Congressional Budget Reconciliation

Before departing for a five-week recess, Congress gave final approval July 31 to the precedent-setting Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (HR 3982). The conference report (H. Rept. 97-208) of over 1,000 pages was worked out by 256 House-Senate conferees who met in 58 separate conferences. The bill, now on its way to the White House for signature, sets new and lower authorization levels for most programs, as shown on the attached authorization table. However, it does not provide funding; appropriations legislation, which could provide lower amounts, must now be enacted. HR 3982 also reauthorizes some programs, eliminates others, and establishes block grants, as described in several of the articles below. Regulation writers for block grants and other revised programs will have little legislative history to guide them, since many of the provisions were enacted without public hearings, committee reports, or detailed floor debate.

Library Program Authorization Levels

The conference agreement on the reconciliation bill (HR 3982) sets revised authorization levels for major library programs, as shown below, and combined school library resources with other elementary and secondary education programs in a block grant (see article on education consolidation).

| (Figures in millions) | FY '81 Appropriation | FY '82 Reagan Budget | Previous Authorization | Authorization Levels Set by Reconciliation Conference Agreement |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| ESEA IV-B             | $161.0               |                      |                       | FY 1982  | FY 1983  | FY 1984    |
| LSCA I                | 62.5                 | 46.9                 | $150.0                | 65.0     | 65.0     | 65.0     |
| II                    | -0-                  | -0-                  | 97.0                  | -0-      | -0-      | -0-      |
| III                   | 12.0                 | 12.0                 | 20.0                  | 15.0     | 15.0     | 15.0     |
| HEA II-A              | 2.98                 | -0-                  | 30.0                  | 5.0      | 5.0      | 5.0      |
| II-B                  | .9                   | 1.2                  | 30.0                  | 1.2      | 1.2      | 1.2      |
| II-C                  | 6.0                  | 6.0                  | 15.0                  | 6.0      | 6.0      | 6.0      |
| II-D                  | -0-                  | -0-                  | .75                   | -0-      | -0-      | -0-      |
| MLAA                  | 9.8                  | 8.9                  | Pending              | 7.5      | ---      | ---      |
| NCLIS                 | .69                  | .7                   | .75                   | .7       | .7       | .7       |

* ESEA IV-B included in block grant provision.
Language in the House-passed version which would have made library schools at institutions eligible for Higher Education Act II-C research library grants unable to apply for II-B training and research grants was retained by the conferees, but considerably modified. It now provides that II-C recipients may not apply for II-A college library grants (continuing the previous law) or for II-B special purpose grants for joint-use library facilities, consortium projects, or special needs:

No funds available for carrying out part A and section 224 of part B of such title for any such fiscal year shall be made available to any institution, organization, or agency which is a recipient of assistance under part C of such title.

ACTION NEEDED: The figures above are authorization levels and represent the amounts Congress has determined can be provided and still meet the Administration's spending cut plan. When Congress returns on September 9, the appropriations process for library and education programs will begin. Write or visit members of the House and Senate Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittees (lists attached to 2/10 Newsletter) urging them to appropriate the amounts in the reconciliation bill (HR 3982) for library programs.

LSCA Reauthorization

HR 3982, the reconciliation measure, specifically extends the authorization for the Library Services and Construction Act for two years, through FY 1984. Since the General Education Provisions Act is also extended, LSCA would be subject to an automatic one-year extension, carrying it through FY 1985. The series of field hearings on LSCA planned by the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee (see the June 24 Newsletter) will still take place in September and October, but the October 8 hearing in Cleveland is being changed to a new, as yet unannounced, date.

Medical Libraries

With Medical Library Assistance Act extension legislation tied up in committees in both House (HR 2562) and Senate (S. 800), Congress used the reconciliation bill (HR 3982) as a vehicle to keep the expiring MLAA alive. However, as it emerged from the House-Senate conference, MLAA is extended for only one year, FY 1982, at an authorization level of $7.5 million, lower than the budget recommendation of $8.9 million and considerably less than the current funding of $9.8 million.

