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Reagan Budget

The FY 1983 budget for federal library programs can be summed up in two words -- zero funding. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Library Services and Construction Act, and Higher Education Act library programs are all proposed for termination as programs which "have achieved their objectives or which are more appropriately the responsibilities of States, local governments, or private institutions." In addition, rescissions in FY 1982 funding to the lower of either the continuing resolution level or the President's September budget request level are proposed. Meanwhile, the General Accounting Office has ruled that the Administration is illegally impounding FY 1982 LSCA funds and at least one state is considering suing. Requests for FY 1982 and 1983 for major library programs are shown below:

	Sept. FY '82 Reagan Budget	FY 1982 Cont. Res. Thru 3/31	Reagan Budget FY '82 after Rescission	FY 1983 Request
Library Services & Construction Act				
Title I, public library services	\$41,250,000	\$60,000,000	\$41,250,000	-0-
II, pub. lib. construction	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
III, interlib. cooperation	10,560,000	11,520,000	10,560,000	-0-
Higher Education Act				
Title II-A, college lib. resources	-0-	1,920,000	-0-	-0-
II-B, training, research	1,027,000	880,000	880,000	-0-
II-C, research libraries	5,280,000	5,760,000	5,280,000	-0-
Educ. Consolidation & Improvement				
Ch. 2 state block grant	470,400,000	483,840,000	470,400,000	433,000,000
NCLIS	618,000	674,000	674,000	-0-

In other recommendations, the President would downgrade the Education Department to a Foundation for Education Assistance; and as part of a "new federalism" a number of grant programs along with some revenue sources would be transferred later to the states, including the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act block grant. Details are provided in the following articles and the attached budget table, to the extent that they were made public in budget documents released February 6 (two days ahead of schedule because so many provisions had already been leaked).

LSCA Impoundment

According to the General Accounting Office, the Administration has illegally impounded part of the Library Services and Construction Act funds provided by Congress in the continuing resolution (PL 97-92) covering the first half of FY 1982. Congress funded LSCA I and III at the rate of \$71,520,000, but the Office of Management and Budget has allowed the Education Department to release funds only at the September budget request level of \$51,810,000. The difference was withheld in anticipation of a request to rescind funding above the September budget level, since once the funds were released, there would be nothing left to rescind.

As the GAO opinion, issued in response to a request from Rep. Peter Peyser (D-NY), confirmed, there is no legal authority for withholding the LSCA funds. Education Department officials said OMB sent a rescission request for LSCA to Congress on February 5, the same day the GAO opinion was issued. However, the authority to propose rescissions is provided in the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (31 USC 1401) which specifically exempts laws which require the obligation of budget authority or the making of outlays. GAO characterized LSCA as a mandatory spending statute, referring to court decisions in lawsuits filed by Oklahoma and Louisiana challenging impoundments of LSCA funds by President Nixon in 1973. The GAO opinion would seem to indicate that for LSCA and other similarly worded statutes, funds once provided by Congress must be released and may be neither withheld nor rescinded. The General Accounting Office is an independent legislative branch agency which makes final determinations as to the legality of federal agency actions regarding the use of public funds. At least one state library agency (New York) has asked its state attorney general to bring suit, but at this writing papers had not yet been filed.

LATE NOTE: As this Newsletter went to press, there were indications that the Office of Management and Budget was getting ready to release 51 percent of \$71,520,000, the full amount available for LSCA under the continuing resolution (PL 97-92) carrying funding through March 31, 1982. However, the rescission request would stand, and if approved by Congress within 45 days, could be applied against the remaining 49 percent of the LSCA funds.

Foundation for Education Assistance

The President is proposing to abolish the Education Department and establish a non-Cabinet level Foundation for Education Assistance headed by a director appointed by the President. The Foundation would retain five major functions: 1) a core of informational, statistical and research services for education, 2) block grants and consolidated aid for state and local educational agencies, 3) student financial aid through grants, loans and work-study, 4) compensatory programs for disadvantaged, handicapped and other groups, and 5) civil rights complaint investigations and compliance reviews and negotiations.

