



ALA Washington Newsletter

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Attachments: (1) Funding Table, (2) Status of Legislation Chart, (3) WHCLIS Legislation Cosponsors

The 2nd session of the 99th Congress will convene January 21. The President will deliver the State of the Union Address January 28, and will submit his fiscal year 1987 budget to Congress on February 3.

Federal Information Management

The Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources, which OMB issued on December 12, was published in the December 24 Federal Register, pp. 52730-51, with corrections in the January 6 FR, p. 461. The public should pay careful attention to the implementation of the circular, and urge their Representative and Senators to do so. In a December 23 editorial, "Privatizing the Numbers," The Washington Post said that the circular "would likely reduce the number of printed government publications available in libraries or at low cost and increase the already widespread practice of private outfits interfacing with government computers and providing printouts for users at hefty fees." It went on to say: "It is saving pennies and squandering dollars for the government, in the name of cost-cutting, paperwork reduction, and privatization, to starve the statistical agencies and choke off the flow of federal statistics from the government agencies to the people. Rep. Glenn English (D-Okla.) spoke out last spring against the earlier draft version of the circular, and OMB made some improvements. But there's still plenty for Mr. English and others in Congress to complain---and do something---about."

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OMB did make substantial changes to the draft circular proposed in the March 15 FR, but refused to make the final draft available for further public review before publication despite requests from Members of Congress, ALA and others. Although the circular is improved from the March proposal, the new circular establishes official government policy which will sharply reduce the federal government's efforts to collect and disseminate information to the public, and will accelerate the current trend toward the commercialization and privatization of government information.

In its rewrite of the March circular, OMB accepted many of the recommendations which ALA and others made during the public comment period. The basic considerations and assumptions have been amended and broadened to reflect criticism that these statements in the draft were too narrowly conceived. OMB now acknowledges the value of government information to the entire nation, and the importance of a free flow of government information to its citizens. However, the first policy in the circular states that agencies shall "create or collect only that information necessary for the proper performance of agency functions and that has practical utility,...." The final circular still requires cost-benefit analysis of government information activities, "maximum feasible reliance on the private sector" for the dissemination of government information products and services, and cost recovery through user charges where appropriate.

OMB accepted frequently stated recommendation from the library community that the circular include a statement concerning federal depository libraries. A statement was added to the Policy section as 8a(12)(b) that agencies shall establish procedures for ensuring that government publications are made available to depository libraries as required by law. The term "government publication" is defined at 6k as "informational matter which is published as an individual document at government expense, or as required by law."

In reviewing the circular, it is important to read Appendix IV to OMB Circular A-130---Analysis of Key Sections. OMB added this section to the final document in response to many requests that the explanatory materials in the March draft not be lost when the circular was published in final form.

A reprint of the Federal Register text of Circular A-130, a more detailed analysis of the circular, and the July - December 1985 update of the ALA Washington Office publication "Less Access to Less Information By and About the U.S. Government" will be attached to a January newsletter.

Appropriations, FY 1986

Cont. Res. A full-year continuing resolution, H.J.Res. 465, was given final congressional approval December 19 and signed into law (PL 99-190) the same day. It provides funding for agencies and programs where regular appropriations bills were not enacted.

NAL. FY '86 funding for the National Agricultural Library was \$11,272,000, compared to \$11,464,000 in FY '85. The President's budget for NAL was \$11,340,000; and that amount was passed by both House and Senate. However, the agriculture appropriations bill was folded into H.J.Res. 465, the continuing resolution. Just before final congressional approval December 19, cuts of 0.6 percent were made to items in the agriculture portion in order to obtain White House approval.

NEH. Final FY '86 funding for the National Endowment for the Humanities was \$138,641,000. HR 3011, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill in

which NEH funding is included, was folded into H.J.Res. 465, the continuing resolution. A 0.6 percent cut was applied to all Interior bill items to meet White House objections. For Humanities Projects in Libraries, the House had passed \$2,940,000 and the Senate \$1,200,000; final funding was \$2,922,000. For the Office of Preservation, the House had \$3,222,000, the Senate \$5,000,000; the outcome was \$3,976,000.