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, had proposed an amendment to S. 800 to require the National Library of Medicine to charge fees for the information products and services it supplies to commercial organizations at rates designed to recover their full cost. This amendment was not included in the reconciliation bill, but Sen. Hatch has requested a report on whether NLM is in compliance with the Independent Offices Appropriations Act of 1952 and OMB Circular A-25, which require federal agencies with certain exceptions to recover the full cost of services provided to private parties.

Although Sen. Hatch's remarks in the August 1 Congressional Record (p. 9040, daily edition) indicate a request for this information from the General Accounting Office, it appears that the Office of Technology Assessment, an independent source of information for Congress about technology-related issues, will study NLM's pricing policies as an extension of its current examination of strategies for medical technology assessment.

On July 1 in San Francisco, the ALA Council passed a resolution on continued free public access to federal information with reference to the full cost recovery provision considered for S. 800, which "would have long lasting and deleterious effects upon equal access to federal information for both the private and public sectors." The resolution was attached to the July 17 Newsletter.
Education Consolidation and Improvement Act

The nature of federal assistance to elementary and secondary education has changed significantly with final approval by Congress in its reconciliation measure (HR 3982) of a block grant for FY 1982-87 combining 33 programs including the Elementary and Secondary Education Act title IV-B school library resources and instructional equipment program. Conferees had some details to work out, although the House and Senate versions were similar — both based on HR 3941, a consolidation bill introduced June 17 by Rep. John Ashbrook (R-OH) which differed greatly and was a definite improvement over the block grant proposed by the Reagan Administration.

Although the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA) in HR 3982 has two titles or chapters, the first part consists of one program, the former ESEA I aid for disadvantaged children, so there is really one block grant — the second part of ECIA, in which school library media centers will be competing with 32 other programs for funding. If the block grant is funded at the authorized level of $589,368,000, a very rough estimate indicates the amount per pupil might be around $9 or $10 dollars or about triple the IV-B funding level. This could increase the participation rate for the smallest rural and private schools, yet none but the largest schools would receive enough to spend on salaries. Competition will be fierce, but the result could be increased spending for resources. An analysis giving further details of ESIA provisions is attached to this Newsletter.

Postal Subsidies, Rates, and Regs

Appropriations. The recent victory on the fourth class library postal rate may be partially negated unless the appropriations bill providing the subsidy for the U.S. Postal Service is modified. Conferrees on the budget reconciliation measure (HR 3982), led by Rep. Bill Ford (D-MI) and working from data supplied by the Congressional Budget Office, provided a ceiling of $946 million in postal subsidies for FY 1982. The conference report (H. Rept. 97-208) indicates that if USPS needs more than $946 million to cover subsidized classes of mail, the shortfall will be made up by adjusting third-class bulk nonprofit rates only, but a shortfall in appropriations will be made up by adjusting all subsidized classes of mail (except free for the blind).

Increases in the library rate could result, because the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Bill, 1982 (HR 4121), based on differing Office of Management and Budget data, provides $77 million less than the reconciliation bill, or $869 million. HR 4121 has passed the House and will be marked up by the full Senate Appropriations Committee when Congress returns in September. Sen. James Abdnor (R-SD), Chairman of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, is sympathetic to the problem, but restoring the shortfall is complicated by the fact that his subcommittee has an overall ceiling it must meet.

ACTION NEEDED: Write to members of the Senate Appropriations Committee (list attached to 2/10 Newsletter) urging appropriation in HR 4121 of the $946 million allowed for USPS in the reconciliation bill (HR 3982).

ZIP +4 Code Regulations. Amended ZIP Code regulations in preparation for the distribution of new four-digit add-on numbers for voluntary use in mailing and return addresses were published in the June 29 Federal Register (pp. 33249-68). Along with the changes in the regs, the Postal Service has included considerable background on its development of the expanded zip code and how it is expected to work.

Postal Rates. The tenth step of phased rate increases for the fourth class library postage rate took effect July 6, as shown below. Phased rates (which means a gradual phasing in of the full costs attributable to a particular class of mail) are also in effect for second class and third class bulk nonprofit. Each step in
the phased rate schedule was raised March 22 as the result of an overall postal rate increase.

