Consistency seems to be the hallmark of the Reagan Administration budgets for libraries. For the third year in a row President Reagan has proposed elimination of Education Department library grant programs. The by-now-familiar zeroes are shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title I, public library services</td>
<td>$55,000,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, interlibrary cooperation</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Act</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title II-A, college lib. resources</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-B, training, research</td>
<td>880,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-C, research libraries</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educ. Consolidation &amp; Improvement Act</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2 state block grant</td>
<td>479,420,000</td>
<td>728,879,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCLIS</td>
<td>674,000</td>
<td>690,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education Department budget briefing papers give the following explanation:

All Federal support for categorical library programs is proposed for termination in 1985. This proposal is based on several factors, including the program’s past success at establishing the highest practical levels of access across the country to library services (Public Library Services), and at developing models of interlibrary cooperative arrangements to stimulate further expansion of the concept. Public library services and interlibrary cooperation should now be a State and local responsibility.
Also, any further need for training of professional librarians can be met through State and local efforts as well as student aid programs. The Library Career Training program successfully met the critical training needs of past years.

The $250 million increase in the ECIA Chapter 2 school block grant would be divided into an additional $14 million for the Secretary of Education's discretionary fund and an additional $235 million for the state block grant (which includes the former IV-B school library resources and instructional equipment program). The block grant is ED's main response to the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education. A statement on the budget by Secretary T. H. Bell noted:

These funds can be used by States and local school districts to address such needs as upgrading high school graduation requirements in the "five new basics", training teachers, developing experimental pay plans, and expanding school days or years. In fact, the Chapter 2 Block Grant is the major Department program that can support State and local activities in any of the areas covered by the recommendations of the Commission on Excellence. Also, it provides State and local school officials with broad discretion over how to spend their funds so that they may design programs that are particularly responsive to their own needs and priorities.

These remarks would seem to allow uses of the funds beyond those in the previous categorical programs combined in the block grant.

President Reagan's budget requests for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science have steadily improved over the last three years -- from zero funding, to an 18 percent cut, to a 2.5 percent increase in FY 1985. The current $674,000 would go up to $690,000. A future issue of the newsletter will list budget levels for other library and related programs.

ACTION NEEDED: Once again a campaign of letters and visits to Members of Congress is needed from every congressional district to protest the proposed elimination of library programs. Alert legislative networks and plan for the April 10 Legislative Day in Washington, D.C. Members may be visited at home during recesses between February 13-17, April 16-20, and May 28-29. Update last year's impact data and develop fresh "for instances" on how library services would be cut or eliminated, include them in letters to your legislators and send blind copies to the ALA Washington Office so we can make use of your examples. Remember that all Representatives and one-third of the Senators are up for reelection.

LSCA Reauthorization

By a vote of 357 to 39 the House overwhelmingly passed HR 2878, amending and extending the Library Services and Construction Act, on January 31. Although several amendments were offered, the bill was not changed substantially on the House floor from the version developed by Rep. Paul Simon and approved by the Education and Labor Committee last May. HR 2878 revises and extends titles I, II, and III, authorizes funding directly to Indian tribes in a new title IV, authorizes acquisition of foreign language materials in a new title V, authorizes library literacy programs in a new title VI, and provides for forward funding of LSCA. Authorization levels would be as follows:
Authorization Levels in HR 2878

<table>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I, public library services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II, pub. lib. construction</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, interlibrary cooperation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV, services for Indian tribes</td>
<td>2% of approp.</td>
<td>for titles I, II &amp; III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, foreign language materials</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI, library literacy programs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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Before the final vote there was spirited debate over an amendment offered by Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA) which would have authorized the President to eliminate or reduce by Executive Order in whole or in part any authorization of appropriations in the bill (unless rescinded by Congress within 60 days) whenever it would aid in balancing the budget or reducing the public debt or would serve the public interest. After lengthy discussion the amendment was rejected 144-248.

Such line-item veto authority has often been suggested in connection with actual funding; the Gingrich amendment went beyond that to propose veto power over authorization for funding, which would be a dangerous and extraordinary relinquishment of congressional authority to the executive branch. Those who spoke against the amendment included Reps. Paul Simon, Major Owens (the Democrat from New York noted in an eloquent statement that libraries had already "suffered repeatedly from veto by neglect"), Lawrence Smith (D-FL), and Carl Perkins (D-KY). Most of the debate did not make clear that what was proposed was veto power over authorizations, not over later funding. Only Rep. Perkins correctly noted that the amendment "would give the President of the United States the right to wipe the entire act out of existence."

