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ALA Washington Newsletter

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- Attachments: 1) ED's Summary of Library Improvement Act
 2) Highlights of El/Sec Education Bill, HR 5
 3) Status of Legislation Chart dated April 28, 1988
 4) 1988 NLW Presidential Statement

NLW Legislative Day

A record-breaking 603 library supporters from 45 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands visited Capitol Hill offices during the 14th annual National Library Week Legislative Day on April 19. The event was sponsored by ALA, the District of Columbia Library Association, and the Special Libraries Association. Various library-related events took place in Washington, D. C., during NLW, as noted below.

LSCA

On April 19, Rep. Pat Williams (D-MT), Chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, introduced HR 4416, a bill to reauthorize without change for FY '89 the two expiring LSCA titles (title V for foreign language materials and title VI for library literacy projects). The bill would catch these titles up to the reauthorization schedule for the rest of the Act.

Administration's "Library Improvement Act"

The Administration submitted its proposed legislation, the Library Improvement Act of 1988, to Congress on April 19. The proposal would authorize \$45 million for title I Services to Disadvantaged People through state grants, \$30 million for title

II Resource Sharing (\$20 million in state grants, \$10 million in discretionary grants), and \$1 million for title III Research and Assessment discretionary grants. A summary prepared by the Department of Education is attached to this newsletter.

So far, the proposal, which would replace the Library Services and Construction Act and the Higher Education Act title II, has not been introduced by any Representative or Senator. Neither House nor Senate authorizing subcommittee has plans for hearings or action on the Administration's proposal, nor is it expected to influence FY 1989 funding decisions.

NLW Library-Related Resolutions

Library Card Sign-up. Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY) and Rep. Major Owens (D-NY) have introduced joint resolutions to designate September 1988 as National Library Card Sign-up Month, to promote the campaign by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science and ALA to register every child for a public library card. S.J.Res. 298 was introduced April 18; H.J.Res. 549 was introduced April 20.

Year of Young Reader. Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) and Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D-OH) will introduce, shortly, joint resolutions to designate 1989 as The Year of the Young Reader, as recommended by the Librarian of Congress and the LC Center for the Book.

ACTION NEEDED: All four of these resolutions need to attract large numbers of bipartisan cosponsors if they are to receive action this year. Urge legislators to sign on, or follow up on your Legislative Day requests to be sure such action is taken quickly.

NLW Library Speeches

Rep. Major Owens (D-NY) held his annual National Library Week special order as an opportunity for members to make one-minute speeches about libraries. See the April 20 Congressional Record, daily edition, pp. H2268-75, for speeches by Reps. Owens, Weiss, Goodling, Green, Patterson, Oberstar, Derrick, Martinez, de la Garza, Hammerschmidt, Spratt, Fauntroy, Hefner, Mavroules, and Kostmayer; the April 21 CR for Rep. Tallon, p. E1160; Rep. Thomas of Calif., p. E1170; and Rep. Young of Fla., p. E1172; and the April 25 CR for Rep. Spence, p. E1195.

ECIA Reauthorization

President Reagan signed into law on April 28 HR 5, a five-year reauthorization and amendment of several elementary and secondary education programs. Popularly known as the School Improvement Act, HR 5's official title is the Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988. The House-Senate conference version was approved by the House on April 19 by a vote of 397-1 and by the Senate on April 20 by voice vote.

HR 5 retains school library resources as one of six targeted areas of assistance under the Chapter 2 school block grant, adds training of librarians as an eligible Chapter 2 activity, and adds librarians to Ch. 2 state advisory committees. Library resources and librarian training are added to Chapter 1 aid to disadvantaged children, and library components are added to several other programs in the bill. See the attachment to this newsletter for further analysis of HR 5.

Federal Library Statistics

HR 5 (see "ECIA Reauthorization" acticle) strengthens, reorganizes and restores the previous name for the Education Department's National Center for Education Statistics. NCES becomes a semi-independent entity within the Department of Education. HR 5 adds libraries and librarians in several places as NCES activities, adds the Chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to the Advisory Council on Education Statistics, and includes the following language:

The Center with the assistance of State library agencies, shall develop and support a cooperative system of annual data collection for public libraries. Participation shall be voluntary; however, all States should be encouraged to join the system. Attention should be given to insuring timely, consistent and accurate reporting.