Permanent Phased Rate Increases in Cents
(Each step begins on July 6 of the indicated year unless otherwise indicated)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Library Rate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>First pound</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each addit. lb. thru 7 lbs.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each addit. lb.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current postage for the fourth-class book rate is as follows: first pound, single piece, 63¢; first pound 5 digit presort, 46¢; first pound 3 digit presort, 58¢; each additional pound through 7 pounds, 23¢; each additional pound, 14¢.

Library of Congress Service to the Blind

When the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for FY 1982 (HR 4120) reaches the House floor shortly after Congress reconvenes September 9, Rep. Chalmers Wylie (R-OH) intends to offer an amendment which would prohibit the use of federal funds to issue a braille edition of Playboy magazine by the Library of Congress' National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS).

NLS is authorized by law to provide reading materials to the blind and other physically handicapped persons who cannot read ordinary print. It has a selection policy based on the premise that its users should have access to the same books and information made available to the nonhandicapped through public libraries. However, the cost of reproducing materials in braille and in recorded format means NLS must be selective in what it produces. It receives guidance from advisory groups which include readers and librarians. Only 36 magazines are available in braille form; Playboy is one of the more popular items according to circulation figures. Playboy in braille includes only selected print material, no pictorial material or captions, and has been produced since 1970.

ACTION NEEDED: For Congress to monitor and pass judgment, by title, on the materials provided by NLS amounts to censorship of the worst sort, aimed at a segment of the population whose access to materials is already restricted, compared to that enjoyed by the sighted. It would also set a very unfortunate precedent for the federal government. Concerned librarians and users are urged to alert their own Representatives to the implications of the Wylie amendment, and also to support Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA), Chairman of the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, who intends to oppose the amendment. An ALA Council resolution on the reaffirmation of access for the physically handicapped was passed July 1 with this issue in mind, and is attached to this Newsletter for those who wish to use it with letters to Congress.

Tax Bill - Thor Power Tool, Charitable Contributions

During Senate floor consideration of the Administration's tax cut measure, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-NY) offered as an amendment July 28 his bill to remedy the effects of the Thor Power Tool IRS ruling on publishers' backlists. The amendment would allow a taxpayer to write down the value of excess inventory to its net realizable value. Moynihan withdrew his amendment prior to a vote when Sen. Robert Dole (R-KS), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, pledged to address the issue in the next tax bill. Moynihan also received assurances from U.S. Treasury officials that they
would work with him toward resolution of the Thor issue. However, it is uncertain when the Senate will consider a second tax bill.

Congress went on to approve the conference report (H. Rept. 97-215) on the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (HR 4242) on August 3 and 4, completing passage of President Reagan's program to trim federal spending and taxes. HR 4242 would extend the allowable deduction from federal income tax for charitable contributions to those who do not itemize their deductions. Nonitemizers could deduct a percentage of their contributions, rising from 25 percent (up to $100) in 1982 to 100 percent in 1986. The bill also provides for an increase in the limitation on a corporation's charitable contribution deduction from 5 to 10 percent of taxable income. It had been estimated that without increasing their charitable contributions, many corporations would exceed the 5 percent limit because the tax measure makes such a large reduction in taxable corporate income.

Telecommunications

Reconciliation provisions. Tacked on to the Senate-passed reconciliation bill were several changes in communications law which had nothing to do with budget cuts, and which, in that emotionally charged atmosphere, received very little attention from Congress. Over 30 concerned organizations, including ALA, issued a joint press statement deploring "this effort at backdoor deregulation," noting that the House version did not contain substantive changes in communications law, and urging conferees to drop the Senate provisions.

Conferees modified the Senate language, but the final version of HR 3982 does contain numerous communications provisions. The Federal Communications Commission and the Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration now have limited rather than permanent authorizations -- $76.9 million for each of fiscal years 1982 and '83 for the FCC; $16.5 million for FY 1982 for NTIA. Television license terms are extended from 3 to 5 years; radio license terms from 3 to 7 years. Senate provisions for permanent radio licenses and elimination of community needs ascertainment and community information program requirements for radio were dropped by conferees.

