



HEADQUARTERS

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LIBRARY

ALA Washington Newsletter

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Attachments: 1) Resolution on ECIA Reauthorization; 2) Resolution on Foreign Control of Federal Libraries and Document Depositories; 3) Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, and House Education and Labor Committee Lists; and, 4) Budget Table.

Appropriations, FY '87 and FY '88

Rescissions. The 45-legislative-day period for congressional consideration of the President's proposal to rescind or defund various library and education programs expired on March 16. Since Congress did not approve the rescission requests, the funds are in the process of being released. Six states (ID, MA, MI, NJ, NM, and OK) had approved applications pending at the Education Department for all or part of their FY '87 public library construction allocation from a total of \$22.5 million for title II of the Library Services and Construction Act. Other programs proposed for rescission included \$5 million for LSCA VI library literacy programs, \$1 million for the Higher Education Act title II-B library training and research, and \$6 million for HEA II-C research library grants.

FY '88. Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement Chester Finn, Library Programs Director Anne Mathews, and other Education Department officials testified March 2 on library programs before the House L-HHS-ED Appropriations Subcommittee. Finn said that while "library services are vital to educational excellence and community well-being....these programs do not warrant funding at the expense of other more pressing needs, particularly since these programs have achieved their programmatic goals." Chairman William Natcher (D-KY) indicated clearly that the Administration's zero budget for library programs would be rejected.

ACTION NEEDED: The actual amounts the Subcommittee recommends for library programs will depend on several factors, chief among them the shape of the congressional budget resolution, and the extent to which Members have heard from



constituents on the importance of funding. This is a critical time of year; contact appropriations committee members by letter (see lists on Feb. 27 newsletter) and on Legislative Day on April 7 to urge adequate funding.

GPO. Government Documents Round Table Chair Philip Van De Voorde of Iowa State University testified March 5 on the Government Printing Office budget before the Senate Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee on behalf of both ALA and the Association of Research Libraries. GPO has amended its FY '88 budget to request an additional \$2 million from the GPO Revolving Fund---\$1.2 million for additional costs of continuing the dual distribution in paper and microfiche of certain materials to depository libraries, and \$800,000 at the request of the Joint Committee on Printing to establish an office within GPO to develop and implement pilot projects to test distribution to depository libraries of government information in electronic format.

ACTION NEEDED: The future of the pilot projects is on the agenda for a March 25 JCP meeting. Constituents of JCP members are urged to ask them to support the pilot projects and the FY '88 budget request of \$800,000 for SuDocs. JCP members are Reps. Annunzio (Chairman), Gaydos, Roberts, Bedham, and Panetta; and Sens. Ford (Vice-Chairman), Stevens, DeConcini, Gore, and Hatfield. Constituents and others are also urged to make the same request of members of the Senate and House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittees whose members were identified on lists attached to the February 27 ALA Washington Newsletter.

Congressional Budget

Both House and Senate Budget Committees are in the midst of marking up budget resolutions setting totals for broad budget functions for FY '88. Senate Budget Committee member Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC) has developed an amendment which would assume \$1.7 billion above current services levels for a total for education (including libraries) of \$12.8 billion. The education community is supportive of this amendment, which at this writing had not yet been taken up by the Senate Budget Committee.

The House Budget Committee has not yet made any decisions about the education budget function. It has been estimated that to reach the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction target of \$108 billion for FY '88 without raising revenues would require deep cuts, including a 23 percent average cut in all education programs. To avoid such a drastic action, the House leadership and Budget Committee Chairman Bill Gray (D-PA) are trying to reach agreement with the minority to adjust the target or consider revenues.

ACTION NEEDED: The budget function total for education and training determines the adequacy of the pie from which appropriations subcommittees will later carve out real dollars for specific programs. The most helpful message to House and Senate Budget Committee members at this point would be the following: In developing a federal budget strategy, consider (1) providing real growth in education and library programs, and (2) raising the necessary revenues as one part of the effort to reduce the deficit.