Emerson Elliott, Director of the current Center for Education Statistics, this spring initiated such a cooperative public library data system through an inter-agency agreement with the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. By working with state library agencies, building on existing state data collection and on the work of a 12-state pilot project directed by ALA's Office for Research, CES and NCLIS hope to obtain more accurate, consistent and timely information on public libraries than the previous direct sample surveys. The language in HR 5 will ensure that this new effort will receive regular support by NCES.

Appropriations, FY 1989

Libraries. Chester Finn, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Education for Educational Research and Improvement, conceded for the first time that there was "a positive federal role in the library field," and credited House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman William Natcher (D-KY) with helping to educate him. Rep. Natcher responded, "Well, you're improving, Mr. Finn; we've tried to educate you."

The exchange took place at March 31 hearings on Education Department library programs. Finn and Library Programs Director Anne Mathews defended the Administration's \$76 million new and, at that time, unseen library legislative proposal. The members present, Reps. Natcher and Porter (R-IL), asked a series of questions which expressed some skepticism about the proposal and considerable interest in library community reaction to it.

LC and GPO. After hearing ALA and Association of Research Libraries witnesses make strong pleas for adequate support of the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Vic Fazio (D-CA) suggested the Subcommittee could use the library community's help with their FY 1989 bill. There is great pressure on Congress to keep spending down in the Legislative Appropriations Bill--because of deficit reduction agreements, as an example to the Executive Branch, and because legislators fear constituent reaction to spending on themselves. Most in Congress do not fully understand the reliance of all libraries on the Library of Congress national services, nor the government information dissemination functions of the Government Printing Office.

ALA President Margaret Chisholm testified March 24 in support of LC's budget request of \$274,198,000, as did Susan Brynteson, University of Delaware, for ARL. Chisholm pointed out that in the last five years, LC funding has increased only 6.5 percent, while comparable national libraries and cultural institutions have grown from 23-29 percent.

Katherine Mawdsley, University of California at Davis, testifying for ALA and ARL, supported the GPO Superintendent of Documents request of \$26,800,000. She recommended sustaining the current program of paper and microfiche distribution, and support of distribution of electronic information through the GPO Information Technology Project. She endorsed the recently announced depository distribution of a Census Bureau compact disk to depository libraries.

ACTION NEEDED: Urge your Representative and Senators to support a Legislative Appropriations Bill for FY 1989 that will accommodate the budget requests of the Library of Congress and the GPO Superintendent of Documents operation. Explain the importance of LC and GPO services to your library and its users.

Hearing on Preservation

House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Sidney Yates (D-IL) held a hearing April 21 in an open forum setting on brittle books microfilming, deacidification, and use of permanent paper. He had invited representatives from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Library of Congress, the Commission on Preservation and Access, several large research libraries, conservation centers, foundations, associations, the Government Printing Office, and paper manufacturers.

On deacidification, Librarian of Congress James Billington said he has asked Congress to approve a new approach for development of a DEZ facility. LC would license its patents for the DEZ process to a chemical company which would construct and run a facility at its own expense. Part of the contract negotiations would be to establish a treatment price per volume, estimated at \$4-5, for LC materials. The facility would be available for treatment of other libraries' volumes at the same price. Rep. Yates asked a few questions, but deferred to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. However, he offered to speak to Chairman Vic Fazio (D-CA) on LC's behalf.

On the use of permanent paper, Rep. Yates was interested in plant capacity, cost comparisons, increased use by GPO, and in what incentives would increase its use generally. ALA's Midwinter Resolution on Use of Permanent Papers (CD #34, attached to the January 28 ALA Washington Newsletter) was offered and accepted for the hearing record.

Most discussion centered on preservation microfilming, the plans of the Commission on Preservation and Access, and the NEH budget and plans. Although NEH has officially requested \$4,495,000 for its Office of Preservation for FY '89, Chairman Yates requested and received a "Capability Budget" for the Office for FY 89-93 showing what could be done with an increase in funding. The NEH analysis showed that a budget of \$12.5 million in FY '89 could support \$7.5 million for preservation microfilming of brittle books (including national cooperative projects and projects in individual research libraries), \$2.2 million for the U.S. Newspapers Program, \$.8 million to preserve special collections at humanities institutions, \$1 million for education and training of preservation personnel, and \$1 million for such activities as state planning projects, research and development, and conferences. Rep. Yates appeared to be seeking solid documentation and evidence of the ability to use wisely an increase in NEH preservation funding.