The Public Telecommunications Facilities program is extended, but the previous authorization level of $40 million is reduced to $20 million in FY 1982, $15 million in FY 1983 and $12 million in FY 1984, and some commercial use of facilities is allowed. Authorizations for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting are also decreased and its Board of Directors reduced in size. The bill also alters the distribution formula for CPB funds, allows the use of logos of corporate underwriters, and provides for a demonstration program for station advertising.

Competition and deregulation. A major revision of the common carrier provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 was approved July 27 by the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. S. 898 (S. Rept. 97-170), the Telecommunications Competition and Deregulation Act of 1981, would make significant changes in the regulation and structure of the telecommunications industry. The bill is based on the premise that technology has made competition possible, and competition, rather than regulation, is desirable to promote diversity. The "public interest" is retained only to the extent that the FCC would be authorized to determine what basic services should, as a matter of public interest, be universally available at reasonable charges, and whether regulation is required. At a hearing, any party advocating regulation must bear a double burden -- of showing that a service should be universally available at reasonable charges, and of demonstrating that competition cannot achieve this.
S. 898 would restructure A.T. & T., allowing it to enter unregulated markets through a separate subsidiary; but A.T. & T. could not offer alarm service or information services such as cable service, or mass media services or products. With the exception of telephone companies now fully regulated by the FCC, most categories of carriers would be removed from regulation altogether. The FCC would be given very broad authority to unregulate and minimal authority to reregulate. State and federal regulation of customer premises equipment and information services would be prohibited. Federal regulation of resale of telecommunications services would be eliminated. Carriers could construct new facilities without obtaining prior approval from the FCC.

The bill would prohibit federal, state and local governments from prescribing or restricting rates charged for the use or sale of cable channel capacity or time, with the exceptions of rates charged for public access channels, and rates charged for retransmission of broadcast signals where there are no alternative services to such retransmission available. The committee's report states that this prohibition on rate controls is not intended to impede the initial franchise selection process, and would not preclude an arm's-length contract specifying the initial rates the cable operator would charge the public.

A further cable provision would require the FCC to set ceilings on fees cable operators are charged on their revenues. The intent, according to the report, is to discourage excessive fee demands while still permitting state and local governments to recover the cost of cable-related expenses. Added at the last minute to gain the support of the cable industry, the cable provisions have generated opposition from citizens' groups, local cable programmers, the National League of Cities, and the Conference of Mayors. The Senate committee held no hearings on cable issues.

**HEA II-B Library Research and Demonstration Regulations**

Final regulations for the Higher Education Act title II-B Library Research and Demonstration Program were published in the July 20 Federal Register (pp. 37484-6). Research, development or demonstration projects must relate to:

1. The improvement of libraries through --
   (i) The promotion of economical and efficient delivery of information;
   (ii) Cooperative efforts; and
   (iii) Developmental projects;
2. Training in librarianship;
3. Information technology; and
4. The dissemination of information derived from a project funded under this program.

Criteria for selection are weighted as follows:

(a) Plan of operation (25 points)
(b) Quality of key personnel (15 points)
(c) Budget and cost effectiveness (10 points)
(d) Evaluation plan (10 points)
(e) Adequacy of resources (5 points)
(f) Significance of proposed project (30 points)
(g) Dissemination and continuation (5 points).

Other changes from the current regs include extending eligibility for grants and contracts to the profit-making sector, and eliminating quarterly reports from grantees. For further information contact Henry Drennan, Library Research & Demonstration Branch, ED (Room 3319-A, ROB-3), 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202 (202/245-2993).
RESOLUTION ON THE REAFFIRMATION OF ACCESS FOR
THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

WHEREAS, the Library Bill of Rights "affirms that all libraries are forums for information and ideas" and that "materials should not be proscribed or removed because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval;" and

WHEREAS, library materials and information representing all points of view should be included in library collections and provided in varying formats to serve all people, including those with physical handicaps which prevent them from reading printed materials; and