ECIA Reauthorization

Sen. Pell's Ch. 2 Bill. Senate Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-RI) introduced on March 3 his proposal, S. 627, to reauthorize and revise the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act Chapter 2 school block grant. S. 627, the Targeted Educational Assistance Act, would target Chapter 2 on five priority needs: (1) school dropout prevention, (2) programs to combat illiteracy, (3) programs for the gifted and talented, (4) basic skills instruction for secondary school students, and (5) school library resources.

The text of the bill and Sen. Pell's introductory statement appeared in the March 3 Congressional Record, pp. S2689-91. Sen. Pell voiced his concern that Chapter 2 dollars are now being spent on general education programs and are not targeted to needy populations or needy areas of concern. He noted that underlying the first four priorities of his bill "is the need to provide assistance to school libraries. There is no greater capital to our school students than the stockpile of information housed in their libraries. We will reap the rewards of an investment of this nature severalfold."

Administration Bill. Sen. Pell also introduced as a courtesy to the Administration, Secretary of Education William Bennett's proposal for ECIA reauthorization. The text of S. 594 appears in the February 26 Congressional Record, pp. S2543-49. S. 594 lists 17 purposes for which Chapter 2 funds could be used, including school library resources and instructional equipment. The intent of the proposal is to allow states to use Chapter 2 funds for any purpose directly related to education reform and improving educational quality. Although this bill will receive consideration, it is likely the Senate's new Democratic majority will want to put its own stamp on ECIA reauthorization.

House Developments. The House Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee has been holding hearings on three bills introduced by Chairman Augustus Hawkins (D-CA): HR 5, which extends without amendment ECIA and other el/sec education programs and is used as a vehicle for reauthorization hearings; HR 950, a revision of ECIA Chapter 1 aid to disadvantaged schoolchildren; and HR 90, the Education and Training for American Competitiveness Act.

ALA Recommendations. The House Subcommittee requested recommendations from associations, including ALA, by January. In cooperation with ALA's American Association of School Librarians, ALA Washington Office Director Eileen Cooke sent a response January 13. Its recommendations were later summarized in a resolution developed by AASL and passed by the ALA Council on January 21. The resolution, attached to this newsletter, made three points: (1) Include a component for school library resources in ECIA reauthorization; (2) In any targeting under ECIA, include school library resources as an authorized activity; and (3) Ensure participation of school library media personnel in any authorized training programs and on associated advisory committees.

Chapter 2 Funding. Chapter 2 appears very vulnerable in the budget and appropriations committees to possible cuts in the current funding level of \$529,337,000. Chapter 2 is very visible in Congress because it is up for reauthorization, but its constituency has never been very visible. Democrats, now in power in both House and Senate, recall that the school block grant was a consolidation of 32 programs put in place as part of an Administration-backed budget amendment in 1981 in a process that bypassed the education authorizing committees. If any education program has to be cut to help meet deficit targets, it is likely to be Chapter 2.

ACTION NEEDED: School library media specialists who benefit from ECIA Chapter 2 block grant funding should let their own legislators know of its importance immediately. Please send blind copies of your letters to the ALA Washington Office so that we can make use of your examples.

WHCLIS II

The Senate Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing on April 3 on S.J.Res. 26, Chairman Claiborne Pell's measure authorizing a second White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1989. Members of the Subcommittee are listed on an attachment to this newsletter.