Congressional Budget

House-Senate conferees on the congressional budget resolution for FY 1989, H.Con.Res. 268, have been meeting, but have not yet reached agreement. The Senate

passed its version on April 14, with a total for Function 500, education (including libraries) and human services programs, nearly \$1 billion below the House. Although House and Senate education assumptions are similar, experience has shown that unless the Function 500 total is adequate, the assumed increases in education and libraries will not be realized. Both budgets assume enough postal revenue forgone funding to keep preferred rates at new April 3 levels.

The House version, passed on March 23 by a vote of 319-102, assumed an 8.4 percent increase for education in its total for budget Function 500. This would provide an inflationary increase of about four percent plus modest real growth for education --demonstrating a definite priority for education in a year of constraints imposed by last fall's budget summit agreement and the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law. Three substitute amendments were offered by Rep. Dannemeyer (R-CA), Reps. Porter (R-IL) and Frenzel (R-MN), and Reps. Penny (D-MN) and Tauke (R-IA). All would have lowered the amount for Function 500; all were defeated by large margins.

Rep. James Oberstar (D-MN), in remarks on the House floor on Function 500, said: "What touches my heart most is that we will be able to restore funding for library services, which the President historically has cut from the budget."

Telecommunications

In an April 25 news release, the Federal Communications Commission announced that on April 19, commissioners agreed to close CC Docket 87-215, in which the FCC had proposed to impose access charges on enhanced service providers (value-added networks such as Telenet, CompuServe, etc.). The proposal, issued last July, would have added \$4.47 per hour in telecommunications costs for libraries accessing remote online databases.

Medical Libraries

S. 2222, the National Research Institutes Reauthorization Act, was introduced March 29 by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA). The bill would reauthorize the Medical Library Assistance Act at \$14 million for FY 1989 and such sums as necessary for FY '90 and '91.

OMB Draft Circular on Federal Statistical Activities

OMB has extended from April 19 to July 15 the deadline for public comments on its Draft Circular Establishing Guidelines for Federal Statistical Activities, since it has received few comments. See the April 15 Federal Register, p. 12626. The draft was published in the January 20 FR, pp. 1542-52. ALA's letter to OMB about the guidelines urged that language be added ensuring that government statistical publications are made available to depository libraries. ALA also urged that agencies recover only the costs of disseminating government information, not the incremental cost of preparing, maintaining, and distributing a data file, as the guidelines stipulated.

Grant Deadlines and Regulations

VISTA Literacy Corps Projects in New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, California and Puerto Rico. ACTION published grant deadline of May 13, other information, in March 25 Federal Register, pp. 9783-84. Libraries are eligible; priority is given to literacy programs affiliated with libraries. See also April 22 FR, pp. 13298-99, for further information, deadline of June 10 on Puerto Rico projects.

Nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap. Department of Education, proposed regulations for enforcement of the requirement as it applies to ED programs and activities. Deadline for comments, May 31. April 1 Federal Register, pp. 10808-17.

Star Schools Program. Department of Education published application package with deadline of June 15 in April 5 Federal Register, pp. 11176-83. Grants of up to \$10 million per year for educational telecommunications partnerships. Priorities include serving multistate areas, those underserved or with limited resources for math, science, and foreign languages.

Postsecondary institutional eligibility under the Higher Education Act. Department of Education published final regulations in April 5 Federal Register, pp. 11208-22.

Postal Service published final international postage rates effective April 17 in April 15 Federal Register, pp. 12627-37.

Rural Health Research Centers. HHS Health Resources and Services Administration announced development grants in April 18 Federal Register, pp. 12730-31. A major purpose is to collect, develop, analyze and disseminate current data/information on rural health. All public and private entities are eligible. Deadline 60 days from publication.

List of Libraries with Federal Register

The Federal Register of April 13, pp. 12230-41, contains a listing of libraries that have announced availability of the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. To be listed, contact Director of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC 20408 (202/523-5277).

FBI Visits to Libraries

At an April 20 hearing on appropriations for the Department of Justice, Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, questioned FBI Director William Sessions about the FBI's "library awareness program" which Sen. Hollings likened to attempting to control people's thoughts. Sessions stated that the program is designed to deal with circumstances in New York City, where the FBI is concerned about data from scientific and technical libraries falling into foreign hands. He added that activities in connection with the program have taken place in San Francisco and Washington, D. C. (However, FBI visits to libraries have been documented in several other locations.) Sessions does not believe that the FBI is insensitive to citizens' First Amendment rights and freedom to use libraries.