Twenty-three programs would be terminated and eleven boards and commissions repealed. Terminations include public library services and interlibrary cooperation (LSCA I & III), college library resources (HEA II-A), library career training and library research and demonstrations (HEA II-B), and research libraries (HEA II-C), as well as education outreach (HEA I-B), graduate fellowships, aid to land grant

colleges, and asbestos detection and control. Twenty-eight programs would be transferred to other federal agencies, including international education to the International Communications Agency, Indian education to the Interior Department, impact aid and college construction to Treasury, rehabilitation programs to Health and Human Services, civil rights enforcement to Justice, and overseas schools would remain in the Defense Department.

The FY 1983 budget documents assume the Foundation will be in place by October 1, 1982, and all references to the Education Department have been eliminated. However, abolishing the Department will require separate congressional approval which may be difficult to obtain especially in an election year. Proposed legislation to dismantle the Education Department has not yet been sent to Congress, although it is expected shortly. Such legislation would be considered by the House Government Operations and the Senate Governmental Affairs Committees.

FY 1982 budget cuts have already affected the Education Department's salaries and expenses, causing many employees on temporary or conditional status to be let go, including some in the Office of Libraries and Learning Technologies. Implementation of the elementary and secondary education block grant has caused elimination of numerous positions including the entire School Media Resources Branch in OLLT. ESEA IV-B program officers are being given first option on vacancies elsewhere in OLLT. The Office of Educational Research and Improvement, of which OLLT is a part, has lost a few programs to the elementary and secondary education consolidation. Some OERI personnel may be let go in April unless positions can be found for them.

"New Federalism"

The elementary and secondary education block grant (ECIA Ch. 2) which includes school library resources and instructional equipment as an eligible purpose would be among the 44 programs turned back to the states under President Reagan's "new federalism initiative." Beginning in FY 1984 and operating on a voluntary basis through FY 1987, the federal government would assume the full cost of Medicaid while the states assume the full cost of Food Stamps and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Other federal programs to be turned back to the states in addition to the education block grant include vocational and adult education, vocational rehabilitation, the remaining CETA programs, general revenue sharing, and various community development, transportation, and social, health and nutrition services.

The initiative would be financed by earmarking existing alcohol, tobacco and telephone excise taxes and portions of the gasoline and oil windfall profits taxes for a trust fund for the states which the Administration admits would add up to considerably less than the total of the programs turned back. In FY 1988 the federal programs would cease to exist, and the phase-out of the trust fund would begin -- to disappear by FY 1992. The budget documents give only a broad outline; legislation to implement the "new federalism initiative" will be sent to Congress later and is not expected to be enacted this session.

Proposed Standards for Federal Librarians - ACTION NEEDED

At its 1982 Midwinter Meeting, ALA's Council passed a Resolution opposing the proposed standards which the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) issued for library and information services positions in December 1981 (see ALA Washington Newsletter, December 21, 1981, p. 5 and attached fact sheet). Council urged OPM not to issue the draft standards in their present form, requested OPM to actively involve the Association and other appropriate organizations in the revision of the draft standards, and to hold hearings on them in all OPM regions. The Resolution is attached to this Newsletter and addresses issues which were raised in a series of meetings at Midwinter about the draft standards.

Recognizing the need for documentation to substantiate the points in the Resolution, the Office of Library Personnel Resources established a steering committee during Midwinter to oversee the drafting of ALA's response to OPM before the March 10, 1982 deadline for suggestions for revision of the draft standards. Ellen Cook, vice-president of the Federal Librarians Round Table, will chair the steering committee. Specific issues addressed in the Resolution have been assigned to individuals who have agreed to develop documentation on each of the "whereas" clauses. However, additional material is needed from the ALA membership.

ACTION NEEDED: The potential ramifications of the draft standards as proposed are serious for federal librarians, library education and for the profession as a whole. Contributions to the ALA response to OPM are needed on topics such as: 1) the importance of the MLS or its academic equivalent as a basic requirement to assure professional library and information services; 2) that the MLS is equivalent to master's degree programs for other professions such as engineers, accountants, economists, etc.; 3) that a high level of knowledges, skills and abilities is needed to perform library and information services; 4) that specialized functions such as reference, bibliography, and cataloging are professional and should be recognized as such and not shifted to a non-professional occupational series as OPM has proposed for federal librarians. Written comments should be sent before mid-February to Margaret Myers, Director, OLPR, ALA, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 or to Anne Heanue, ALA Washington Office.