As of March 18, cosponsors in addition to those listed in the February 27 newsletter included: For S.J.Res. 26---Sens. Hatch (R-UT), Grassley (R-IA), D'Amato (R-NY), Mikulski (D-MD), Cranston (D-CA), Matsunaga (D-HI), Murkowski (R-AK), and Stevens (R-AK). For the House companion measure, H.J.Res. 90---Reps. Derrick (D-SC), St. Germain (D-RI), Fawell (R-IL), Morella (R-MD), Hayes (D-IL), Schneider (R-RI), Wortley (R-NY), Sabo (D-MN), Kastenmeier (D-WI), Porter (R-IL), Anthony (D-AR), Perkins (D-KY), Gray (D-IL), Wilson (D-TX), Kostmayer (D-PA), Donnelly (D-MA), Leland (D-TX), Levin (D-MI), Ackerman (D-NY), Wolf (R-VA), Roe (D-NJ), Boner (D-TN), Hefner (D-NC), Robinson (D-AR), Smith (D-FL), Dowdy (D-MS), Jones (D-NC), Clay (D-MO), Solarz (D-NY), Oberstar (D-MN), Dingell (D-MI), Lancaster (D-NC), LaFalce (D-NY), Atkins (D-MA), Nielson (R-UT), Conte (R-MA), Young (R-AK), Manton (D-NY), Scheuer (D-NY), Towns (D-NY), Kildee (D-MI), Oakar (D-OH), Horton (R-NY), Frost (D-TX), Dyson (D-MD), Dellums (D-CA), Downey (D-NY), Traxler (D-MI), Gunderson (R-WI), Traficant (D-OH), Moakley (D-MA), Fazio (D-CA), Fuster (D-PR), Sunia (D-AS), de la Garza (D-TX), Owens (D-NY), Weldon (R-PA), Dwyer (D-NJ), Studts (D-MA), Fascell (D-FL), Rangel (D-NY), Mrazek (D-NY), Williams (D-MT), and Stangeland (R-MN).

ACTION NEEDED: Additional cosponsors are needed; urge legislators to cosign.

NTIS Privatization

On March 4, Ellen Gay Detlefsen of the University of Pittsburgh School of Library and Information Science testified for ALA and the Medical Library Association in opposition to the Administration's plan to privatize the National Technical Information Service by turning it over to a private contractor. Detlefsen submitted for the record an October 1986 U. S. Department of Commerce Privatization Proposal for the National Technical Information Service which was apparently ignored by the Office of Management and Budget in its decision to contract out NTIS. The executive summary of the privatization proposal pointed out the costs and risks of the privatization of NTIS:

Given a program so complex and so privatized, any decision to make further privatization moves must be supported by evidence of extensive benefit and minimal cost. Such evidence does not exist. In fact, as this report clearly demonstrates, the evidence is that extensive privatization presents substantial costs and risks for the government, for NTIS customers and for the information industry as a whole.

Given the impetus for this study, the governmental costs and risks must be of major interest. These clearly include monetary costs, since discontinuing any significant portion of the NTIS program will increase rather than decrease Federal appropriation. More important, however, are the policy costs and risks, those associated with U. S. competitiveness, national security, technology transfer, intellectual property rights and the availability of scientific and technical information.

James Wyatt of the University of Rochester testified on behalf of the Association of Research Libraries. The ALA and ARL testimony was well received by a generally sympathetic House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology. The Subcommittee is considering whether it is necessary to revise the legislation which determines the organizational structure of NTIS. Rep. Doug Walgren (D-PA), who chaired the hearing, said that he is willing to pursue a moratorium on the contracting out of federal libraries. Detlefsen's testimony was discussed in the New York Times, March 18, 1987, p. D21.

At a Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space hearing on March 17, Chairman Donald Riegle (D-MI) commented that he had been hearing from Michigan librarians about their concerns on the OMB proposal to contract out NTIS.

"Brittle Books" Hearing

On March 5 former ACRL President David Weber of Stanford University testified for both ALA and the Association of Research Libraries on the problem of "brittle books" in our nation's libraries before the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee under its new Chairman, Rep. Pat Williams (D-MT). The hearing focused on the 25 percent of research library collections which are already embrittled due to the acids in paper, and which urgently need preservation by microfilming to save the contents.

Other witnesses were National Endowment for the Humanities Chair Lynne Cheney, Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin, New York Public Library President Vartan Gregorian, New York Deputy Commissioner for Cultural Education Carole Huxley, and Council on Library Resources President Warren J. Haas. Gregorian and Huxley are members of the Commission on Preservation and Access, developed on the recommendation of a CLR study group on brittle books.