See also the articles on postal issues and revenue sharing. The attached funding table includes amounts for these and other library and related programs.

Postal Issues

Rates. Because of a revenue forgone shortfall, the U.S. Postal Service Board of Governors approved another increase for preferred rates at its meeting January 7, then postponed the increase the next day. The New York Times and other papers carried stories about the announced increase to take effect January 18. The 4th class library rate would have gone up to \$.52 for the 1st pound, \$.18 for the 2nd through 7th pounds, and \$.10 for additional pounds---4.5 percent above the rate increase of January 1 (see December 17 newsletter). However, congressional outrage over another increase so soon after the January 1 increase prompted the Board of Governors to reconsider, and to postpone a decision until the meeting in early February.

Revenue Forgone. After a very convoluted process, final funding for the revenue forgone appropriation for preferred postal rates was \$748 million, provided through the FY '86 continuing resolution, H.J.Res. 465 (PL 99-190 as of December 19). This amount was much less than the \$981 million the U.S. Postal Service originally estimated was needed to keep free and reduced rates at February 17, 1985, levels through FY '86, but a clear repudiation of the President's zero budget.

House-Senate conferees had agreed on \$820 million in HR 3036, the appropriations bill vetoed by the President largely because of the postal funding it contained. Not having the votes to override the veto, Congress folded the conference version of HR 3036 into the continuing resolution, H.J.Res. 465---but with a change insisted on by the Senate. The revenue forgone figure was reduced to \$748 million. Any shortfall resulting from postponing an increase in preferred rates from October 1 to January 1 was to be made up from supplemental funding.

However, this was not satisfactory to the Administration, and the final conference report (H. Rept. 99-450) on H.J.Res. 465 maintains \$748 million, but notes: "The conferees understand that the Administration will not request a supplemental for the revenue forgone subsidy." This leaves the definite possibility of a further increase in preferred rates (see above). The preferred rate increase scheduled for January 1 was detailed in the December 17 newsletter.

Reconciliation. A conference report (H. Rept. 99-453) on HR 3128, combining and reconciling the differences among HR 3500, HR 3128, and S. 1730, the House- and Senate-passed budget reconciliation bills, was developed at the end of the session. However, Congress was unable to reach agreement on certain controversial nonpostal issues in the reconciliation bill before adjournment, and on December 20 HR 3128 was sent back to a new conference in the second session.

Among the deficit reduction provisions in the conference agreement were several relating to preferred postal rates: an FY '86 authorization for revenue forgone limited to \$749 million; delay of step 16 rates to January 1, 1986; elimination of the "limited circulation" 2nd class rate, and a study by the Postal Rate Commission

to cover three subject areas: (1) the use of 3rd class nonprofit bulk rate mail, 2nd class nonprofit mail, and 4th class library rate mail for advertising, promotion, and solicitation purposes, (2) the general use of the 2nd class "in-county" publication rate, and (3) the accuracy, or inaccuracy, of the current method of computing revenue forgone and the development and assessment of alternative methods.

Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act

House and Senate Appropriations Committees have defined more precisely how a sequester order to cut (in effect, to permanently cancel) funding would work under the Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act of 1985 (the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Amendment in PL 99-177). Cuts would be applied against each title of the Library Services and Construction Act, for instance, or each part of title II of the Higher Education Act. A special provision in PL 99-177 allowed the Appropriations Committees to define for FY 1986 "programs, projects, and activities" which would be affected by any sequester order. The committees did so by reference to various appropriations acts and accompanying legislative history. Their report on this subject was printed as part of the final conference report (H. Rept. 99-450) on H.J.Res. 465, the continuing resolution for FY '86. These sequester order definitions appear on pp. H12964-66 of the December 19 Congressional Record (daily edition).

HEA Reauthorization

Senate Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee Chairman Robert Stafford (R-VT) introduced on December 17 the Higher Education Act reauthorization bill that the subcommittee approved December 12. It is S. 1965, a reminder that HEA is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Previous newsletters (December 17, December 10, November 20) have explained the library provisions of the House-passed (HR 3700) and Senate HEA bills. However, in addition to title II library programs, there are other provisions of interest to the academic library community in these bills:

Title I. S. 1965 would repeal this title. HR 3700 would revise and rename it, Postsecondary Programs for Non-Traditional Students, to focus it on adults with significant barriers to acquiring further education. Community based organizations would be encouraged to participate in providing such programs as development and use of high-tech educational delivery systems, resource sharing for innovative uses of technology, adult literacy efforts, and provision of education, literacy and job market information.