WHEREAS, these intellectual freedom principles apply to all libraries of all types in this country that serve the public;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Library Association reaffirm the principles of intellectual freedom as basic building policies for all libraries, including the Library of Congress, which, through its National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, makes a significant contribution to free access through the provision of library materials for use by physically handicapped people and that the Library of Congress continue to provide just and equal service to all; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association express its concern in this matter to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and to the Joint Committee on the Library.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
San Francisco, California
July 1, 1981
(Council Document #73)
CHAPTER 1 - FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MEET SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

Summary. Essentially a continuation of ESEA I assistance to economically disad­vantaged children for FY 1982-87. Authorizations for the first three years are $3.48 billion per year.

CHAPTER 2 - CONSOLIDATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION

Programs consolidated. A total of 33 programs replacing (and repealing) the following:

1) Elementary and Secondary Education Act titles -
   II, Basic Skills Improvement
   III, Special Projects
   IV, Educational Improvement, Resources, and Support
      (including IV-B, Instructional Materials and School Library Resources)
   V, State Leadership
   VI, Emergency School Aid
   VIII, Community Schools
   IX, Additional programs (gifted & talented, safe schools, ethnic heritage, etc., but excluding women's educational equity)

2) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act
3) Teacher Corps and Teacher Centers from title V, Higher Education Act
4) Follow Through Act (but not until October 1, 1984)
5) Precollege science teacher training from National Science Foundation Act
6) Career Education Incentive Act

Authorization. $589,368,000 for each of fiscal years, 1982, '83 and '84; "such sums" for FY 1985-87.

Allotments. One percent reserved for insular areas, 6 percent for the Secretary of Education's discretionary fund, the remainder to states on a school-age population basis except that no state would receive less than .5 percent of the remainder. From the state allotment, each state educational agency (SEA) must distribute 80 percent to local educational agencies (LEAs) on an enrollment basis with higher allocations to LEAs with greatest concentrations of high cost children, such as those from low-income families, economically depressed urban and rural areas, and from sparsely populated areas.

Authorized activities. Funds may be used for any or all of the previous program purposes, which are detailed in the new Act in three subchapters as follows:

A) Basic Skills Development
   1) State leadership and support services, including planning, research and development, demonstrations, training, development of materials, information dissemination, technical assistance, and programs involving parents and volunteers.
   2) School level programs, including diagnostic assessment, establishment of learning goals, training for teachers and support personnel, activities to involve parents, testing and evaluation.

B) Educational Improvement and Support Services
   1) Acquisition and utilization of school library resources, textbooks, instructional equipment and other materials for instructional purposes.

(over)
2) Improvement in local educational practices.
3) Addressing problems caused by concentrations of minority children.
4) Guidance, counseling, and testing.
5) Improved management of educational programs.
6) Teacher training and staff development.
7) Assistance for schools undergoing desegregation.

C) Special Projects
1) Special projects, including metric education, arts in education, in-school and preschool partnership programs, consumer education, employment preparation and work experience, education about the environment, health, the law, and population; programs for youth offenders, and biomedical career education.
2) Community schools.
3) Additional programs, including gifted and talented, educational proficiency standards, safe schools, ethnic heritage studies, and programs involving training and advisory services under title IV, Civil Rights Act.

Secretary's Discretionary Fund. Of the 6 percent reserved for this purpose, the Secretary of Education must first fund the Inexpensive Book Distribution Program (as carried out through "Reading Is Fundamental"), the arts in education program and alcohol and drug abuse education at FY 1981 levels. Any remaining funds may be used for information dissemination, research and demonstrations, improvement of teacher training, and technical assistance.

Applications. Required of SEAs and LEAs every three years, to be amended annually if necessary, setting forth the planned allocation of funds. States must provide for annual evaluations beginning with FY 1984.

Consultation. SEAs must consult with a "broadly representative" advisory committee appointed by the governor. LEAs must consult with parents, teachers, administrative personnel and other appropriate groups. Funds used for school library resources or instructional equipment must "take into account the needs of children in both public and private schools based upon periodic consultation with teachers, librarians, media specialists, and private school officials."