Another amendment rejected was some very convoluted language offered by Rep. Robert Walker (R-PA) which would have, in effect, allowed the Secretary of Education, upon application by state legislatures, to waive the Davis-Bacon labor law wage levels on jobs in library construction projects. An amendment offered by Rep. George Gekas (R-PA) was ruled out of order; it would have deleted all provisions relating to title II public library construction. Two members spoke in opposition to the bill generally -- Rep. Thomas Bliley (R-VA) and Rep. Steve Bartlett (R-TX), the latter on January 30 when preliminary debate took place.

Two minor amendments were agreed to by the floor managers of the bill, Post-secondary Education Subcommittee Chairman Paul Simon and ranking minority member Thomas Coleman (R-MO). One offered by Rep. Leon Panetta (D-CA) to the "findings" section of the bill would direct attention in the titles of the act to "the needs of small and rural community libraries and information centers because these facilities are often underfunded and understaffed and as a consequence cannot adequately serve the needs of the community."

Another amendment agreed to was offered by Rep. Dan Glickman (D-KS) to add, under title II, that in meeting the goals of the state's plan for provision of adequate library services, library construction projects "shall give priority, when economically feasible, to the acquisition and conversion of unused public school facilities." Rep. Edward Boland (D-MA) asked if "the modernization of equipment used to generate or conserve energy, such as boilers, heating ducts, air-conditioning systems and storm windows" would be considered energy conservation projects within the meaning of title II. Both Simon and Coleman agreed they would.

THANKS NEEDED: The two recorded votes on passage of HR 2878 and on the Gingrich amendment are attached to this newsletter. Library supporters will want to thank their own members as appropriate. Special thanks are due to Reps. Simon,
the sponsor of the bill; Coleman, who as minority floor manager gave strong support to LSCA on both January 30 and 31; Perkins, who managed the bill for the Democrats on January 30 and spelled out plainly the damage the Gingrich amendment would do; Owens, who as the "librarian legislator" gave a resounding speech in support of LSCA; and Smith of Florida, who spoke in opposition to the Gingrich amendment. For the full debate on the bill see the Congressional Record for January 30, pp. H227-31 and January 31, pp. H244-61 (daily edition).

Telecommunications

FCC Decision on Access Charges. The Federal Communications Commission on January 25 affirmed its tentative decision of January 19 to delay end user access charges on phone bills for residential and single line business customers from April 3 until approximately June 1985 after further proceedings. The changes will not have much effect on library telecommunication costs except that the FCC made one change to the $25 per month per line surcharge on private lines. Private line customers who certify that their private line is not interconnected with the local exchange through a PBX or other device capable of switching traffic to or from the local exchange will be exempt from the surcharge. Bibliographic utilities using private lines are expected to be able to avoid the surcharge under this change. The surcharge, however, is only one of several new and increased rate elements pending in the proposed private line tariffs.

Library Amendment on Senate Telephone Bill. On January 26 the Senate tabled 44-40 a leadership motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 1660, the Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act. The bill would have put a two-year moratorium on access charges for residential and small business phones. The FCC's decision on January 19 (see above) to delay such charges, admittedly in response to political pressure, caused a number of Senators to question the need for legislation on a controversial subject in an election year.

The tabling action killed S. 1660 and with it, at least for the time being, a library amendment developed by Sen. Larry Pressler (R-SD), a member of the Communications Subcommittee, and agreed to by Sen. Bob Packwood (R-OR), Chairman of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, and Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC), the committee's ranking minority member. The amendment was expected to be offered as part of a committee substitute to S. 1660.

Under the amendment the FCC could not impose new charges on entities providing not-for-profit bibliographic services unless the Commission made a finding that such entities had adequate telecommunications facilities at reasonable charges. The amendment would have required the FCC to initiate a proceeding which in itself would have delayed new charges on libraries. Sen. Pressler defined "entities providing not-for-profit bibliographic services" as "library services provided by public libraries as defined by the Library Services and Construction Act, libraries in institutions of higher education as defined by the Higher Education Act, libraries in elementary and secondary schools as defined by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, cooperative library networks as described in Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act, and medical libraries as defined by the Medical Library Assistance Act."