SUMMARY OF THE LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1988

In spring 1988, the Reagan Administration proposed a major restructuring of Federal support for library programs, and, for the first time, requested funding for the Nation's libraries. Designed to increase the impact that libraries have on education and lifelong learning, the new legislation reflects an appropriate and needed Federal role as we approach the 21st century.

The Library Improvement Act of 1988 would refine programs currently authorized under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and Title II of the Higher Education Act.

The legislation emphasizes three program areas:

Title I would improve library services to economically disadvantaged and handicapped individuals. Title II would increase access to library books and other materials through resource sharing. And Title III would support research and assessment needed to improve the quality of library services.

The Administration request for these activities in fiscal year 1989 is \$76 million.

TITLE I: SERVICES TO DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE

Under Title I, \$45 million is requested to assist the States in support of local projects to provide new or expanded library services to economically disadvantaged or handicapped individuals.

Typical Title I projects would include, but are not limited to:

- adult basic education programs;
- literacy training;
- expansion of library collections in rural areas;
- English instruction;
- information and referral centers;
- summer reading programs;
- after-school homework programs;
- services to correctional institutions, nursing homes, or hospitals;
- specialized training of library personnel; and
- purchase and distribution of large-print books and other materials for handicapped persons.

Although Title I funds may not be used for the acquisition, expansion, or construction of buildings, funds may be used for minor remodeling if doing so would improve access to libraries for handicapped individuals.

State library agencies may either support projects directly or through subgrants to public and private agencies. Collaborative projects would be encouraged.

TITLE II: RESOURCE SHARING

Under Title II, \$30 million is requested to encourage increased access to library books and other materials through new or expanded library resource-sharing networks. Under Part A, \$20 million would be allocated to the States for the development of interstate and intrastate networks or for the expansion of existing ones. The remaining \$10 million (Part B) would be earmarked for discretionary grants for the development or expansion of library networks across State lines.

Title II funds could be used for the following activities:

- specialized training of library personnel to operate library networks;
- acquisition and maintenance of computer hardware, software, and communications lines;
- purchase and/or restoration of materials to complete significant collections; and
- the support of other activities that lead to the sharing of books and other materials among libraries.

TITLE III: RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT

Under Title III, \$1 million is requested to support field-initiated research, evaluation, and policy studies needed to improve and strengthen all types of libraries.

Title III funds could be used for the following types of studies:

- studies on improving library services for economically disadvantaged or handicapped persons;
- investigations of methods to increase resource sharing and make library services more efficient;
- assessments of users' needs;
- assessments of the effectiveness and efficiency of library services; and
- studies in the area of funding and policy.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

All \$45 million of Title I funds and the \$20 million Title II-A funds would be offered as State formula grants. Each State would receive the same minimum grant; additional funding would be allocated based on each State's population. State library agencies would serve as the administrative and fiscal agent for these funds. In addition, the territories and outlying areas would receive one-half of one-percent of these Title I and II funds.

To receive the discretionary grant money provided for in Title II-B and Title III, eligible organizations - including libraries of all types - would apply directly to the U.S. Department of Education.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HR 5, THE AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS-ROBERT T. STAFFORD
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1988 (PL 100-297)

Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title I, Chapter 1

Purpose: Recognizing the special educational needs of children from low-income families, children of migrant parents, Indian children, and handicapped, neglected, and delinquent children, Congress enacted chapter 1 "to improve the educational opportunities of educationally deprived children by helping such children succeed in the regular program of the local educational agency, attain grade-level proficiency, and improve achievement in basic and more advanced skills."

Authorization: HR 5 reauthorizes this program through FY 1993, and increases the funding at least \$500 million over baseline each year, thereby increasing the percentage of eligible children served with the intent of serving all eligible children by FY 1993.

Description of Program: Basic grants are awarded to state educational agencies (SEAs) to be allocated to local educational agencies (LEAs) based on their number of school-aged children from families below the poverty level. If appropriations are more than \$3.9 billion, additional grants are made available to school districts with more than 6,500 children from low-income families or exceptionally high concentrations (more than 15 percent) of such children.

LEAs may use funds received under this chapter for preschool through secondary programs. Eligible uses specifically include "...acquisition of equipment and instructional materials; books and school library resources" and training of librarians and other educational personnel as well as teachers. Not more than five percent of an LEA's funds may be used for innovative projects including training of teachers and librarians in the special educational needs of eligible children and integration of activities under this part into regular classroom programs.