Rep. Williams previously chaired the Select Education Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. The Postsecondary Education Subcommittee's jurisdiction includes library programs, and Williams brought NEA and NEH jurisdiction to his new assignment. Williams asked witnesses to address these questions: What are the appropriate Federal, State and private sector roles in efforts to address this problem? Since it is unlikely that all books and collections can be preserved, what procedures are necessary to ensure that selection decisions are made equitably? What procedures are necessary to ensure public access to preserved materials? What are the costs and who should bear them? The gist of the message of the witnesses to the Subcommittee was summed up by David Weber:

We recognize the urgency and magnitude of the library materials preservation problem. We have a plan whereby decisions can be made as to what material needs preservation and in what priority. We have a rough idea of the costs involved. We accept the concept of reasonable cost sharing. And we are rather well equipped---except for the lack of a federal policy of commitment to help resolve the problem of brittle library materials, and except for sufficient funding.

Government Information

Under fire from the House Government Operations Committee, Frank C. Carlucci, the new national security adviser, has rescinded the October 1986 policy to tighten control over the release of sensitive but unclassified information stored in computers or transmitted electronically. (See ALA Washington Newsletter, December 19, 1986, and January 30, 1987.) National Security Decision Directive 145 signed by President Reagan in 1984 setting up a category of "sensitive, but unclassified government or government-derived information," remains in effect, although the Administration is reviewing the directive. Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser who signed the October 1986 memorandum, was called before the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee on March 17 to explain questions about his role in developing the Administration's computer security policy. Poindexter invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to testify on the policy.

On February 25, the same subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Jack Brooks (D-TX), held a hearing on HR 145, the Computer Security Act of 1987, which would reestablish civilian agency responsibility for computer standards programs. Testifying against recent Administration policies to restrict access to "sensitive but unclassified" information were ALA Legislation Committee Chair Christie Vernon of the Tidewater (Va.) Area Program for St. Leo College, and Miriam Drake of the Georgia Institute of

Technology for the Association of Research Libraries. Vernon testified that ALA finds it incongruous that the Administration is trying to restrict foreign access to unclassified scientific, technological and economic databases, and yet permits U. S. subsidiaries of foreign firms to take over and operate federal library and information services which provide access to this same information. (See attached Resolution on Foreign Control of Federal Libraries and Document Depositories passed by ALA Council on January 21.)

Government Information Act

On March 16 Rep. George Brown (D-CA) introduced two bills which together form a revised version of last year's Government Information Act, HR 5412. The new bills are HR 1615, the Government Information Act of 1987, and HR 1616, the Contractually Obtained Federal Scientific and Technical Information Act of 1987.

HR 1615 would establish an independent Government Information Agency, to which would be transferred the National Technical Information Service and other federal agency functions relating to the sale or distribution of government information. The agency would collect government information, maintain an electronic database, and make information available. The bill would also establish a Joint Committee on Government Information to oversee the agency.

HR 1616 would set requirements for federal agency (specifically including the Department of Defense) contracts involving sci/tech information. Contractors must provide all required information in electronic form, must conduct a literature review relating to the required information, and could not charge to a contract the costs of indexing or cataloging sci/tech information furnished by the federal government.

Copyright

The Copyright Office will hold public hearings on April 8 and 9 during National Library Week on the second 5-year review due to Congress in January 1988. The copyright law requires such a report every five years on the extent to which 17 U.S.C. 108 has achieved the intended balance between the rights of creators and the needs of users of copyrighted works that are reproduced by libraries and archives.

The purpose of the hearing is to examine practices under section 108 as they have developed since 1982, ways in which the Act has or has not affected practices, and new developments in how libraries acquire, copy, and distribute works to their patrons since 1982. Specific questions to be asked are the following:

1. How have photocopying practices in libraries (including corporate libraries and information centers), archives, university communities, and copy shops changed since 1982?
2. Have new technological devices affected the so-called section 108 balance?
3. Have changes in the options offered through the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. changed patterns of publisher membership, copying, payment, or permission seeking? Why is publisher membership not more universal than it is?
4. Do you have any data concerning photocopying that you would like made part of the record for this report?
5. Do you feel that new legislation is needed to either clarify existing legislation or to rectify any imbalance between the rights

of owners and the needs of users? If you do, please specify as precisely as possible what provisions it should contain.