A reprint attached to this newsletter gives the text of the amendment as filed by Sen. Pressler on January 23, and from the January 26 Congressional Record his statement on the need for the amendment, letters from South Dakota librarians, and letters supporting the amendment from ALA and the Association of Research Libraries. In his statement Sen. Pressler notes his commitment to pursuing this issue and to offering it to other relevant legislation.
Although the Senate did not get a chance to consider the bill to which the amendment was to be offered, the amendment served to focus considerable congressional attention on library uses of telecommunications and the increased costs libraries face from access charges and pending tariffs. Congress may yet return to the matter, perhaps in a later sense-of-the-Congress resolution.

In other developments, the FCC wrote to AT&T to ask for further information on a number of issues, including more data on the effect of AT&T's private line tariff on libraries in response to comments filed with the FCC by ALA, OCLC, and CAPCON. In addition, AT&T initiated a meeting January 24 with representatives of the library community to discuss the background of the private line tariff and some proposed revisions to it which might lower the cost to libraries slightly.

THANKS NEEDED: Those concerned about library telecommunications costs should thank Sen. Pressler for his efforts and urge his continued support. Constituents of Sens. Packwood and Hollings should thank them for their support as well. And from the Washington Office, many many thanks for the over one-thousand letters on this issue from the library community to Congress, the FCC and AT&T. As you can see, it is having an effect, but the story isn't over yet and we will continue to need your help. Special thanks to those from libraries, library networks, and from OCLC who participated in group visits to key congressional offices during ALA "tidewater."

**Copyright**

The Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision on January 17, held that private, non-commercial home video taping of television programs does not constitute copyright infringement. The Court, in Sony Corp. of America v. Universal City Studios, Inc., found that such home taping is generally done for purposes of "time-shifting" and is a legitimate fair use. The Court also found that making and selling video tape recorders to the general public does not constitute contributory infringement.

**National Library Symbol**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requests comments before April 9 on proposed amendments to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). The amendments are intended to expedite traffic, improve safety, and provide a more uniform application of highway signs, signals, and markings. In 1982, ALA recommended to the FHWA that a new white on blue service sign representing libraries be added to the MUTCD, using the national library symbol, a graphic representation of a person reading a book (see October 24, 1983 ALA Washington Newsletter, p. 3). In the January 10 Federal Register, pp. 1213-1219, FHWA concludes that since libraries are primarily a destination rather than a motorist service, the colors should be white on green background. However, the notice goes on to say that the FHWA "...is not proposing the adoption of the library symbol as a white on green General Information Sign" because "this symbol does not convey the intended specific meaning."

ALA strongly encourages developing support in state transportation departments for adding the national library symbol road sign to the MUTCD. Responses are needed from librarians, Friends groups, trustees, educators, graphic designers and all others who realize that finding libraries is important in our society. ALA anticipates responding to the FHWA recommendation and will need photos and other examples of the symbol already in use on directional signs to libraries. Send your "evidence" as soon as possible to Peggy Barber, Public Information Office, ALA, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.
Cable Television Legislation

A coalition of 26 consumer, education, local government and other associations, including AIA, sent a joint letter January 26 to all members of the House of Representatives expressing concern that cable TV legislation (HR 4103) pending before the Energy and Commerce Committee may result in higher rates and deterioration in service. The letter stated that national cable television policy should ensure availability of cable service to consumers, guarantee a diversity of information, enhance competition in the operation of cable systems, and prevent the erosion of universal telephone service. Those who wish to use points from the joint letter in their own letters to Congress may request a copy from the AIA Washington Office, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Please include a stamped, self-addressed business envelope.

The National Federation of Local Cable Programmers, which also signed the joint letter, has produced a videotape, "Another Year, Another Number," about HR 4103 and its provisions. To obtain a copy, send $10.00 and a blank 3/4" 30-minute video cassette to: NFLCP. 906 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

Pay Equity

Rep. Olympia J. Snowe (R-ME) introduced H.Con.Res. 239, a companion to Sen. Daniel J. Evans' (R-WA) S.Con.Res. 83, on January 23 (Congressional Record, pp. E9-E11). The bill, cosponsored by Reps. Norman D. Dicks (D-WA), Lynn Martin (R-IL), Barney Frank (D-MA), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), John McKernan (R-ME), and Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH), would establish a legislative Commission on Pay Equity (see December 19 AIA Washington Newsletter, p. 3). The House bill is similar to the Senate bill, but has added race, color and national origin to sex as the factors which the Commission must consider in determining whether or not the compensation system for employees in the legislative branch of the federal government is discriminatory. When she introduced the bill, Rep. Snowe said: "The fundamental question addressed by the issue of pay equity is this: Do women earn less than men because they select low-paying jobs or are they paid less because the jobs they hold are occupied primarily by women?"

