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Attachment: FY '81 Funding Table

Congressional Budget Reconciliation

House and Senate Budget Committees have approved omnibus reconciliation measures which now await floor action. The first congressional budget resolution directed all House and Senate committees to take unprecedented action to reduce spending. In just two weeks each committee had to review all the programs under its jurisdiction and make recommendations to the Budget Committee for legislative changes or reductions in authorization levels to meet the overall savings figure each committee was given. House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Carl Perkins (D-KY) characterized it as working "with a gun pointed at our heads."

These hasty recommendations were combined by the budget committees into two comprehensive bills (HR 3982 and S. 1377) of massive proportions. The House Budget Committee report (H.Rept. 97-158) on its bill is three volumes and almost 1,500 pages; the Senate report (S.Rept. 97-139, over 1,000 pages. A "quick and dirty" analysis indicates major changes in library programs, as described below:

	Final		House Reconciliation Bill (HR 3982)		
	FY 1981	FY 1982	"Appropriations Caps"		
	Appropriation	Authorization	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
ESEA IV-B	\$161,000,000	Necessary sums	\$161,000,000	\$161,000,000	\$161,000,000
LSCA I	62,500,000	\$150,000,000	45,200,000	45,200,000	45,200,000
III	12,000,000	20,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
HEA II-A	2,988,000	30,000,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
II-B	917,000	30,000,000			
II-C	6,000,000	15,000,000			
NCLIS	691,000	750,000	700,000	700,000	700,000

Senate Reconciliation Bill (S. 1377) Authorization Levels

	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983
ESEA IV-B	\$161,000,000	Block grant	Block grant
LSCA I)	74,500,000	\$ 84,500,000	\$ 84,500,000
III)			
HEA II-A	2,998,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
II-B	917,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
II-C	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
NCLIS	No change	No change	No change

The "appropriations caps" referred to in the House bill would function in effect as reduced authorization levels, since actual appropriations could not exceed those levels. However, HR 3982 would also extend the Library Services and Construction Act at "such sums" through FY 1984. In contrast, the Senate bill contains a declaration of intent that the Labor and Human Resources Committee will "reauthorize programs in subsequent years at levels fully consistent with the reconciliation marks for the outyears." S. 1377 gives no indication how its new LSCA authorization would be divided between titles I and III.

In combining the authorization for HEA II-A and B, the House bill provides that 60 percent must be available for II-A (for "library resources and assistance in establishing joint-use library facilities," according to the House report), 10 percent for "training of library professionals," 10 percent for research and development, and 10 percent for special purpose grants. The remaining 10 percent is not specified. House report language indicates II-A and B funds should be targeted "for small schools that are heavily dependent upon that funding for maintaining their current programs and accreditation." HEA II-C research library funds could also be used for training of library personnel and research and development projects, according to the House report.

The Senate bill, but not the House measure, includes an elementary and secondary education block grant provision, although considerably modified from the Administration's proposal (see separate article). S. 1377 is on the Senate floor at this writing: the House could take up HR 3982 at any time. A House-Senate conference committee will be required to work out the substantial differences between these precedent-shattering bills.

Elementary and Secondary Education Consolidation

The Senate omnibus reconciliation bill (S. 1377) includes an elementary and secondary education block grant provision. The "Elementary and Secondary Education Program Consolidation and Improvement Act" was approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee June 10 as part of its compliance with the reconciliation requirements of the first congressional budget resolution. It is based on and very similar to HR 3941, a consolidation bill introduced June 17 by Rep. John Ashbrook (R-OH), the ranking minority member of the House Education and Labor Committee. It differs substantially from the Administration's block grant proposal.

Subpart 1 of the Senate block grant proposal provides assistance to disadvantaged children and is essentially ESEA I. Assistance to the handicapped and bilingual is not included in the block grant. Subpart 2 would consolidate about 30 programs, including most other titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Funds could be spent for any of the consolidated program purposes which include school library resources and instructional equipment if used "for instructional purposes only," and "based upon periodic consultation with teachers, librarians, media specialists, and private school officials."

Of the funds appropriated for Subpart 1, one percent would go to the outlying territories. Five percent would go to a discretionary fund for the Secretary of Education for national dissemination activities, research and demonstration programs, and technical assistance. The bill specifies funding from this five percent for the Inexpensive Book Distribution program as carried out through "Reading is Fundamental." The remaining 94 percent would be allocated to the states on a school age population basis. Up to 20 percent of the funds allocated to states could be retained by the state education agency. At least 80 percent must be distributed to local educational agencies on a school enrollment basis but targeted toward areas with high-cost children.

State education agencies would administer the block grant, and state advisory councils would be retained. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, non-federal funds, and maintenance of effort would be retained, but on a 90 percent base. This considerably loosens the requirement because each year effort could be calculated on 90 percent of the previous year's base. In addition, a state which fell below 90 percent could receive a proportionately lesser amount of funding, although amounts below 90 percent could not be used in figuring future maintenance of effort.

