



ALA Washington Newsletter

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September 6, 1988, Volume 40, Number 9

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- Attachments:**
- (1) Resolution on Paper Distribution of the Congressional Record
 - (2) Resolution on GPO Microfiche Conversion Program
 - (3) Status of Legislation Chart dated August 11, 1988
 - (4) House Cosponsors of Commemorative Resolutions (National Library Card Sign-up Month, The Year of the Young Reader, and National Book Week, as of August 11, 1988)

Library Card Sign-up Month, Year of the Young Reader, National Book Week Measures

Three library and book related commemorative measures are pending in the House, but are developing cosponsors so slowly that final passage is questionable. The Senate passed its versions of all three on July 26. This year, some resistance has developed to the large number of such resolutions, and members no longer automatically sign on to "good causes" unless specifically requested by constituents. Procedures have also been tightened for allowing such measures to reach the floor. To be moved out of committee to House floor consideration, each resolution needs 218 cosponsors. The library supporters who introduced these resolutions need your help.

ACTION NEEDED: If your Representative has not yet signed on to one or more of the measures below, urge him or her to do so immediately. An updated list of cosponsors is attached to this newsletter. Congress has only about a month in session until adjourning to campaign in early October. To be effective, all these measures require passage before adjournment.

1) H.J.Res. 549, designating September 1988 as National Library Card Sign-up Month, was introduced by our librarian legislator, Rep. Major Owens (D-NY), to promote the campaign by ALA and NCLIS to register every child for a public library card. To do any good, it must be passed immediately. But it has only 94 cosponsors so far, and none since mid-June. We need to work hard on this one for Rep. Owens.

2) H.J.Res. 565, designating 1989 as The Year of the Young Reader, was introduced by Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH), as recommended by the Librarian of Congress and the Library of Congress Center for the Book. It has 116 cosponsors so far. State Centers for the Book are particularly urged to work on this.

Cosponsors of H.J.Res. 565, new since the earlier July 28 newsletter listing, are Reps. Dornan (R-CA), Durbin (D-IL), Wortley (R-NY), Bonior (D-MI), Frenzel (R-MN), Parris (R-VA), Levine (D-CA), Dymally (D-CA), Dwyer (D-NY), Jacobs (D-IN), Anderson (D-CA), Watkins (D-OK), Hughes (D-NY), Wolpe (D-MI), Gordon (D-TN), Rahall (D-WV), Luken (D-OH), Tauzin (D-LA), and Kennelly (D-CT).

3) H.J.Res. 595, designating the week of November 28 through December 5, 1988, as National Book Week, was introduced by Rep. Bill Green (R-NY). ALA's help with cosponsors was requested. The current total is 70.

NTIS

When the President signed the trade bill (HR 4848) on August 23, it became PL 100-418. The statute contains a provision which prohibits the National Technical Information Service from further contracting out except for contracts of \$250,000 or less. NTIS is to "maintain a permanent archival repository and clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of nonclassified scientific, technical, and engineering information."

However, the future of NTIS is still in flux. The latest fiscal year 1989 reauthorization for the National Bureau of Standards, HR 5183, is likely to be substituted for HR 4417 which would have recast NTIS as a government corporation (see June 23 ALA Washington Newsletter, p. 4). Introduced by Rep. Robert Roe (D-NJ) on August 9, HR 5183 establishes a Technology Administration within the Department of Commerce that would include the National Institute of Standards and Technology (the renamed National Bureau of Standards), the National Technical Information Service and an Office of Technology Policy. NTIS would not be a separate government corporation under this bill, but its director would be appointed by the President. The proposed restructuring of NTIS as a government corporation was apparently dropped due to a difference of opinion between the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee. HR 5183 is expected to come to the House floor in September.

The Senate version of the NBS reauthorization, S. 2701, still restructures NTIS as a government corporation (S. Rept. 100-466). At this point, how the House and Senate versions will be reconciled is unknown.

Government Information

Electronic Dissemination. The Department of Commerce has asked the ALA Washington Office for comments on proposed Department policies on the dissemination of information in electronic format. Commerce's policies are likely to serve as a prototype for other agencies. The comprehensive draft defines how the department will disseminate electronic information to the public and what the role of the

private sector will be. The policy implements and supplements OMB Circular A-130 which provides guidelines for the management of government information. The draft policy states that all Commerce units must study whether a dissemination project can be handled by the private sector before initiating or expanding it.