Fiscal requirements. Maintenance of effort is retained, but on a 90 percent base, considerably loosening the requirement because each year effort could be calculated on 90 percent of the previous year's base. A state falling below 90 percent would receive a proportionately lesser amount of funding, although amounts below 90 percent could not be used in figuring future maintenance of effort. A one-year-only waiver may be granted in "exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances" but tax initiatives or referenda are not considered grounds for a waiver. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, nonfederal sources.

Private School Participation. Essentially a continuation of previous law.

Effective date. Conferences intend the consolidation to be effective with the 1982-83 school year. The block grant, like the antecedent programs, is advance funded. Current FY 1981 funding for the categorical programs has just been made available for the 1981-82 school year. The conferences intend that the appropriations committees should provide funds in a lump sum in FY 1982 to be used for the block grant in the 1982-83 school year. Conferences have also provided separate authorizations for the categorical programs for FY 1982 (for example, $161 million for ESEA IV-B) -- a confusing move, but one apparently intended to ensure that the consolidation is not implemented in the 1981-82 school year.
### AUTHORIZATION LEVELS SET BY OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT (HR 3982)

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<td>$161,000,000</td>
<td>Necessary sums</td>
<td>$161,000,000</td>
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<td>Higher Education Act - title II</td>
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<td>75,750,000</td>
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<td>2,988,000</td>
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<td>II - Pub. Lib. Construction</td>
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<td>750,000</td>
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<td>Adult Education Act</td>
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<td>270,000,000</td>
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<td>Formula based</td>
<td>3,480,000,000</td>
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<td>College Work Study</td>
<td>550,000,000</td>
<td>720,000,000</td>
<td>550,000,000</td>
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<td>Community Schools</td>
<td>3,138,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>3,138,000</td>
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<td>Consumer Education</td>
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<td>3,600,000</td>
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<td>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</td>
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<td>Needs new auth.</td>
<td>130,000,000</td>
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<td>Educ. Consolidation &amp; Improvement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapter 1 (ESEA I)</td>
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<td>3,480,000,000</td>
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<td>Chapter 2 (33 programs)</td>
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<td>589,368,000</td>
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<td>874,500,000</td>
<td>Formula based</td>
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<td>3,480,000,000</td>
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<td>Necessary sums</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV-C - Educ. Innov. &amp; Sup.</td>
<td>66,130,000</td>
<td>Necessary sums</td>
<td>66,130,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
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<td>V-B - State Agency Mgt.</td>
<td>42,075,000</td>
<td>Necessary sums</td>
<td>42,075,000</td>
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<td>VII - Bilingual Education</td>
<td>157,467,000</td>
<td>Necessary sums</td>
<td>139,970,000</td>
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<td>Ethnic Heritage Studies</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
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<td>Gifted &amp; Talented Children</td>
<td>5,652,000</td>
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<td>HEA Title I-B - Education Outreach</td>
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<td>8,000,000</td>
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<td>III - Developing Institutions</td>
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<td>200,000,000</td>
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<td>VI - International Educ.</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>30,600,000</td>
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<td>IX-A&amp;B - Grad/prof. Ed. Opp.</td>
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<td>110,000,000</td>
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<td>Indian Education Act</td>
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<td>Formula based</td>
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<td>Metric Education</td>
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<td>Nat'l. Center for Educ. Statistics</td>
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<td>14,000,000</td>
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<td>National Endowment for the Arts</td>
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<td>115,500,000</td>
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<td>National Endowment for the Humanities</td>
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<td>National Institute of Education</td>
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<td>Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund</td>
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<td>Public Telecommunications Facilities</td>
<td>19,717,000</td>
<td>Needs new auth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher Centers</td>
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<td>Women's Education Equity</td>
<td>8,125,000</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
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* Included in Education Consolidation & Improvement Act, established by HR 3982.

1 Advance funded program.

2 CPB funded two years in advance.
August 1981

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES TASKFORCE

(An Open Letter)

Dear Taskforce Member:

You certainly have your work cut out for you with your second annual meeting only weeks away. Considering just a few of the major events which have occurred since you met last September in Minneapolis, I would like to pass on some thoughts to add perspective as you pursue WHCLIS implementation activities.