Rep. Oakar introduced HR 4599, the "Federal Employees' Pay Equity Act of 1984," which she says "would correct the pay and equity problem of Federal employees by mandating that the Office of Personnel Management identify and eliminate discriminatory wage-setting practices." In her Congressional Record statement (January 23, pp. H27-H29), Rep. Oakar included a January 22 New York Times article about the comparable worth issue, "Administration May Challenge Equal Pay Rule — Top Officials Press Case Over Women's Suit." Michael J. Horowitz, counsel to the director of the Office of Management and Budget, is quoted as saying: "There is nothing the Reagan Administration has done that holds as much long-term threat to the black community as comparable worth. The maintenance man will be paid less so the librarian can be paid more."

On January 25, Rep. Schroeder introduced S.Con.Res. 244, which she described as a sense-of-Congress resolution calling on executive branch agencies to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting wage discrimination against women, both in regard to the public and the private sector (Congressional Record, pp. H139-H140). The resolution covers all employers subject to the Civil Rights Act, but makes no change in current law, "...because none is needed. Rather, all that is needed is for the executive branch to do its job." Cosponsors on this bill are Reps. Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY), Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Barbara Kennelly (D-CT), Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Katie Hall (D-IN), Marcy Kaptur (D-OH), Oakar, and Cardiss Collins (D-IL).
HEA Reauthorization

A revised outline of a Higher Education Act reauthorization bill has been released by Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL), Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. Dated January 19, it restores HEA title II to its current role of strengthening library resources. Title II in the revised proposal would include part A, college library grants, but targeted to needy institutions, part B training and research with more emphasis on technologies and strengthening minority education programs, and part C research library grants. No nonlibrary programs would be included in title II. The unfunded national periodical system (the current part D) would be eliminated, although $1 million for foreign language periodicals would be authorized under title VI, international education.

NEH Challenge Grants

The National Endowment for the Humanities announced May 1 as their deadline for 1984 Challenge Grants. Challenge Grants offer support for a variety of needs so that institutions or organizations may achieve greater financial stability and a reasonable growth of resources. All applicants must demonstrate that grant and matching funds will sustain or develop a high quality of work within the humanities. Grants are made on a matching basis; for each federal dollar offered, institutions must raise three non-federal dollars. Any nonprofit institution or organization working within the humanities may apply, including research and public libraries, four-year colleges, universities, junior and community colleges, media organizations, professional societies, educational, cultural or community groups. Applicants are encouraged to discuss plans for an application with NEH staff by calling 202/786-0361. For new Guidelines, available by February 1, write: Challenge Grant Guidelines, Room 409, Public Affairs Office, NEH, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

CORRECTION: On page 1, the Higher Education Act II-C research library program received $6 million in appropriations for FY 1984, not $5 million.
The Speaker pro tempore announced that quorum is not present and made the absent Members.

The question was taken; and the vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 357, nays present.

The vote was recorded as above referred.
During debate on HR 2878, Library Services and Construction Act extension, Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-GA) offered an amendment to provide the President line-item veto power over the authorization of appropriations in the bill. The amendment was defeated 144-248. The text of the amendment and the vote are reprinted below.

**AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GINGRICH**
Mr. GINGRICH, Madam Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gingrich: on page 22, after line 2, add the following new section:

SEC. 16. The President is authorized to eliminate or reduce by Executive order, in whole or in part, any appropriation made by this Act whenever, after investigation, he shall find and declare that such action will aid in balancing the budget or reduce the public debt, and that the public interest will be served thereby: Provided, That whenever the President issues an Executive order under the provisions of this section, such Executive order shall be submitted to the Congress while in session of this section, such Executive order shall be impounded or parts thereof may be reduced under the authority of this section.

