key actors will be influential if not decisive. If Congress should become as concerned with restricting the budget as the President, then there could be a dramatic change in the scope, amount, and format of federal aid. If the library lobby should advocate something other than the categoricals, then Congress would be confronted with a new strategy. What is likely to be decisive in the future of the federal library aid program is not the presence of the forces affecting a greater or lesser federal involvement, but rather the position taken by future Presidents, the Congress, or the public interest groups.

A limited number of single copies are available on written request to ACIR, Washington, D.C. 20575. The report is also available for \$2.50 from GPO. (The Federal Role in the Federal System: The Dynamics of Growth, vol. 8, "Federal Involvement in Libraries." Order No. 052-004-00079-9, Supt. of Docs., Washington, D.C. 20402. Twenty-five percent discount for 100 or more to same address.) ACIR is a bipartisan body established by Congress in 1959 to advise on intergovernmental problems. The library report is part of a study mandated by the 1976 renewal legislation for general revenue sharing.

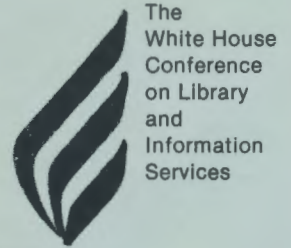
The Senate Finance Committee's report (S. Rept. 96-1009) on the pending revenue sharing legislation (S. 2574) would direct ACIR to study the feasibility of allowing states to substitute state revenue sharing funds for some types (to be identified by the study) of categorical programs.



WASHINGTON OFFICE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BOX 54 • 110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002 • (202) 547-4440



MEMO ON WHCLIS IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS

November 1980

Committee of 118

The first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Implementation of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Resolutions took place September 15-17, 1980, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Established by resolutions passed by the WHCLIS delegates, the group was informally termed "The Committee of 118" because it consists of two delegates from each of the states and territories, the District of Columbia, federal libraries, and Native Americans.

The Committee heard from Stuart Eizenstat, President Carter's Assistant for Domestic Affairs and Policy (via live phone message); and from F. James Rutherford, Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, and Dick Hays, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Libraries and Learning Technologies, both of the Department of Education. Meeting in small work groups, the members identified 117 specific action steps to take to advance the WHCLIS recommendations.

Members also concluded that the Committee should be an independent and on-going body with a separate identity if it is to be effective in harnessing local citizen support for promotion of the White House Conference resolutions. A Steering Committee was elected as follows: Chair, Delia Martinez, Nevada Equal Rights Commission; Vice Chair, William Asp, Minnesota Office of Public Libraries and Interlibrary Cooperation; Secretary, Linda Pall, Moscow, Idaho City Council Member; Treasurer, Robert Gaylor, Oakland University Library, Rochester, Michigan; plus regional representatives Elizabeth Farish, Bisbee, Arizona; Donald Stone, Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Lenore Bright, Pagosa Springs, Colorado; Bettye Collins, Birmingham, Alabama; and Laura Chodos, Rexford, New York.

The regional representatives are all community representatives rather than librarians. Professionally related members chosen as alternate representatives from the regions were Frank Rodriguez, Maricopa County Library, Phoenix, Arizona; Jack Mulkey, Jackson Metropolitan Library Service, Jackson, Mississippi; Joan Collett, St. Louis Public Library; Nancy Lorenzi, University of Cincinnati Medical Center Libraries; and Henry Chang, Bureau of Libraries, Virgin Islands. The Steering Committee announced its intent to issue a newsletter for its members, to seek funding for its operations, and to begin work on the action steps identified by the Committee.

WHCLIS Final Report

The Final Report of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, 1979 is available for \$14.00 from the Government Printing Office (Order No. 052-003-00764-9, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402). Subtitled "Information for the 1980's," the final report is a fat 808 pages of proceedings, resolutions, hearing transcripts, speeches, overview, and various lists and appendices.