GPO Sales Program

The Joint Committee on Printing has scheduled a business meeting for February 9 to consider the proposal of Public Printer Danford Sawyer to close 23 of the 27 Government Printing Office bookstores. Mr. Sawyer attended ALA's Midwinter Meeting in Denver to explain his bookstore plans and outline proposals to improve the marketing of government publications through both the sales program and depository libraries. Following his appearances, ALA Council passed on January 27 a Resolution on the Sale of G.P.O. Publications urging sales service improvements before any bookstores are closed. The resolution, which is attached to this Newsletter, has been transmitted to both the Public Printer and to the Joint Committee on Printing.

Telecommunications

Hearings began February 2 in the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance on HR 5158, the Telecommunications Act of 1981 introduced by subcommittee chair Timothy Wirth (D-CO).

The ALA Council passed a Resolution on the Telecommunications Act of 1981 on January 27 during the Midwinter Meeting in Denver commending Rep. Wirth for the thrust behind his bill (text attached).

NCLIS Appointments

The House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL), will hold hearings February 18 on the legality of President Reagan's action in removing three members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science before the expiration of their terms. See the November 13, 1981 ALA Washington Newsletter for background on this issue. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has taken no action so far on the nominations. On January 27 during the Midwinter Meeting in Denver, ALA Council passed a Resolution on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science urging the President to respect the integrity of the terms of NCLIS members (text attached).

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED ON PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS AND RESCISSIONS

- WHY:** If all President Reagan's proposals are enacted by Congress there would be no federal role in support of libraries. NCLIS, LSCA and HEA II could disappear by October 1, 1982. The block grant which includes school libraries would be cut severely and then phased out gradually as part of a "new federalism."
- WHAT'S NEEDED:** As many of you suggested at ALA Midwinter in January, a truly massive campaign of letters and visits to Members of Congress is needed from every congressional district with a very simple message -- 1) don't cut FY 1982 library funds, and 2) reject the FY 1983 budget for library programs -- backed up by specific data or "for instances" on the impact of the proposed budget.
- WHO SHOULD DO WHAT:** Everyone -- librarians and other library employees; faculty, students, researchers, and other users of all types of libraries; trustees, friends, White House Conference participants -- should write immediately to his or her own Representative and Senators. Members on the attached appropriations and budget committee lists have a special role to play, but if the cuts are "packaged" in an omnibus bill, floor votes will be crucial and all Members must be reached. Protest the budget for the program(s) you know best. If you aren't in a position to provide impact data, give a "for instance." Explain exactly how the service you use or provide would be cut or eliminated, and who is helped by it or how it helps you. If you can relate these examples to the nation's productivity -- helping people find jobs, increase their literacy, improve their skills, etc., so much the better.
- INDIVIDUALS:**
- LEGISLATIVE NETWORKS:** This is the time to activate all networks in library and media associations, organizations, chapters; and in citizens', friends, White House Conference, and community groups. You have three important jobs: (1) Help get more individuals to write letters as above. (2) Organize a representative group of library supporters to visit appropriate legislators and staff. In an election year Members will be home often; recesses are scheduled for Feb. 11-16 and April 7-19. If at all possible, send a small group to Washington for the annual Legislative Day on April 20 of National Library Week. (3) Work with state library agencies and other appropriate officials to coordinate data about the impact of this disastrous budget.
- STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES:** You have a special role in providing statewide data on the impact of zeroing out LSCA. Compare the '82 and '83 proposals with '81 levels. What statewide library services would be affected? How many libraries, systems or networks would be affected? How many staff? How many users? Would the impact be especially severe on particular groups or in certain areas? Give a few paragraph descriptions of a couple of notable examples and send all to ALA Washington Office by Feb. 26.
- DON'T FORGET:** To help the ALA Washington Office make the case to Congress, include your impact data and "for instances" in your letter to your legislator and send a copy to us. We can put your material to good use and we have a March 1 deadline for a coalition effort to which we are contributing.
- WILL CONGRESS LISTEN?** Yes! Republicans and Democrats are dubious about the President's proposals and want very much to hear from constituents. Remember -- all House members and 1/3 of the Senate are up for election this year!