* * * *

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Gingrich).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Gingrich) there were—ayes 144, noes 13.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SIMON. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and the yeas were—ayes 144, noes 248, not voting 41, as follows:

AYES—144

Akerman
Addabbo
Akaka
Albano
Alexander
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Arkin
Ashby
Barnard
Bartlett
Berman
Besse
Bosley
Bonker
Bosko
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Bryant
Burt (CA)
Byron
Carney
Carper
Carr
Clark
Coelho
Colemam (TX)

Sawyer
Schafer
Schneider
Seshul
Sensenbrenner
Shaheen
Shaw
Shumway
Shuster
Sillander
Skene
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Denny
Solomon
Spence
Stangeland
Stenberg
Stump
Sundquist
Taft
Taylor
Thomas (CA)
Vandergriff
Vacavich
Walker
Weber
Wen
Went
Worley
Wyatt
Yang (FL)
Zachau

NOES—248

Akerman
Addabbo
Akaka
Albano
Alexander
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Arkin
Ashby
Barnard
Bartlett
Berman
Besse
Bosley
Bonker
Bosko
Boucher
Brown (CA)
Bryant
Burt (CA)
Byron
Carney
Carper
Carr
Clark
Coelho
Colemam (TX)

Sawyer
Schafer
Schneider
Seshul
Sensenbrenner
Shaheen
Shaw
Shumway
Shuster
Sillander
Skene
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Denny
Solomon
Spence
Stangeland
Stenberg
Stump
Sundquist
Taft
Taylor
Thomas (CA)
Vandergriff
Vacavich
Walker
Weber
Wen
Went
Worley
Wyatt
Yang (FL)
Zachau

NOT VOTING—41

Andrews (NC)
Bates
Chappell
Coraile
Corcoran
Crane, Philip
Daschle
Dixon
Donnelly
Dixon
Filippone
Poglietta
Ford (MI)
Pope
Powell
McKinney
Miller (CA)
O'Brien
Paul
Pepper
Pickle
Purcell
Vander Jagt
Williams (OH)
Wilson

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - HOUSE**

January 31, 1984
Sen. Larry Pressler (R-SC) developed an amendment to the Senate telephone bill that would require the FCC to find, after going through a proceeding, that providers of not-for-profit bibliographic services (libraries and library networks) had adequate telecommunications facilities at reasonable charges before new charges could be imposed. However, a motion to bring up for Senate consideration S. 1660, the Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act, to which the amendment was to be offered, was defeated 44-40 January 26. The amendment thus could not be offered, but it focused congressional attention on the impact of pending increases on libraries.

(Pages S200-204)

LIBRARY TELEPHONE RATES AMENDMENT

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, earlier this week I filed an amendment to S. 1660 which addresses a problem faced by hundreds of not-for-profit libraries around the country.

The FCC's access charge decision and pending divestiture-related tariffs will have a major impact on library phone bills and data communications costs. In the last 15 years, a quiet revolution has taken place in libraries as more services and processes have become automated. Caught in the double bind of tighter budgets and increased dependence on telecommunications networks, libraries have adapted data processing and resource sharing through telecommunications to increase their efficiency and provide cost-effective library services to the widest possible population.

The most important factor in this pattern service is affordable communications. The availability of voice-grade telephone lines adapted to data transmission has irreversibly changed the nature of library services. With affordable telecommunications—and often with Federal incentives and support—libraries have accessed very large-scale computer systems for sharing information resources, linked branch locations to a central computer system for tracking materials availability, and developed centralized online catalogs and community information systems which will inevitably extend library resources to more people.

Public and academic libraries, especially in remote rural areas, cannot always afford multiple copies of books, magazines, and academic journals. However, through these new data bases, libraries can provide their clients with a wide choice of information materials. Students and teachers certainly rely on these library resources. But the general public also has a big stake in effective and widely available library services. In this past year, the South Dakota State Library has covered a wide range of requests. People drop by, call in or write to get information on many subjects such as the impact of near-shore plankton biota on commercial agriculture, the use of lie detectors as legal evidence and even one question about how to repair a rotary telephone. The State library could not possibly answer all these questions without a dependable and affordable data base network.

In South Dakota the State library serves directly as the public library for nearly 200,000 of the State residents, and as a back-up resource for all library users. The State library uses the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) system for cataloging and interlibrary loan. It maintains a 15-library interlibrary loan network which handles nearly 50,000 requests annually. I ask unanimous consent that the membership of South Dakota's interlibrary loan network be printed in the Record immediately following my remarks. The South Dakota State Library also contracts with a three-state library network, including North Dakota and Minnesota, called MINI-TEX—communicating through computer terminals—for document delivery to all libraries in South Dakota. It provides the only library access in the State to over 300 commercial electronic data bases. The results of data base searches can be sent electronically to the 15-library network and by mail to all other public and private libraries.