On November 4, Ronald Reagan was elected President, and the next day someone called to say, "So much for Jimmy Carter's White House Conference. All that work is down the drain. Now what?"

My response was: What do you mean "Jimmy Carter's White House Conference?" Let's put things in perspective. Don't you know it was our library trustees who started the push for a White House Conference over 20 years ago? It was a group of our trustees led by ALTA President Dorothy McAlister, accompanied by then House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, who went to the White House in the fall of 1969 to visit President Nixon. Among other things, they discussed the need for a White House Conference on libraries. In 1972, the ALA Council finally approved a resolution calling for a conference in 1974. Senator Pell introduced legislation in January 1973; hearings were held in July and the Senate passed the bill in November. House Minority Leader Ford introduced the House Companion bill and subsequently, as President Ford, signed the measure into law on December 31, 1974. It was also President Ford who requested funding for the conference and appointed the first advisory committee to begin the planning process.

And, while I'm recalling library legislative history, let's not forget that it was President Eisenhower who signed the first public library aid program into law back in June 1956 -- the Library Services Act. You might want to add, "Aren't we lucky to have a Republican back in the White House so we can get on with it."

The point I was making then, and now, is that libraries are nonpartisan. Our resources and services should reflect all points of view. We depend on support from "both sides of the aisle." However, we would be remiss, indeed, if we overlook appropriate highlights from time to time. In legislation, timing is of the essence, and politics is the art of compromise.

In a similar vein, imagine my joy in reading the February 16 Forbes editorial, "The Greatest Source of Untapped, Unfathomable Riches" which, in part says:

Imagine being able to know almost everything about any company, any business, any profession, any science, any anything that might be of any interest at all to you.

The richest person in the world -- in fact, all the riches in the world -- couldn't provide you with anything like the endless, incredible loot available at your local library.
You can measure the awareness, the breadth and the wisdom of a civilization, a nation, a people by the priority given to preserving these repositories of all that we are, all that we were, or will be.

Our libraries are being eroded alarmingly by inflation. It behooves us -- all of us -- to stop the rot by the application of that prime preserver -- money.

During the Spring, President Reagan gradually unveiled the details of his "Program for Economic Recovery" and his revisions of the Carter FY 1982 budget, along with some proposals to rescind FY '81 funds. As word of budget director David Stockman's program-slashing proposals hit the press, it was encouraging to know that the new Senate Appropriations Committee Chair is a longtime friend of libraries. This you can see for yourself in the attached sample of "Mark's Bookmark."

The late spring and summer months have been completely taken up with a series of House Democratic showdowns and presidential victories with unprecedented, historic ramifications. In the wake of sweeping budget and tax cuts which have been written into law is a trail of jargon and name tags to keep the likes of Art Buchwald and Mark Russell busy for months to come. Between the "boll weevils" and "gypsy moths" and "bracket creep" we may have to develop a glossary to deal with the terminology of the 97th Congress and the Reagan style of federalism.

Meanwhile, it is important to focus on the fact that there are numerous WHCLIS resolutions which do not require legislative remedies. A major one of these is Public Awareness (A-6), and I am pleased to report if you haven't already learned of it that ALA President Betty Stone has selected it as the basis for her year-long theme --

Responsiveness: Key to Developing Library Awareness
Awareness: Key to Meeting Fiscal Challenges

By now, you may have received a copy of her Inaugural Speech of July 1 in San Francisco. In that, she amplifies the theme with references to her upcoming President's Program via satellite at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in Denver. It will feature Marketing Library and Information Services, and her Philadelphia Conference plans aim to further raise public awareness of the value of libraries and their services.

Dr. Stone also points out the need to work with coalitions of people as partners to strengthen programs of mutual benefit and to use the PLA Planning Process for Public Libraries as a way to explore and expand opportunities for responsiveness and awareness.

In closing, I would also like to remind you of the White House Conference on Aging scheduled for late November in Washington, D.C. Don't overlook the opportunity to brief a delegate on the potential role of libraries and their services for senior citizens.