To receive funding, LEAs must file an application describing the programs to be conducted and the desired outcomes in terms of skills to be mastered. These applications must provide assurance that the programs are designed and implemented in consultation with teachers, including librarians when appropriate. The LEAs must also conduct an annual assessment to identify educationally deprived children and determine the special educational needs and library resource needs of participating children.

Chapter 1 schools with 75 percent or more enrollment of low-income children may use their grants to upgrade the school's entire educational program. The plans for these improvements must be developed with the involvement of those who will carry out the plans, including librarians. These same individuals, including librarians, must be involved in consultations regarding the educational progress of all students, must be involved in developing and implementing accountability measures, and must be provided with appropriate training to enable them to effectively carry out the plan.

Activities to increase parental involvement are a vital part of programs under this chapter and must be implemented by LEAs in order to receive funding. Parental

involvement programs may include parent resource centers; information and activities for parents must be provided in a language and form that parents will be able to understand without difficulty.

Chapter 1 incorporates an Even Start program that combines adult basic education and literacy training for parents with limited skills and school readiness training for their children, aged one to seven. The program utilizes existing community resources, with the federal share of the program's cost being no more than 90 percent in the first year, 80 percent in the second, 70 percent in the third, and 60 percent in the fourth and succeeding years.

Chapter 1 also includes secondary school funding for dropout prevention and basic-skills improvement of educationally deprived students. Projects for school dropout prevention are encouraged in consortia with community-based organizations, including libraries.

In the definition section, the term "equipment" is defined to include "...printed, published, and audio-visual instructional materials, and books, periodicals, documents, and other related materials."

ESEA Title I, Basic Programs, Chapter 2

Purpose: (1) provide initial funding to enable state and local educational agencies to implement promising educational programs that can be supported by state and local sources of funding after such programs are demonstrated to be effective; (2) provide a continuing source of innovation, educational improvement, and support for library and instructional materials; (3) meet the special educational needs of at risk and high cost students; (4) enhance the quality of teaching and learning through initiating and expanding effective schools programs; and (5) allow SEAs and LEAs to meet their educational needs and priorities for targeted eligible uses.

Authorization: This program of block grants has an authorized level of \$580 million in FY 1989, \$610 million in FY 1990, \$640 million in FY 1991, \$672 million in FY 1992, and \$706 million in FY 1993.

Allotments: One percent of the funding is reserved for the insular territories, six percent is reserved for the Secretary's discretionary fund, and the remainder is divided among the states on the basis of their school-age populations. Each SEA must distribute 80 percent of its funding to LEAs on an enrollment basis with higher allocations to LEAs with the greatest concentrations of high cost children, such as those from low-income families and sparsely populated areas. Of the 20 percent funding retained by the SEAs, not more than 25 percent may be used for administration, and generally at least 20 percent shall be used for effective schools programs.

Description of Program: The reauthorized program substitutes the following six targeted uses for the 32 eligible uses under Ch. 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981:

1. programs to meet the educational needs of students at risk of failure in school and of dropping out and students for whom providing an education entails higher than average costs;
2. programs for the acquisition and use of instructional and educational materials, including library books, reference materials, computer software

and hardware for instructional use, and other curricular materials that would be used to improve the quality of instruction;

3. innovative programs designed to carry out schoolwide improvements, including the effective schools program;
4. programs of training and professional development to enhance the knowledge and skills of educational personnel, including teachers, librarians, and others;
5. programs designed to enhance personal excellence of students and student achievement, including instruction in ethics, performing and creative arts, and participation in community service projects; and
6. other innovative projects which would enhance the educational program and climate of the school, including programs for gifted and talented students, technology education programs, early childhood education programs, community education and programs for youth suicide prevention.

Authorized activities include planning, development, or operation and expansion of programs designed to carry out the targeted assistance described above. Such activities may include the training of educational personnel in any of the targeted assistance programs. The allocation of funds under chapter 2 and the design, planning, and implementation of programs is to be accomplished with systematic consultation with parents, teachers, and other groups involved in implementation (such as librarians) as considered appropriate by the LEA. School librarians must be represented on the state Ch. 2 advisory committee.

The six percent of funds reserved for the Secretary's discretionary fund is used for (1) the National Diffusion Network; (2) the inexpensive book distribution program for reading motivation (Reading is Fundamental); (3) the Arts in Education program; (4) the Law-Related Education program; and (5) the newly created Blue Ribbon Schools program. The Arts in Education program includes libraries as institutions that can receive grants to fund projects in which the arts are an integral part of the school curricula.