In the next year, South Dakota will be implementing a statewide computerized bibliographic data base linking all types of libraries for online cataloging, an online circulation system, interlibrary loan, and control of periodical subscriptions. Individuals with personal computers will be able to dial up an get direct access to this statewide data base. The direct benefits to the State include increased use of all library materials throughout the State, sharing of resources among libraries, and statewide collection development.

Mr. President, I have been contacted by a number of South Dakota librarians who predict a serious cutback in services should all the proposed rate increases filed with the FCC go into effect. I ask unanimous consent that the copies of this correspondence be printed in the Record immediately following my remarks. If these rate requests go into effect without serious consideration, our libraries' effectiveness will be hurt at the very time when demand is increasing and budgets are shrinking. We are not simply talking about the well-known $6-a-business-line access charge. Included in the tariffs filed with the FCC last fall are drastic rate hikes for private lines which connect the libraries to these national and regional data bases. Hidden away in these hundreds of pages of tariff filings are rate requests which could devastate not-for-profit libraries who cannot pass along these increased costs to their patrons.

If rate requests are approved, the telecommunications costs for the State library's four OCLC terminals will increase from $7,200 per year to $11,304—a 57-percent increase. Similarly, the University of South Dakota, which will have five terminals by April, will see costs increase from $9,000 to $14,130. For some of the smaller libraries with only one terminal, the impact is even more severe. The Rapid City Public Library, which now pays $1,800 yearly, will pay $3,906—a 76-percent increase for telecommunications. Nationwide, the average increase is 73 percent for libraries which connect to the merged catalog of the Online Computer Library Center in Columbus, Ohio. In the Washington, D.C. area, the increase is 138 percent. One library system in the Chicago area will see a 183-percent jump.

These enormous rate increases would work serious, perhaps irreparable, damage to the Nation's libraries. These institutions are typically publicly funded and supported, operating on
fixed budgets, often on a biennial cycle. They cannot pass additional unbudgeted expenses on to their patrons, nor do they have access to the capital needed to develop alternative technologies quickly. The larger libraries in South Dakota, as elsewhere, will probably divert book budget funds to pay telecommunication costs, thus cutting back on their regular acquisitions. Smaller libraries may have to discontinue automated services or postpone plans to begin them.

For these reasons I filed an amendment to S. 1660 which would direct the FCC to make a specific finding that additional telecommunication services beyond those in effect on December 31, 1983, would not harm the facilities needed to provide adequate service. The test for such a finding is taken from the Communications Act of 1934 regarding universal service. It does not prohibit new charges but requires the Commission to take a long, hard look at the public interest served by libraries. The December 31, 1983 date is used in this provision because libraries would not be affected by the access charges or other recent filings such as the pending private line tariffs until the Commission makes such a finding.

The amendment refers to “entities providing not-for-profit bibliographic services” which means library services provided by public libraries as defined by the Library Services and Construction Act, libraries in institutions of higher education as defined by the Higher Education Act, libraries in elementary and secondary school as defined by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and cooperative library networks as described in Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act, and medical libraries as defined by the Medical Library Assistance Act. At the request of several of my colleagues, hospital libraries have also been included in this provision.

Mr. President, libraries provide unlimited information services to a universal audience. They are the common carriers of information in a democratic society. Libraries provide invaluable resources to all Americans, regardless of social background or economic status. These services are radically endangered by the unprecedented rate increases pending before the Commission. Congress has an opportunity, with my amendment, to direct the Commission’s priorities. The Senate has decided not to consider S. 1660 at this time. However, I remain committed to pursuing this issue and intend to ask the Senate to debate my amendment when I offer it to other relevant legislation.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Sioux Falls—Public Library, VA Hospital, Sioux Falls College.

 Vermillion—University of South Dakota, Brookings—South Dakota State University.

 Sturgis—Black Hills State College.

 Yankton—Mount Marty College, Yankton College.

Aberdeen—North State College, Public Library.

Rapid City Public Library, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Senator Larry Pressler, 105 Rushmore Mall, Rapid City, S. Dak.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: I am writing to get your support for the libraries of South Dakota and the many hospital and medical libraries of telecommunication rate increases. I understand that S. 1660 is expected to come up for a floor vote early in 1984 and that, in its present form, the bill provides no relief for libraries.

As fellow South Dakotans, we are both aware of the problems of size and distance that exist here. Our libraries are small, as are our budgets. But our citizens have information needs that match those of the rest of the country. Ignoring our answer to that problem and we are working hard to improve our service through interlibrary cooperation. Our library service is provided not only by libraries within the state, within our regional networks (MINITEX or BCR), and with the nation as a whole.