RESOLUTION ON THE PROPOSED REVISION OF FEDERAL CLASSIFICATION
AND QUALIFICATION STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SERVICES POSITIONS

- 1) WHEREAS, on December 8, 1981, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) released tentative standards for library and information services positions throughout the federal government with requests for suggested revisions by February 6, 1982. Only those requesting additional time for review and comment, like the American Library Association, have received an extension until March 10, 1982; and
- 2) WHEREAS, OPM has not notified and consulted with the library and information services community adequately to evaluate the full range of library personnel management needs and objectives nor adequately informed affected library and information services personnel of the existence of the proposed standards; and
- 3) WHEREAS, the proposed draft standards for federal library and information services positions exclude from the professional occupational series those positions encompassing single specialized functions such as reference, bibliography, and cataloging and place them in a new non-professional series; and
- 4) WHEREAS, this distinction between these series is based on misconceptions as to the high level and breadth of the knowledges, skills and abilities needed to perform library and information services; and
- 5) WHEREAS, the proposed standards diminish the importance of the MLS (masters degree in library science) as a basic qualification for providing professional library and information services by allowing minimal and possibly irrelevant non-professional experience to be substituted for education to a much greater extent than under the present federal standards; and
- 6) WHEREAS, the proposed standards set the entry level for persons holding the MLS at a level lower than that for persons holding masters degrees in other professional occupations; and
- 7) WHEREAS, the creation of the new series for bibliographic library and information services positions will place the majority of female federal librarians into a non-professional series thereby perpetuating past patterns of sex discrimination in the federal service; and
- 8) WHEREAS, State and local position standards in publicly-supported libraries are influenced by federal personnel standards; and
- 9) WHEREAS, the accumulated effect of all these changes is to threaten the effectiveness and timeliness of federal library and information services which would ultimately affect the quality of decision making in the federal government and reduce the high standards which exist in federal libraries; and

- 10) WHEREAS, the library and information science profession integrates advanced scientific, technical, cultural, linguistic and other subject expertise with sophisticated delivery methodologies, strategies and procedures in order to guarantee public and private access to the world's collective store of knowledge; now, therefore be it
- 11) RESOLVED, that the American Library Association oppose the draft standards and urge the Office of Personnel Management not to issue the proposed classification and qualification standards for library and information services positions in their present form; and be it
- 12) FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association urge the Office of Personnel Management to re-examine the proposed standards and develop a single classification standard for professional librarians and information services personnel rather than split the functions into two occupational series, one professional and one non-professional. The revised single professional GS 1410 series should more accurately reflect the nature, mission, operations, and staffing of federal library and information services; and be it
- 13) FURTHER RESOLVED, that the qualification standards continue to emphasize the importance of the MLS as a basic requirement to assure professional library and information services of a caliber required by the nation's decision makers and expected by the American public, and be it
- 14) FURTHER RESOLVED, that holders of the MLS degree be qualified for entry into the federal service at the same grade level as holders of masters degrees in other professional occupations; and be it
- 15) FURTHER RESOLVED, that OPM hold hearings in all ten OPM regions to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the full range and complexity of federal library and information services positions; and be it
- 16) FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Office of Personnel Management actively involve the American Library Association and other appropriate organizations in the revision of the draft standards.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23)

RESOLUTION ON RELEASE OF LSCA FUNDS

- WHEREAS, state allotments under the Library Services and Construction Act, which is not advance funded, are usually released in a lump sum early in the fiscal year; and
- WHEREAS, Congress has provided funding for LSCA through a continuing resolution for half the 1982 fiscal year at rates of \$60,000,000 for LSCA I and \$11,520,000 for LSCA III; and
- WHEREAS, the Department of Education, at the direction of the Office of Management and Budget, has released only 51 percent of the Administration's September budget request levels of \$41,250,000 for LSCA I and \$10,560,000 for LSCA III; and
- WHEREAS, the LSCA statute (PL 84-597 as amended) specifies that "any sums appropriated...shall...be available for obligation and expenditure for the period of time specified in the Act making such appropriation..."; and
- WHEREAS, such withholding or impoundment of funds thwarts Congressional intent, disrupts the planning, budgeting and staffing of state and local library services, and adversely affects the quality of library service available to all Americans; now, therefore be it
- RESOLVED, that the American Library Association strongly urge the release of all funds Congress approves through continuing resolutions or appropriations measures for the Library Services and Construction Act; further, if action to release LSCA funds has not been taken by March 15, 1982, the American Library Association recommend that the state library agencies take appropriate legal action to assure that Congressional intent is implemented.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.1)

Approved by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.1)

RESOLUTION TO URGE PRESIDENT REAGAN AND THE
U.S. HOUSE AND SENATE TO APPROPRIATE \$750,000
IN FISCAL YEAR 1983 FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (NCLIS)