Critical Skills Improvement - Eisenhower Math and Science Education Act

To strengthen the economic competitiveness and national security of the U.S. by improving the skills of teachers and the quality of instruction in mathematics and science in elementary and secondary schools, Congress has authorized \$250 million for FY 1989 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years. The funding is allocated 75 percent for LEAs and 25 percent for higher education programs. Libraries are specifically identified in several places as institutions eligible to receive technical assistance and to carry out the training and instruction activities of this act.

Adult Education

This act authorizes \$200 million in FY 1989 and such sums for the four succeeding fiscal years to enable adults with inadequate literacy skills to acquire the basic educational skills necessary for literate functioning. State plans must include significantly expanding delivery of adult education services through use of non-public school agencies, such as libraries. Ten percent of the funds are set aside

for educational programs for criminal offenders in corrections institutions; such programs to include library development and library service.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

"National" is restored to the title of the Center for Education Statistics, and the NCES is reorganized and strengthened as a semi-independent entity within the Department of Education. The Center is charged with developing and supporting a cooperative system of annual data collection for public libraries with the assistance of state library agencies. Libraries and librarians are added to NCES data collection activities. Within the NCES, a National Cooperative Education Statistics System is established to produce and maintain, with the cooperation of the states, comparable and uniform education information and data useful for policy making at the federal, state, and local level. Information to be collected includes the availability and use of school libraries and their resources. The Chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is added as a member of the Advisory Council on Education Statistics.

Other Programs

The Magnet Schools program for implementing desegregation includes acquisition of books, materials, and equipment as an eligible use of funds. The Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education includes funds for technology education and expanded computer education resources. The Star Schools program provides demonstration grants to education partnerships to encourage improved instruction through the use of telecommunications networks. The audit and enforcement provisions of the General Education Provisions Act are revised. The Education Appeals Board is replaced by a system of Administrative Law Judges.

Other programs authorized in HR 5 include Women's Educational Equity, Gifted and Talented Children, Drug Education, School Dropout Problems and Basic Skills Instruction, Bilingual Education, Workplace Literacy and English Literacy Grants, Comprehensive Child Development Program, Education for Native Hawaiians, and Indian Education.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF
INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS

100th Congress, 2nd Session
Convened January 25, 1988
Chart Date: April 28, 1988

	HOUSE					SENATE					FINAL ACTION		
	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Comm. Report No. (H. Rept. 100-)	Floor Action	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Comm. Report No. (S. Rept. 100-)	Floor Action	Conference Report (H. Rept. 100-)	Final Passage	Public Law (PL 100-)
Civil Rights Restoration	S 557				X	S 557			64	X		X	259
Competitiveness	HR 3	X	X	40	X	S 1420	X			X	576		
Congressional Budget Resolution FY 89	HConRes 268	X		523	X	SConRes 113	X		311	X			
Copyright - Berne Convention	HR 4262	X				S 1301	X	X					
Copyright - Computer Software	HR 1743							X					
Copyright - Digital Audio Tape Recorders	HR 1384	X	X										
Copyright - Manufacturing Clause	HR 2956					S 1785							
Copyright - Record Rental						S 2201		X					
Department of Industry and Technology/NTIS						S 1233			82				
Economic Equity Act	HR 2577	X				S 1309							
El/Sec Education Programs reauthorization	HR 5	X	X	95	X	S 373	X	X	222	X	567	X	
English Language Amendment	HJRes 83					SJRes 13							
FOIA Amendments	HR 3885												
Freedom of Information Day, March 16	HJRes 408				X	SJRes 126			none	X	none	X	260
Government Information Agency	HR 1615	X											
Librarian of Congress appt. requirements	HR 683	X											
LSCA V and VI Extension	HR 4416												
Medical Library Assistance Act reauthorization						S 2222							
National Agricultural Library	HR 1435					S 2138							
NBS authorization/NTIS	HR 2160, 4417	X		98	X		X						
NHPRC reauthorization	HR 3933	X	X	533	X	S 1856	X						
National Library Card Sign-Up Month	HJRes 549					SJRes 298							
National Library of Medicine-Biotech. Info. Ctr.	HR 393					S 1354, 1966							
National Technical Information Corporation	HR 2159	X											
Pay Equity	HR 386, 387	X	X			S 552			301				
Tax Exempt Orgs. Lobbying, Political Activities	HR 2942	X											
Taxation - Manuscript Donations	HR 2050, 2239					S 1940, 2160							
WHCLIS II	HJRes 90	X		121	X	SJRes 26	X		156	X			

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