Title III. Both bills amend this program of grants to strengthen less developed institutions which serve low income and minority students. Part B grants for historically Black colleges and universities include as eligible uses of funds, purchase of library materials and construction, maintenance or renovation of library facilities. In S. 1965, setasides of funds for Hispanic and Native American institutions may also be used for acquisition of library resources.

Title IV. House-passed amendments to the College Work Study program could reduce availability of work-study students for campus library jobs. HR 3700 would increase the institutional match from 20 to 30 percent over five years; allow institutions to use up to 20 percent or \$50,000 for Job Location Development projects; and allow institutions to use up to 25 percent for student jobs in the private sector (with a 40 to 50 percent match). Part of any unused funds from a state's allotment could be used for college work-study literacy projects. For FY '87, HR 3700 would authorize \$700 million; S. 1965, \$622 million.

Title V. HR 3700 would rename this title Educator Recruitment, Retention, and Development, and revise it significantly. S. 1965 would repeal major parts of the title.

Title VI. Both bills reflect a renewed emphasis on international education programs; maintenance of important library collections at institutions with grant "centers" would continue to be an eligible use of funds. The House, but not the Senate, bill provides a new \$1 million authorization for acquisition of foreign periodicals.

Title VII. In grants for construction and renovation of academic facilities, HR 3700 includes a new emphasis on enabling institutions to provide for emerging technologies and skill needs, to preserve significant architecture, and to maintain temperature and air quality control. Libraries would remain a type of facility eligible for assistance. S. 1965 reserves judgment on title VII; a decision to amend or repeal will be made at the full committee level.

Title VIII. Both bills would revise cooperative education programs.

Title IX. Both bills would delete Part A grants to institutions to strengthen graduate programs. HR 3700, but not S. 1965, would replace Part A with a \$35 million authorization for grants to institutions to encourage minority participation in graduate education. HR 3700 would also authorize \$50 million for competitive grants to improve graduate departments in areas of national need; at least 60 percent of the funds would go for fellowships, with the rest available for program improvements such as acquisition of library resources.

Title X. Both bills would make minor amendments to the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

Title XI. S. 1965 would repeal the Urban Grant University Program; HR 3700 would continue it and add a new Part B to encourage involvement of institutions in activities which further economic growth and productivity.

Title XII. HR 3700 would add a new section to HEA general provisions requiring public disclosure of gifts from foreign sources.

Both House and Senate sponsors noted that in its first year, 1966, the Higher Education Act authorized 68 percent of the funds for institutional aid programs and 32 percent for student aid. Under current law, 90 percent of the authorizations are for student aid, 10 percent for institutional aid programs. A major focus of both bills is to more effectively serve the nontraditional student, rapidly becoming the new majority in postsecondary education.

Medical Libraries

MLAA. After several years without a specific authorization, the Medical Library Assistance Act and other health research activities were extended over the President's veto. The House voted 380-32 on November 12 to override the veto of HR 2409, the Health Research Extension Act, and the Senate followed by 89-7 on November 20, the day on which HR 2409 became PL 99-158.

NLM 150th. S.J.Res. 198, designating 1986 as the Sesquicentennial Year of the National Library of Medicine and calling on the President to issue a proclamation in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Library's founding, was passed by the

Senate on November 23, by the House on December 18, and signed into law (PL 99-231) on December 28.

Revenue Sharing

The current authorization for the general revenue sharing program, which provides unrestricted grants totaling \$4,566,700,000 annually to local governments, is scheduled to expire on September 30, 1986. The conference agreement (H. Rept. 99-453) on HR 3128, the reconciliation measure mandated by the congressional budget resolution, would repeal the Revenue Sharing Act on the earlier of December 31, 1986, or adjournment of the 99th Congress. Local governments would be required to have used or obligated payments to them by October 1, 1987. Disagreements on other issues in HR 3128 prevented Congress from taking final action on the measure; it will go back to House-Senate conference when Congress returns.