But before we can share, we need to be aware of the problems of size and distance that exist here. Our libraries are small, as are our budgets. But our citizens have information needs that match those of the rest of the country. Ignoring our answer to that problem and we are working hard to improve our service through interlibrary cooperation. To function properly, however, our libraries need—our citizens need—reasonably affordable telecommunication rates.

We are told by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the bibliographic utility currently providing us with interlibrary and cataloging services, that under the proposed rate structure, our library can expect an increase in our telecommunication bills of up to 25% for two to five years. This on top of hefty increases we have already received in our utility bills. Such an increase leaves few alternatives. We can pull the terminal and return to pre-OCLC days. For the patrons of the Rapid City Public Library this means diminished access to materials that could be borrowed from other libraries and a return to delays in getting materials out on the shelves. Or, we can pay the increased rates by finding ways to trim the budget. This invariably means cutting the materials budget and/or reducing the size of the library staff. And once again the people who use the library suffer. They don’t get the service they deserve.

Should we somehow be able to assume the increases, our patrons are still at risk of losing service because we lose contacts with libraries unable to do so. Therefore, anything you can do to help us hold down our telecommunication costs will be greatly appreciated. If we can’t be spared the increases, surely there must be some way to phase them in over a period of years, giving us time to develop budgets that can handle them.

I, and any librarian in the country interested in automation, would be more than happy to discuss this matter with you further. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

BRUCE G. MEGLHAFF, Associate Library Director.
Changes cannot afford to acquire. Now, within our basic and essential Information services to provide our users with resources not availa­

In reference to: Docket No. 83-1143, Tariff

charges are the major cost Item facing de­

posed tariff could allow for lncreses averag­

stantly stretched so very much in efforts to

The proposed increase of approximately $60 a month

each year is substantial and far too much for us to pay. This in­

I am enclosing a copy of my comments to the Federal Com­

I hope these comments will assist you in your work with the Communications Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, Sci­

Sincerely,

of increased automation to better serve their users may be cut short if the costs become prohibitive.

Your consideration of these concerns will be greatly appreciated, especially in your role on the Communications Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

MARK S. FOWLER,
Chairman, Federal Communications Com­

As It has been estimated that the pro­

 lied communications charges to

But between libraries makes it possible for us to

We feel that the tariffs should postpone the access charges and the accompanying tariff long enough for a thorough analysis to be performed. The impact on

The future of libraries In the area

The impact on library budgets and, consequent­

The proposed access charges and tariffs would substantially reduce the amount of money we could con­

With our budgets for years and years con­

I encourage the Commission to postpone any decisions involving as long as a thorough analysis is made of the range impacts of this proposed increase.

Thank you for your attention to my con­

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Sincerely,

PH. D.,

What is the impact of the proposed access charges and tariffs on public libraries and, consequently, on library patrons? While I feel that AT & T’s proposal is so severe that it should not be implemented, I would add that a more reasonable access charge and tariff should be phased in over a number of years to allow library budget directors, and citizen governing boards would be able to plan for the effects of these increases. As­

JAMES L. DERTIES,
City Librarian.

Moore MARTY COLLEGE.

HON. LARRY PRESSLER,
Communications Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: Several recent telecommunication developments—the levying of access charges for local connection to long distance circuits of the proposed tariffs filed by AT & T for its telecommu­

preliminary analysis indicates that this means an average increase of 60% in the cost of lines used by librarians for data communication, and a result of the proposed tariff. Our library has used an automated cataloging and interlibrary loan system since 1977. This increased tariff would mean an increase of approximately $50 a month on our OCLC terminal. Since our library is on a small, fixed budget, we would not be able to pay for this increase. This would probably mean that we would be forced to discontinue use of our terminal, which would be detrimental to our patrons.

I am greatly concerned about the proposed AT & T’s proposal is so severe that it should not be implemented. I would add that a more reasonable access charge and tariff should be phased in over a number of years to allow library budget directors, and citizen governing boards would be able to plan for the effects of these increases. As­

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As a citizen, a librarian, and the director of a college library concerned about the divestiture of AT&T, I am most concerned about the proposals for access charges and tariffs for leased line telecommunications services. Libraries have been dependent on networks linked by dial up and leased line equipment.