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) established in 1970 as a permanent, independent agency, fills a unique role in providing national leadership for the delivery of library and information services to the citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Commission is a cost-effective agency that is making significant contributions in determining the information needs of Americans, including senior citizens, the unserved, the rural remote, and the socially and economically disadvantaged; and

WHEREAS, the Commission recommends information policies to the U.S. President and the Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Commission works actively with State and local governments, and the private sector to improve library and information services to this nation; and

WHEREAS, the Office of Management and Budget has recommended zero funding for the Commission for Fiscal Year 1983 (which would mean the end of the Commission); now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the ALA Council, on behalf of its 35,000 members serving the millions of library users in this nation, strongly urge President Reagan, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the U.S. Senate to revise immediately the proposed FY 1983 budget to include \$750,000 (seven hundred-fifty thousand dollars), the sum determined necessary by the Commission for its programs and activities.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #20)

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #20)

RESOLUTION ON THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE (NARS)

- WHEREAS, budget cuts have resulted in the elimination of Interlibrary Loan Service from the Fort Worth Federal Archives and Record Center for reels of census, diplomatic, pension, and other records and have thus curtailed public access to these records which are of prime importance to historians, genealogists, and social and business researchers; and
- WHEREAS, these records are presently available only by purchase or by a visit to a NARS regional center; and
- WHEREAS, budget cuts have resulted in reduced staffing for the National Archives and Records Service and have reduced reference and custodial service at all centers; and
- WHEREAS, the only archival government publications collection was transferred from the Government Printing Office to the custody of the National Archives and Records Service in Suitland, Maryland; and
- WHEREAS, maintenance and reference service of that unique collection has been virtually discontinued by reason of these budget cuts; now, therefore be it
- RESOLVED, that the American Library Association reaffirm its position that government information be free and equally accessible to the American people; and be it
- FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association express concern to the National Archives and Records Service and appropriate Congressional committees regarding these actions; and be it
- FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association request increased support for these programs.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.2)

RESOLUTION ON THE SALE OF G.P.O. PUBLICATIONS

- WHEREAS, the responsibility of government is to ensure an informed citizenry; and
- WHEREAS, the Government Printing Office bookstores provide for the timely purchase of G.P.O. publications in the areas which they serve; and
- WHEREAS, the Public Printer's proposed plans to improve the management and marketing of government documents should increase the demand for government publications; and
- WHEREAS, the Public Printer has announced plans to close twenty-three of twenty-seven Government Printing Office bookstores; now therefore be it
- RESOLVED, that the American Library Association communicate to the Joint Committee on Printing of the U.S. Congress and to the Public Printer the recommendation that sales service, whether by telephone orders or mail orders, or by regional outlets, be improved before the bookstores are closed.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.3)

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.3)

RESOLUTION ON THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1981

- WHEREAS, H.R. 5158, the Telecommunications Act of 1981, affirms the need for a wide variety of information sources and unimpeded flow of information; and
- WHEREAS, hearings will be held in the near future on H.R. 5158 before the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance, chaired by Rep. Timothy E. Wirth, sponsor of H.R. 5158; and
- WHEREAS, Rep. Wirth and members of the House Subcommittee have made clear their intent to deal with first amendment issues, the need for a wide diversity of information sources, the need for encouraging competition in the telecommunications industry, and the need for protecting the telecommunications consumer; now, therefore be it
- RESOLVED, that the American Library Association participate in and support public hearings on H.R. 5158 and urge its members to make their views known at such hearings in order to support and strengthen the proposed legislation; and be it
- FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association support the intent of Rep. Wirth and members of the Subcommittee to encourage competition and a wide variety of information sources on telecommunications channels; and be it
- FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Library Association commend Rep. Wirth and members of the Subcommittee for their efforts on behalf of the American telecommunications consumer.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #23.4)

RESOLUTION ON THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

WHEREAS, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is an independent agency whose purpose is to advise both the President and the Congress; and

WHEREAS, the Commission plays a unique and essential role as an independent source of information, as a catalyst, and as an unbiased forum for study of issues critical to the library and information community, and

WHEREAS, the continued independence of the Commission is essential to the conduct of its responsibilities; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the American Library Association strongly urge President Reagan to respect the integrity of the terms of the members of the Commission as required by the statute establishing the Commission.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #28)

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Denver, Colorado
January 27, 1982
(Council Document #28)

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Appropriations

97th Congress, 2nd Session

Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS), Chairman

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American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

(See over for Appropriations
Subcommittees on Labor-HHS-
Education, Legislative, and
Treasury-Postal Service -
General Government.)