The pending reconciliation process and the enactment of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment (Balanced Budget and Deficit Control Act of 1985, PL 99-177), make it unlikely Congress will continue revenue sharing. FY '86 funding for revenue sharing was cut by \$381,700,000 through a reduction in the fourth quarter payment in HR 3038, the HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill (PL 99-160 as of November 25).

Tax Reform

The House passed a major tax reform bill, HR 3838, by voice vote on December 17, after earlier defeating a procedural rule needed to get the bill to the floor. Last minute lobbying of House Republicans by President Reagan saved one of the President's top priority items. The bill retains full state and local tax deductibility (SALT-D). The deduction for charitable contributions of nonitemizers would be made permanent, but only for gifts above \$100. The appreciated value of charitable contributions would be subject to a stricter minimum tax on individuals and corporations. The portion of scholarships and fellowships in excess of tuition, fees, books and supplies would be subject to tax. A summary of HR 3838 appears on pp. H12434-47 of the December 17 Congressional Record (daily edition). The Senate Finance Committee will take up tax reform when Congress returns.

Sex Discrimination in U.S. Code

The Senate passed by voice vote on December 3 legislation (S. 86) to revise or eliminate over 200 gender-based distinctions in the U.S. Code. S. 86 was introduced by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-KS) and results from President Reagan's Executive Order 12,336 of December 31, 1981, which established a Task Force on Legal Equity for Women and assigned the Attorney General to review the U.S. Code for sex discrimination.

Some of the changes made by S. 86 are deletions of archaic references; others have been negated through agency actions or court decisions. Some sex-based distinctions are not addressed by S. 86 because they are considered controversial or technically complex. Examples are Selective Service and combat limitations, and affirmative action that benefits women. S. 86 now goes to the House Judiciary Committee. A similar House bill was introduced in January 1985 by Rep. Bill Green (R-NY).

UNESCO

The government of Britain withdrew from UNESCO on December 31, 1985, a year after the United States left. Prospects for an American reentry are remote at this time. Gregory Newell, who as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations presided over the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO, was confirmed by the Senate in December as Ambassador to Sweden. Alan Keyes replaced Newell at the State Department.

The appropriation of \$250,000 to continue the work of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO which was pending in the FY '86 State Department appropriation bill, HR 2965, was lost in House-Senate conference. James B. Holderman, chair of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO, announced his resignation at the December meeting of the Commission.

Federal Grants Guide

Just published by the ALA Washington Office is Federal Grants for Library and Information Services. This selective guide describes 59 federal grant programs that might fund library-related projects, individual graduate study or research. Not included are the major targeted federal library programs---the Library Services and Construction Act and the Higher Education Act title II. Federal Grants, although it does not cover all the programs for which librarians might apply, is intended to lead to possible sources of assistance for projects to meet the needs of library users. While the supply lasts, copies of this guide are available, prepaid, for \$5.00 from the ALA Washington Office, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., 20002. Make checks payable to American Library Association. Please include a self-addressed mailing label.