The Williams Library is a member of the OCLC network which provides access to the catalogues of over 1,800 libraries through a dedicated leased line. This information is used to catalog our own collection and to locate and request books from other libraries through the library loan arrangements. No library can purchase all the books needed by its users, and this cooperative system shares resources, expanding our capability to serve our users.

Through dial-up access to commercial services, the Williams Library provides information from indexes other than those we can afford to purchase and house in the library building. For a small college in a remote part of the country, this feature assists the College in recruiting faculty and students. Any increase in charges for long distance service would eliminate our access to these sources of information.

Publicly funded libraries such as the one I manage budgeted decreased eighteen to twenty-four months in advance. A sixty percent increase in telecommunications charges would require a severe cut in the book budget and staff cuts as well. I have no mechanism to pass these charges on to my users: the students and faculty at Northern State College.

I would urge the Federal Communications Commission to postpone the access charges and accompanying tariff long enough for a thorough analysis of the effects upon library and other educational users. The mission of the college library is to provide access to all forms of information to its students and faculty. As more of that information is transmitted through the long distance telecommunications lines, the Federal Communications Commission can determine which users to tax and how much should be borne by the users by its actions on this issue.

Sioux Falls College, November 22, 1983.

Senator LARRY PRESSLER, Atten: Ms. Mary Pat Bierle, Russell Bierle, Head Librarian, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: This is in regard to the telecommunications development occasioned by the divestiture of AT&T. There are two changes which will have effect on libraries: the access charge and the proposed tariffs on private/leased lines.

In the information provided to us from the American Library Association, it appears that the cost of our telecommunications services will increase. Budgets are so tight that a 9 percent increase will mean a severe cut in the book budget and staff cuts as well. I have no mechanism to pass these charges on to my users: the students and faculty at Northern State College.

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Sioux Falls College, November 22, 1983.

Senator LARRY PRESSLER, Atten: Ms. Mary Pat Bierle, Russell Bierle, Head Librarian, Washington, D.C.
It is also our understanding that this amendment will provide a mechanism for libraries to continue to provide their bibliographic, reference, and access to information functions as technologies change and as telecommunications become essential to the provision of those functions. The drastic increases in telecommunications costs facing libraries could prevent them from performing their historic role of providing universal access to information to the public. As much information becomes available only electronically, libraries are the one institution which makes access to electronic information universally available.

Your amendment is consistent with the universal service philosophy of both the 1934 Communications Act and of S. 1660. It is also consistent with the philosophy of several existing federal programs which encourage and support libraries in the use of available technologies to share resources and provide cost-effective services.

The American Library Association strongly supports the amendment, and with the amendment added, S. 1660 as well. We appreciate your support on behalf of libraries and their users.

Sincerely,

EILEEN D. COOKE,
Director, ALA Washington Office.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES,

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senate, Room 407 A Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR PRESSLER: On behalf of the Membership of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), I am writing to support the amendment you intend to offer to S. 1660. As I understand the proposed amendment, it will require that the Federal Communications Commission find that non-profit providers of bibliographic services have adequate telecommunications facilities at reasonable charges before any new charges are imposed on them.

Librarians are seriously concerned that the rate increases proposed to the FCC by AT&T in connection with the divestiture decision would impose Draconian hardships on their budgets, especially if these charges are imposed without thorough study of the effects. They fear that their only recourse in order to be able to pay the proposed charges will be to cut back on book and periodical purchases, to curtail services to patrons, or both. The historic role of the library in the United States has been to provide access to information to all who seek it.

The ARL is appreciative of your commitment to the philosophy of universal service which is embodied both in the Communications Acts of 1934 and S. 1660. We applaud your effort to help libraries to continue providing telecommunications-based information services at reasonable cost to all information-seeking Americans.

Yours truly,

SHIRLEY ECHELMAN,
Executive Director.

Vol. 130 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1984 No. 1

Congressional Record

AMENDMENT NO. 2669
On page 17, line 21, strike the quotation marks and second period.
On page 17, insert the following new subsection immediately after line 21:
"(j) The Commission may not impose on any entity providing not-for-profit bibliographic services or any orphanage any charge for telecommunications services which was not imposed on such entity on December 31, 1983, unless the Commission has made a finding that these entities have adequate facilities at reasonable charges."

AMENDMENT NO. 2670
At the appropriate place, insert the following:
"The Commission may not impose on any entity providing not-for-profit bibliographic services or any orphanage any charge for telecommunications services which was not imposed on such entity on December 31, 1983, unless the Commission has made a finding that these entities have adequate facilities at reasonable charges."