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Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., So. Carolina

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Appropriations

97th Congress, 2nd Session

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American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

(See over for Appropriations
Subcommittees on Labor, Health
and Human Services, Education;
Legislative Branch; and Treasury,
Postal Service, General Government.)

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee

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American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

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FY 1983 BUDGET AND FY 1982 RESCISSION AND SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

(Figures in thousands)	FY '81	Sept. FY '82	FY 1982	FY '82 after	FY 1983	FY 1983
LIBRARY PROGRAMS	Approps.	Reagan Budget	Approps. or Cont. Res.	Proposed Revisions	Authorization	Budget
Educ. Consolidation & Improvement Chapter 2 (incl. school libs.)	\$ 537,485	\$ 470,400	\$ 483,840*	\$ 470,400	\$ 589,368	\$ 433,000
GPO Superintendent of Documents	24,000	29,279	27,423	27,423	44 USC 305	23,889
Higher Education Act title II	9,905	6,307	8,560*	6,160	12,200	-0-
Title II-A, College Libraries	2,988	-0-	1,920*	-0-	5,000	-0-
II-B, Training & Research	917	880	880*	880	1,200	-0-
II-C, Research Libraries	6,000	5,280	5,760*	5,280	6,000	-0-
Library of Congress	184,872	197,611	189,827	196,465	2 USC 131	223,760
Library Services & Construction Act	74,500	51,810	71,520*	51,810	80,000	-0-
Title I, Public Lib. Services	62,500	41,250	60,000*	41,250	65,000	-0-
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	12,000	10,560	11,520*	10,560	15,000	-0-
Medical Library Assistance Act	9,830	8,925	7,500*	7,500	Needs new auth.	7,500
National Agricultural Library	8,822	8,158	8,279	8,279	7 USC 2204	9,016
Nat'l. Commis. Libs. & Info. Science	691	618	674*	674	700	-0-
National Library of Medicine	34,836	38,752	36,902*	36,902	40 USC 275	33,543
LIBRARY RELATED PROGRAMS						
Adult Education Act	100,000	84,480	86,400*	84,480	100,000	<u>1/</u>
Bilingual Education	161,427	126,553	138,057*	126,553	143,810	94,534
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	137,000	93,500	105,600*	105,600	130,900	85,000
ECIA Ch. 1 (ESEA I Disadv. Children)	2,951,692	2,358,240	2,739,449*	2,357,876	Formula based	1,942,000 <u>2/</u>
Educ. Handicap. Child. (state grants)	874,500	672,436	931,008*	672,436	1,017,900	
HEA title I-B, Education Outreach	2,200	-0-	-0-	-0-	8,000	-0-
III, Developing Institutions	120,000	129,600	124,416*	129,600	129,600	129,600
IV-C, College Work Study	550,000	484,000	528,000*	484,000	550,000	397,500
VI, International Educ.	19,800	14,960	19,200*	14,960	30,600	8,767
Indian Education Act	81,680	71,597	77,853	71,598	88,400	51,119
National Archives & Records Service	83,643	79,294	73,652*	73,652	44 USC 21-33	85,007
Nat'l. Center for Educ. Statistics	8,947	8,589	8,589*	8,589	8,947	8,747
National Endowment for the Arts	158,795	77,440	143,040	143,040	119,300	100,875
National Endowment for the Humanities	151,299	74,800	130,560	130,560	113,700	96,000
Nat'l. Historical Publ. & Rec. Comm.	4,000	-0-	1,000*	1,000	Needs new auth.	286
National Institute of Education	65,614	53,389	53,389*	53,389	55,614	53,645
Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund	13,500	11,520	11,520*	11,520	13,500	11,900
Public Telecommunications Facilities	19,705	-0-	18,000*	18,000	15,000	-0-
Women's Education Equity	8,125	-0-	5,760*	-0-	6,000	-0-

* Funded only through 3/31/82 by a further cont. res., PL 97-92. 1/ Incl. in block grant proposal for Vocational & Adult Educ. (\$500 million budgeted). 2/ Incl. in block grant proposal for Special Educ. (\$845.7 million budgeted).