FISCAL YEAR 1986 APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(Figures in thousands)	FY 1985	FY 1986	FY 1986	FY 1986	FY 1986
LIBRARY PROGRAMS	Appropriation	Budget	House	Senate	Appropriation
Educ. Consolidation & Improvement					
Chapter 2 (incl. school libraries)	\$ 531,909	\$ 531,909	\$ 531,909	\$ 531,909	\$ 528,909
GPO Superintendent of Documents	28,868	28,868	25,981	25,981	25,981
Higher Education Act title II	7,000	-0-	7,000	7,000	7,000
Title II-A, College Libraries	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
II-B, Training & Research	1,000	-0-	1,000	1,000	1,000
II-C, Research Libraries	6,000	-0-	6,000	6,000	6,000
Library of Congress	238,542	253,129	228,647	233,223	230,125
Library Services & Construction Act	118,000	-0-	116,680	123,000	120,500
Title I, Public Library Services	75,000	-0-	75,000	75,000	75,000
II, Public Library Construction	25,000	-0-	23,680	25,000	22,500
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	18,000	-0-	18,000	18,000	18,000
IV, Indian Library Services	(funded at 2% of appropriations for LSCA I, II & III)				
VI, Library Literacy Programs	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,000	5,000
Medical Library Assistance Act	7,790	7,790	defer	8,648	7,790
National Agricultural Library	11,464	11,340	11,340	11,340	11,272
Nat'l Commis. Libs. & Info. Science	720	-0-	-0-	690	690
National Library of Medicine	46,972	46,334	46,972	51,352	50,166
LIBRARY RELATED PROGRAMS					
Adult Education Act	101,963	100,000	101,963	100,000	101,963
Bilingual Education	172,951	142,951	172,951	143,000	172,951
Corporation for Public Broadcasting ¹	200,000	214,000	defer	214,000	214,000
ECIA Ch. 1 (ESEA I Disadv. Children)	3,688,163	3,646,615	3,688,163	3,688,163	3,688,163
Educ. Handicap. Child. (state grants)	8,747	8,747	8,747	8,747	8,747
HEA title III, Developing Institutions	1,135,145	1,135,145	1,135,145	1,215,550	1,215,550
IV-C, College Work Study	141,208	141,208	141,208	141,208	141,208
VI, Internat'l Education	592,500	850,000	592,500	592,500	592,500
VI, Internat'l Education	26,550	-0-	26,550	26,550	26,550
Indian Education Act	67,404	67,356	67,656	67,356	67,071
National Archives & Records Admin.	94,759	99,549	99,513	97,363	97,363
National Endowment for the Arts	163,660	144,800	166,660	162,900	165,661
National Endowment for the Humanities	139,478	126,330	139,478	139,478	138,641
Nat'l Historical Pubs. & Records Commis.	4,000	-0-	4,000	4,000	4,000
National Institute of Education	51,231	51,231	51,231	51,231	51,231
Postal revenue foregone subsidy	801,000	-0-	922,000	785,000	748,000
Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund	12,710	-0-	12,710	12,710	12,710
Public Telecommunications Facilities	23,968	-0-	24,000	24,000	24,000
Revenue Sharing	4,566,700	-0-	3,425,025	4,237,898	4,185,000
Science and Math Education	100,000	100,000	-0-	90,000	45,000
Women's Education Equity	6,000	-0-	6,000	6,000	6,000

¹ CPB funded two years in advance.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS 99th Congress, 1st Session Convened January 3, 1985 Adjourned: December 20, 1985	HOUSE					SENATE					FINAL ACTION		
	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report No.	Floor Action	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report No.	Floor Action	Conference Report	Final Passage	Public Law
Arts & Humanities Endowments Extension	HR 3248	X	X	274	X	S 1264	X	X	125	X	none	X	99-194
Balanced Budget & Deficit Control Act	HJRes 372			none	X	HJRes 372			144	X	433	X	99-177
Copyright - Home Audio Recording	HR 2911					S 1739	X						
Copyright - Manufacturing Clause	HR 3465					S 1822, 1938							
Economic Equity Act	HR 2472					S 1169							
Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments	HR 3530	X	X	331	X	S 1570	X		159	X	357	X	99-150
Florence Agreement Protocol	HR 2885					S 1274							
Freedom of Information Act Amendments	HR 1882, 3319					S 150		X					
Higher Education Act Extension	HR 3700	X	X	383	X	S 1965	X						
Information Policy Institute or Commission	HR 744					S 786							
Japanese Technical Literature	HR 3831					S 1073			175	X			
LSCA Technical Amendments	HR 1997			98	X	in HR 1210				X	none	X	99-159
Medical Library Assistance Act Extension	HR 2409			158	X	S 1309, 1641			108	X	309	X	99-158
NLM Sesquicentennial Year, 1986	HJRes 332				X	SJRes 198			none	X	none	X	99-231
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation	HR 3500, 3128			300	X	S 1730			146	X	453		
Pay Equity Study	HR 3008	X	X	232	X	S 519	X						
Presidential Libraries	HR 1349	X	X	125	X	S 1047							
Public Lending Right Study Commission						S 658							
Sex Discrimination in U.S. Code	HR 347					S 86		X	194	X			
Tax Reform Act	HR 3838	X		426	X	S 325, 409							
Taxation - Manuscript Donations	HR 1657, 3087												
WHCLIS II	HJRes 244					SJRes 112							
<u>Appropriations</u>													
Supplemental, FY 1985	HR 2577			142	X	HR 2577			82	X	236	X	99-88
Continuing Resolution, FY 1986	HJRes 465			403	X	HJRes 465			210	X	450	X	99-190
Agriculture, FY 1986	HR 3037	X	X	211	X	HR 3037	X	X	137	X	439		
Commerce, State Department, FY 1986	HR 2965	X	X	197	X	HR 2965	X	X	150	X	414	X	99-180
HUD, Independent Agencies, FY 1986	HR 3038	X	X	212	X	HR 3038	X	X	129	X	363	X	99-160
Interior, FY 1986	HR 3011	X	X	205	X	HR 3011	X	X	141				
Labor-HHS-Education, FY 1986	HR 3424	X	X	289	X	HR 3424	X	X	151	X	402	X	99-178
Legislative, FY 1986	HR 2942	X	X	194	X	HR 2942	X	X	111	X	321	X	99-151
Treasury, Postal, FY 1986	HR 3036	X	X	210	X	HR 3036	X	X	133	X	349	X	veto