Looking forward to a productive meeting in Detroit.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Cooke
Director
ALA Washington Office
The growing role of libraries in America's culture

By Sen. Mark Hatfield

As a boy growing up in Dallas, Ore., I recall one of those small benchmarks which signaled my increasing accountability. It was indeed an important day when a boy or girl received a library card with his or her very own name printed at the top, and thus was empowered to check out books from a Carnegie-funded public library.

Availability of books and access to public repositories has not always been that simple. We take much for granted in an age characterized by an overabundance of pulp and print.

LIBRARIES PLAY an eminent role in preserving societies' cultural heritage. The functions of libraries have changed so much over the years that the word now connotes more than a collection of books. These institutions have become multi-purpose cultural activity centers equipped to communicate, stimulate, educate, and entertain.

Before the 1890s, most libraries were privately owned and were accessible chiefly to scholarly and wealthy groups. The oldest library in the United States was founded in 1641 at Harvard College. Its existence was made possible by a grant of money and donation of 400 books by John Harvard, a Massachusetts clergyman. The gift was so important to the school that they named the college after the library's donor, and the surrounding community after the school Harvard had attended — Cambridge, England.

THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL attempt at making books available to the public was through a subscription library funded by Benjamin Franklin in 1731. For a fixed yearly fee, books were made available free of charge.

The American ideal of public education triggered the free library movement. In 1890, only seven of America's 16 largest cities had publicly supported libraries. This situation was to be radically changed in the next three decades, mostly by the efforts of one man of vision: Andrew Carnegie.

The Scottish immigrant came to the United States in 1846, and became a tycoon in the business world. Andrew Carnegie amassed a huge fortune and distributed 90 percent, or $333 million, of that fortune to philanthropic projects.

CARNEGIE'S PRIMARY commitment was to eradicate ignorance and illiteracy through the establishment of libraries in the English-speaking world. He donated $56 million to construct more than 2,500 libraries, 1,400 of them in the United States. He established a formula by which a local community would be required to provide a site and to commit itself to setting up a tax base of 10 percent of the grant in order to stock the library and provide the free public service to all its citizens.

At the onset of World War I, Andrew Carnegie turned his attention from constructing buildings to supporting financially the necessary training for leaders in such libraries. The Andrew Carnegie Corporation began a systematic program of endowing universities with library schools, and provided the first graduate school of library science at the University of Chicago.

Today, there are about 8,500 public libraries, more than half of which are branch libraries of a city, county or a regional system.

BEGINNING WITH the Library Services and Construction Act passed by Congress in 1966, the U.S. government has become increasingly involved in assisting with the development of rural libraries. Other assistance such as Economic Development Administration grants has aided smaller communities. One such grant helped create a real gem of a library at Woodburn.

Woodburn, like Dallas, received a Carnegie grant during the World War I period. The familiar architecture of the library made it the grand structure of the village. It pleases me very much that this old library has been rehabilitated and incorporated into the new facility.

With imagination, more of these older structures could be utilized rather than yielded to the demolition mentality that permeates our culture and bulldozes our buildings. Government, through tax reform, should stimulate the kind of building utilization that Woodburn has so beautifully effectuated.

THE AESTHETICS of the new library are superb, utilizing the setting in a magnificent grove of fir trees. An atrium is situated in the reading room which provides easy access to the outside in any kind of weather.

The 50,000 volumes include special collections to serve all segments of the community.

There are 800 Russian volumes for the Old Russian community and 250 Spanish volumes for the Hispanic community. In addition, a circulating phonograph record collection of 700 albums provides music for listening in the library's special facilities or to borrow for home pleasure. A circulating print collection of works ready for hanging gives the community an opportunity to enjoy art in private homes.

Woodburn is to be congratulated for its leadership and public support in creating a tremendous community library to help strengthen the basis of our democracy — an educated and enlightened citizenry.

Mark Hatfield, a United States senator, is a well-known book collector. His "Mark's Bookmark" column appears biweekly in the magazine.