LSCA Reauthorization

The House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL), has announced a schedule of hearings on reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act:

September 15	Washington, D.C.
September 17	Detroit, Michigan
September 23	New Haven, Connecticut
September 25	Kansas City, Missouri
September 28	San Francisco, California
October 5	Raleigh, North Carolina
October 8	Cleveland, Ohio

The New Haven, Kansas City, and San Francisco hearings will also cover another subject of special concern to Rep. Simon -- foreign language study, or the lack of it in the U.S. Most of the locations chosen are in or near the home districts of members of the subcommittee. Rep. Simon does not plan to introduce a bill before the hearings, but will develop legislation afterwards for consideration next year. On the Senate side, congressional staff said Education Subcommittee Chair Robert Stafford (R-VT) would reintroduce the National Library and Information Services Act with only minor changes from last year's S. 2859 before ALA's Annual Conference, but at this writing it had not yet been dropped in the hopper.

HEA II-A Regulations

Final regulations for the Higher Education Act title II-A college library resources program were published in the June 17 Federal Register (pp. 31866-88). They are substantially the same as the proposed regs published December 23, 1980. Grant awards of approximately \$1,100 should go out shortly based on the final FY 1981 appropriation of \$2.9 million dollars.

Disaster Relief Assistance

Both House and Senate public works committees have reported out legislation to extend the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. The House bill (HR 3527, H.Rept. 97-96) would also amend the Act to expand the list of eligible nonprofit institutions to include privately owned nonprofit libraries, museums, zoos, physical fitness centers and historical facilities. The Senate bill (S. 1212, S.Rept. 97-118) does not include this amendment but the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee plans oversight hearings on the Act later this summer at which time amendments will be considered.

The history of the need to clarify library eligibility for federal disaster relief assistance goes back to Hurricane Agnes in 1972 and the Disaster Relief Act of 1970, which the 1974 Act replaced. Six public libraries in Pennsylvania were heavily damaged by the flooding which followed Hurricane Agnes. After the President declared Pennsylvania a major disaster area, the six libraries applied for relief, were declared eligible, their applications were approved, and payments were made. However, in 1976 the Federal Emergency Management Agency determined they should not have been declared eligible and demanded reimbursement. Although open to the public and publicly funded, the libraries were privately owned, and privately owned facilities were not eligible to receive grants under the law as it existed at the time of Agnes.

Although the Senate passed bills in the 95th and 96th Congresses relieving these libraries of the need to repay, the issue was not finally settled until last year when a bill extending the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 was signed into law on December 22. PL 96-568 provided that the six libraries were entitled to assistance as if eligible under the provisions of the Act in effect at the time of the disaster. As the General Accounting Office pointed out in supporting corrective legislation: "The communities involved acted in good faith and relied upon federal government determinations as to their eligibility for disaster assistance in undertaking repair and restoration of their storm-damaged libraries."

The libraries might have been eligible under the 1974 Act, but the Federal Emergency Management Agency felt the situation uncovered a shortcoming in the law and recommended a permanent and explicit change such as that embodied in the pending House bill. The Office of Management and Budget did not approve this recommendation, however, and the position of the current Administration will apparently be to oppose expansion of eligibility. The ALA Washington Office would appreciate hearing from libraries which have needed, or been awarded, federal disaster relief assistance.

White House Conference on Aging

Two thousand delegates are expected at the White House Conference on Aging (WHCOA) which is planned for November 30-December 3, 1981, in Washington, D.C. The community forums, mini-conferences and state conferences have been completed. Virginia Mathews of Connecticut who has been appointed as a delegate in her state, would like to identify other WHCOA delegates from the library community. Further information on the conference can be obtained from the governor's office in each state and from the White House Conference on Aging, Public Affairs Office, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201, telephone 202/755-8001.

White House Conference for Children and Youth

The format for the White House Conference for Children and Youth has been changed from a national conference in Washington, D.C. in December 1981 to state conferences in October, November and December of this year. Federal grant funds are available to the states and territories for the conferences, but the governors have full responsibility for the planning and implementation of the events. Contact the Governor's Office in each state for delegate selection information and for timing of the conference. January 1982 is the anticipated publication date for a national report. Carol Frazer (202/755-7670) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is the federal contact person.

NSF Research in Information Science and Technology

The National Science Foundation has issued new guidelines for its program for research in information science and technology. NSF supports basic and applied research in information science and technology in three related programs: Information Science, Information Technology, and Information Impact. The program's goals are: 1) to increase understanding of the properties and structure of information and information transfer; 2) to contribute to the store of scientific and technical knowledge which can be applied in the design of information systems; 3) to improve understanding of the economic and other impacts of information science and technology. Unsolicited proposals for basic and applied scientific research are encouraged and may be submitted to NSF at any time. Applicants should allow 6 to 9 months between proposal submission and the anticipated project starting date. Contact: National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550, Attention: Division of Information Science and Technology. Telephone: 202/357-9572.