For bills, reports & laws write: House & Senate Doc. Rms., U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515 & 20510, respectively.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES
Legislation for a WHCLIS in 1989

By the end of the first session of the 99th Congress, 47 Representatives and 15 Senators had agreed to cosponsor the legislation calling for a WHCLIS in 1989. The measures, H. J. Res. 244 and S.J. Res. 112, were introduced in April 1985 during National Library Week by Rep. William Ford (D-MI) and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI). Additional cosponsors are needed.

State	H.J. Res. 244 Cosponsors	S.J. Res. 112 Cosponsors
AL		
AK		
AZ	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	
AR		Dale Bumpers (D)
CA	Vic Fazio (D) Tom Lantos (D) Matthew Martinez (D) Robert T. Matsui (D)	
CO		
CT	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	
DE		
DC	Walter E. Fauntroy (D)	
FL		Lawton Chiles (D)
HI	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	
IL	Cardiss Collins (D)	Alan J. Dixon (D) Paul Simon (D)
IN		
IA	Jim Leach (R)	Charles Grassley (R)
KS	Pat Roberts (R)	
KY		
LA		
ME		
MD	Michael D. Barnes (D) Parren J. Mitchell (D)	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
MA	Edward J. Markey (D)	
MI	George W. Crockett, Jr. (D) John Conyers (D) Dale E. Kildee (D)	Donald Reigle (D)
MN	Bill Frenzel (R) James L. Oberstar (D) Timothy J. Penny (D) Martin Olav Sabo (D) Gerry Sikorski (D) Vin Weber (R)	
MS		
MO		
MT	Pat Williams (D)	Max Baucus (D) John Melcher (D)

(Over)

State H.J. Res. 244 Cosponsors

S. J. Res. 112 Cosponsors

NE
NV
NH
NJ

Bernard J. Dwyer (D)
Frank J. Guarini (D)
William J. Hughes (D)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)
Robert A. Roe (D)

Bill Bradley (D)

NM
NY

Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
Mario Biaggi (D)
Joseph J. DioGuardi (R)
Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
Frank Horton (R)
Thomas J. Manton (D)
Robert J. Mrazek (D)
Major R. Owens (D)
Charles B. Rangel (D)
Ed Towns (D)
Ted Weiss (D)
George C. Wortley (R)

NC
ND
OH
OK
OR
PA
PR
RI
SC

Charles Rose (D)

Edward F. Feighan (D)

Jaime Fuster (D)
Fernand J. St. Germain (D)

H. John Heinz III (R)

Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Strom Thurmond (R)
Larry Pressler (R)

SD
TN
TX
UT
VT
VA
WA
WV
WI
WY

Nick Joe Rahall II (D)