6. Has there been any change in authors' income in the last five years as the result of sharing in photocopying royalties? If so, please characterize such change.

Requests to testify at the hearings, which will be held in the Mumford Room of the Library of Congress Madison Building, are due March 20, and statements are due April 1. See the March 3 Federal Register, pp. 6407-09, or contact Pat Harrison or Chris Meyer of the Copyright Office, Washington, DC 20559 (202/287-8350) for further information. ALA will testify, and the ALA Washington Office invites comments or suggestions from members concerning ALA's testimony.

Fairness Doctrine

Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Ernest Hollings (D-SC), ranking minority member John Danforth (R-MO), and Communications Subcommittee Chairman Daniel Inouye (D-HI) introduced on March 12 S. 742, to ensure that the Fairness Doctrine remains an implicit requirement of the Communications Act of 1934. The Fairness Doctrine ensures that broadcasters air important issues of the day and that they provide opportunities for discussion of conflicting points of view.

According to its sponsors, the bill was introduced because of recent assertions by the Federal Communications Commission that the Fairness Doctrine is unconstitutional and should be abolished, and by a decision last September in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Telecommunications Research and Action Center v. FCC. Judge Robert H. Bork ruled that Congress has never codified the Fairness Doctrine, that it is only part of the general public interest standard, and that the FCC can repeal it without congressional approval.

The Senate subcommittee held a hearing on S. 742 on March 18. Witnesses included FCC Chairman Mark Fowler, former Chairman Charles Ferris, broadcasters and academics, and were evenly divided in their views on the Fairness Doctrine. The ALA Council passed a resolution in January 1985 in favor of retaining the Doctrine.

IRS Lobbying Regulations

The Internal Revenue Service has announced that it will hold a public hearing on its proposed regulations governing lobbying by nonprofit organizations. The hearing is scheduled for May 11 at 10:00 a.m., and will continue on the following day if necessary. For further information, see the March 10 Federal Register, pp. 7281-82, or contact B. Faye Easley, Legislation and Regulations Div., Office of Chief Counsel, IRS, 1111 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20224 (202/566-3935). IRS published the proposed regs in the November 5, 1986, FR, pp. 40211-32, and later extended the deadline for comments to April 3 (Jan. 9, 1987, FR, p. 802).

Resolution on ECIA Reauthorization

- WHEREAS, The survival and security of the Country and and the perpetuation of a democratic form of government mandate that all citizens acquire the best education possible to use information and the technological tools of a modern society and compete effectively in the international marketplace; and
- WHEREAS, Elementary and secondary school students need access to information and a wide variety of materials for fostering their critical thinking skills and for helping them develop lifelong learning skills; and
- WHEREAS, Teachers need school library resources when helping young people make intelligent decisions, cope with a range of ideas, and explore problems from a variety of points of view; and
- WHEREAS, The current emphasis on academics in our schools and improved student achievement have increased the pressure on students to access information and have also put new demands on school library collections; and
- WHEREAS, Libraries in public and private elementary and secondary schools have benefited from federal funds since 1965; and
- WHEREAS, The use of education funds for school library resources extends the cost benefit of federal funding because such resources are used by all children in a school building, support every curriculum subject area, and continue to be used by new students year after year; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association recommend that Congress include a component for school library resources in the reauthorization of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA); and, be it further
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association recommend that Congress include under "authorized activities" in any targeting of federal education funds under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, the acquisition and utilization of school library resources and instructional equipment and materials; and, be it further
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association recommend that Congress ensure that school library media personnel be eligible for any training programs authorized and for participation on associated advisory committees.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois
January 21, 1987
(Council Document #26.2)