Youthgrants in the Humanities

The Youthgrants Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities will offer grants of \$1,000-\$2,000 to individuals or groups of youth of high school and college age. The program supports out-of-the-classroom research projects, designed and conducted entirely by young people, in fields of the humanities such as history, ethnic studies, and folklore. Application deadline is November 16, 1981. Information: Youthgrants Guidelines, Mail Stop 103-B, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506. Telephone: 202/724-0396.

State House Conference on Children and Youth

The National Endowment for the Humanities is pleased to announce that the State House Conference on Children and Youth (SHCY) will be held in Washington, D.C. on November 30-December 1, 1981. The conference is a national forum for state legislators and state officials who are interested in children and youth issues. The conference will provide an opportunity for state legislators to discuss and share their views on children and youth issues. The conference will be held in Washington, D.C. on November 30-December 1, 1981. For more information, contact the National Endowment for the Humanities, 100 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20540, telephone 202/724-0396.

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FY 1981 APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

	FY '81 Cont. Res. thru 6/5/81 (PL 96-536)*	FY 1981 Reagan Revision	FY '81 Final Appropriation (PL 97-12)
ESEA Title IV-B - School Libraries	\$171,000,000 ¹	\$ 128,250,000 ¹	\$ 161,000,000 ¹
GPO Superintendent of Documents	23,400,000	25,962,000	23,800,000
Higher Education Act - title II	12,155,000	12,155,000	9,905,000
Title II-A - College Lib. Resources	4,988,000	4,988,000	2,988,000
II-B - Training, Demonstrations	1,167,000	1,167,000	917,000
II-C - Research Libraries	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Library of Congress	176,844,000	186,633,000	184,872,000
Library Services & Construction Act	74,500,000	74,500,000	74,500,000
Title I - Library Services	62,500,000	62,500,000	62,500,000
II - Pub. Lib. Construction	-0-	-0-	-0-
III - Interlibrary Cooperation	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Medical Library Assistance Act	9,831,000	9,831,000	9,831,000
Nat'l. Commis. Lib. & Inf. Science	691,000	695,000	691,000
National Library of Medicine	34,899,000	35,357,000	34,899,000
USDA SEA Technical Information Systems	8,541,000	8,822,000	8,822,000
LIBRARY RELATED PROGRAMS			
Adult Education Act	120,000,000 ¹	90,000,000 ¹	100,000,000 ¹
Community Schools	10,000,000	3,138,000	3,138,000
Consumers Education	3,617,000 ²	2,713,000 ²	1,356,000 ²
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	172,000,000 ¹	120,000,000 ¹	137,000,000 ¹
Educ. Handicap. Child. (state grants)	922,000,000 ¹	691,500,000 ¹	874,500,000 ¹
Education TV Programming	6,000,000 ¹	6,000,000 ¹	6,000,000 ¹
ESEA Title I - Educ. Disadv. Child.	3,514,772,000 ¹	2,636,028,000 ¹	3,104,317,000 ¹
II - Basic Skills Improve.	35,000,000 ¹	26,250,000 ¹	31,500,000 ¹
IV-C - Educ. Innov. & Sup.	91,400,000 ¹	50,000,000 ¹	66,130,000 ¹
V-B - State Agency Mgt.	51,000,000 ¹	38,250,000 ¹	42,075,000 ¹
VII - Bilingual Education	174,963,000	131,222,000	157,467,000
Ethnic Heritage Studies	3,000,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Gifted & Talented Children	6,280,000	4,710,000	5,652,000
HEA Title I-B - Education Outreach	15,000,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
III - Developing Institutions	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
VI - International Educ.	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
IX-A&B - Grad/prof. Ed. Opp.	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000
Indian Education Act	81,680,000	81,680,000	81,680,000
Metric Education	1,840,000	1,380,000	1,380,000
Nat'l. Center for Educ. Statistics	9,947,000	9,947,000	8,947,000
National Endowment for the Arts	158,560,000	158,560,000	158,560,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	151,299,000	151,299,000	151,299,000
Nat'l. Historical Publ. & Rec. Comm.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
National Institute of Education	74,114,000	74,114,000	65,614,000
Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000
Public Telecommunications Facilities	25,717,000	-0-	19,717,000
Teacher Centers	13,000,000	9,750,000	9,100,000
Telecommunications Demonstrations	-0-	-0-	-0-
Women's Education Equity	10,000,000	7,500,000	8,125,000

* Except for USDA, Indian Education, and Arts and Humanities Endowments, which were funded by regular appropriations measures for the entire 1981 fiscal year.

¹ Advance funded program.

² CPB funded two years in advance.