Resolution on Foreign Control of Federal Libraries
and Document Depositories

- WHEREAS, The information resources of the federal government are vital to the security and economic well being of the United States; and
- WHEREAS, Federal libraries and document depositories provide crucial support and unique resources for the development of policies, implementation of programs and ongoing operations of government agencies; and
- WHEREAS, Federal libraries and librarians are key to effective utilization of these information resources, performing an inherently governmental function; and
- WHEREAS, Federal libraries provide the longitudinal corporate memory of their agencies and their staffs, perform agency evaluations and actions under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts; and
- WHEREAS, The American Library Association has opposed contracting out of federal libraries; and
- WHEREAS, The Administration has expressed its concern regarding the sensitivity of certain types of federal information; and
- WHEREAS, This Administration is using Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 to force the contacting out to organizations outside the federal government of the information services provided by federal libraries and document depositories; and
- WHEREAS, Circular A-76 does not restrict contracting for federal library and depository services only to United States firms and organizations; and
- WHEREAS, At least one major departmental library and key functions in other federal libraries are already contracted out to U. S. subsidiaries of foreign firms; and
- WHEREAS, It has been announced that a foreign owned firm is to be the successful bidder on another A-76 action which would allow this firm to take over the operation of a major scientific library in the federal government; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association believes it is not in the best interest of the American people to contract out federal information programs and organizations to foreign owned or controlled firms; and, be it further
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge the Congress of the United States to declare a moratorium on all contracting out of federal

(over)

libraries and document depositories and to hold further hearings on this matter; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States and his National Security Adviser, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, appropriate committees of the Congress, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois
January 21, 1987
(Council Document #26.7)

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Labor and Human Resources

100th Congress, 1st Session

Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio
Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii
Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut
Paul Simon, Illinois
Tom Harkin, Iowa
Brock Adams, Washington
Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland

REPUBLICANS

Orrin G. Hatch, Utah
Robert T. Stafford, Vermont
Dan Quayle, Indiana
Strom Thurmond, South Carolina
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Connecticut
Thad Cochran, Mississippi
Gordon Humphrey, New Hampshire

[Mr. Kennedy, chairman of the full committee, is an ex officio member of all subcommittees of which he is not a member.]

Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities

Claiborne Pell (D-RI), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio
Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii
Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut
Paul Simon, Illinois
Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland

REPUBLICANS

Robert T. Stafford, Vermont
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah
Dan Quayle, Indiana
Strom Thurmond, South Carolina
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Connecticut

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Education and Labor

100th Congress, 1st Session

Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA), Chairman

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William D. Ford, Michigan
Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania
William (Bill) Clay, Missouri
Mario Biaggi, New York
Austin J. Murphy, Pennsylvania
Dale E. Kildee, Michigan
Pat Williams, Montana
Matthew G. Martinez, California
Major R. Owens, New York
Charles A. Hayes, Illinois
Carl C. Perkins, Kentucky
Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio
Stephen J. Solarz, New York
Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia
Timothy J. Penny, Minnesota
Bill Richardson, New Mexico
Tommy F. Robinson, Arkansas
Peter J. Visclosky, Indiana
Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts
Jim Jontz, Indiana

REPUBLICANS

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William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania
E. Thomas Coleman, Missouri
Thomas E. Petri, Wisconsin
Marge Roukema, New Jersey
Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin
Steve Bartlett, Texas
Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa
Richard K. Armey, Texas
Harris W. Fawell, Illinois
Paul B. Henry, Michigan
Fred Grandy, Iowa
Cass Ballenger, North Carolina

[The Chairman is an ex officio voting member of all subcommittees. The ranking minority member, or his designee, is an ex officio voting member of all subcommittees.]

(See over for Subcommittees on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, Postsecondary Education, and Select Education.)

Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education

Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

William D. Ford, Michigan
Dale E. Kildee, Michigan
Pat Williams, Montana
Matthew G. Martinez, California
Carl C. Perkins, Kentucky
Mario Biaggi, New York
Charles A. Hayes, Illinois
Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio
Stephen J. Solarz, New York
Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia
Bill Richardson, New Mexico
Tommy F. Robinson, Arkansas
Peter J. Visclosky, Illinois
Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts

REPUBLICANS

William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania
Steve Bartlett, Texas
Harris W. Fawell, Illinois
Paul B. Henry, Michigan
Fred Grandy, Iowa
Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin
Thomas E. Petri, Wisconsin
Marge Roukema, New Jersey
James M. Jeffords, Vermont

Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education

Pat Williams (D-MT), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

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Major R. Owens, New York
Charles A. Hayes, Illinois
Carl C. Perkins, Kentucky
Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania
Matthew Martinez, California
Tommy F. Robinson, Arkansas
Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts
Augustus F. Hawkins, California

REPUBLICANS

E. Thomas Coleman, Missouri
William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania
Marge Roukema, New Jersey
Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa
Richard K. Armey, Texas
James M. Jeffords, Vermont

Subcommittee on Select Education

Major R. Owens (D-NY), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Pat Williams, Montana
Mario Biaggi, New York
Augustus F. Hawkins, California

REPUBLICANS

Steve Bartlett, Texas
James M. Jeffords, Vermont

FISCAL YEAR 1988 BUDGET AND FY 1987 RESCISSION REQUESTS

(Figures in thousands)	FY 1987 Appropriation	FY 1987 Rescission Proposal ¹	FY 1988 Authorization	FY 1988 Reagan Budget Request
LIBRARY PROGRAMS				
Educ. Consolidation & Improvement				
Chapter 2 (incl. school libraries)	\$ 529,337	\$ -	necessary sums	\$ 529,337 ²
GPO Superintendent of Documents	23,634	-	necessary sums	26,500 ²
Higher Education Act	7,000	-7,000	necessary sums	-0-
Title II-A, College Libraries	-0-	-	necessary sums	-0-
II-B, Training & Research	1,000	-1,000	necessary sums	-0-
II-C, Research Libraries	6,000	-6,000	necessary sums	-0-
II-D, Technology	-0-	-	necessary sums	-0-
VI, Sec. 607 Foreign Periodicals	-0-	-	necessary sums	-0-
Library of Congress	235,399	-	2 USC 131	271,365
Library Services & Construction Act	125,500	-27,500	\$ 180,000	-0-
Title I, Public Library Services	80,000	-	90,000	-0-
II, Public Library Construction	22,500	-22,500	50,000	-0-
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	18,000	-	35,000	-0-
IV, Indian Library Services	(funded at 2% of appropriations		for LSCA I, II & III)	
V, Foreign Language Materials	-0-	-	1,000	-0-
VI, Library Literacy Programs	5,000	-5,000	5,000	-0-
Medical Library Assistance Act	9,410	-	14,000	9,414
National Agricultural Library	10,936	-	necessary sums	12,356
Nat'l Commis. Libs. & Info. Science	660	-	750	791
National Library of Medicine	52,428	-5,405	42 USC 275	54,985
LIBRARY RELATED PROGRAMS				
Adult Education Act	105,981	-	140,000	130,000
Bilingual Education	173,095	-30,000	176,000	143,095
ECIA Ch. 1 (ESEA I Disadv. Children)	3,944,163	-	necessary sums	4,144,163
Educ. Handicap. Child. (state grants)	1,338,000	-121,207	formula based	1,259,381
Educational Research	54,831	-	necessary sums	56,500
HEA title III, Developing Institutions	146,208	-	necessary sums	50,741
IV-C, College Work Study	592,500	-592,500	necessary sums	-0-
VI, Internat'l Education	26,550	-26,550	necessary sums	-0-
National Archives & Records Admin.	96,321	-	necessary sums	110,266
Center for Education Statistics	8,900	-	necessary sums	13,700
National Endowment for the Arts	165,081	-	177,015	145,200
National Endowment for the Humanities	138,490	-	150,859	126,890
Nat'l Historical Publ. & Records Commis.	4,000	-	5,000	-0-
Postal revenue forgone subsidy	650,000	-	39 USC 2401	71,795 ³
Postsecondary Educ. Improvement Fund	12,163	-4,663	necessary sums	7,500
Science and Math Education	80,000	-	350,000	-0-
VISTA Literacy Corps	2,000	-2,000	3,000	-0-
Women's Education Equity	3,500	-3,500	16,000	-0-

¹Congress rejected the Administration's rescission proposals. ²Includes request to transfer \$5.5 mil. from GPO sales revolving fund, of which \$1.2 mil. would be for dual format and \$0.8 mil. for electronic pilot projects.

³Includes transition funding and free mail for blind only.