The proposal provides that Commerce units must use private-sector dissemination mechanisms whenever:

- o The data to be disseminated are basic data used for research or analytical purposes, and increase in usefulness with value-added services which can best be provided by the private sector.
- o The basic federal purpose of collecting and analyzing the data has been served and further dissemination primarily benefits non-federal users.
- o A wider audience will be reached by private sector marketing and distribution, the information will reach end users faster, or information can be provided to end users at a lower cost.
- o Private sector dissemination will result in a lower cost to the federal government without impeding the accomplishment of program goals, objectives, or agency mission.

The draft states that electronic dissemination activities must meet the OMB test of "required by law or necessary for the proper performance of agency function." An expressed public "need" for the information will not by itself justify dissemination. User fees to recover the actual costs of dissemination must be applied.

In a section on policies, the draft provides that the Department of Commerce will not permit the use of electronic technology to restrict or impede meeting its legal requirements regarding data and information. The use of electronic technology does not change existing requirements to provide or to protect government information. Public information maintained by the Department of Information will remain accessible to the public, whether in conventional or electronic formats. Further, the Department will continue to make information products available to Federal Depository Libraries, whether in conventional or electronic formats. NTIS products are not subject to the review procedures established by the proposal.

Commerce wants comments on the draft by September 11. The document has not been published in the Federal Register. Questions about the policy document can be directed to Reed Phillips, Director, Information Resources Management, 202/377-1296; or Marilyn McLennan, Chief, Information Analysis and Review Division, 202/377-4217.

OMB Information Administrator. The Senate confirmed S. Jay Plager on July 12 as the administrator of OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs. Plager, a law professor from Indiana, was formerly Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor at OMB.

Tax-exempt Organizations

Any change in the application of the unrelated business income tax to tax-exempt organizations appears stalled for the remainder of the year. A draft report by the House Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. J. J. Pickle (D-TX), has not been cleared by the subcommittee as yet and remains controversial, although

it does respond to a number of concerns raised by the nonprofit community, whose efforts on the issue have been led by Independent Sector. Primarily, the draft does reaffirm the "substantially related" and "regularly carried on" tests for determining the tax treatment of nonprofit activities. The issue is sure to be revisited when the 101st Congress convenes next year. This report comes thanks to the Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers, a coalition to which ALA belongs.

Contracting Out

The Office of Management and Budget is requesting comments on a proposed revision of its Circular A-76, Performance of Commercial Activities, in the August 23 Federal Register, pp. 32128-32. The revision would delete the requirement for agencies to publish their schedules for conducting cost comparison studies in the Commerce Business Daily and the Federal Register, and says that OMB will publish the schedules as they are required to do under Executive Order 12615 published on November 19, 1987. Summary reports on the implementation of Circular A-76 to be submitted by all agencies to OMB are deleted; future information will be contained in OMB's A-76 Management Information System. The deadline for comments was September 2, allowing for virtually no comment time. The ALA Washington Office responded, urging that OMB should explicitly state its intention to continue publications of the cost comparison schedules in the CBD and FR.

Medical Libraries

MLAA. The Senate passed by voice vote on August 3 a three-year reauthorization of the Medical Library Assistance Act. The text of S. 2222, the National Research Institutes Reauthorization Act, approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in May, was substituted for the text of a House-passed bill, HR 3361, to establish within the National Institutes of Health a National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders. No reauthorization bill for MLAA is pending in the House, but the House may pick up the Senate provision through the conference process on HR 3361.

HR 3361 as passed by the Senate would authorize \$14 million for MLAA for FY 1989 and such sums as necessary for FY '90 and '91. The bill would add the acquisition, construction, or renovation of facilities as an eligible use of funds under both the basic resources grants and the regional medical library grants. A new program for the development of new educational technologies would be added for such projects as computer-assisted teaching, information transfer from research to clinical applications, expansion of the uses of research databases, and testing of new technologies for training health-care professionals in nontraditional settings. The National Library of Medicine Board of Regents would be changed from ten members appointed by the Secretary to 13 members appointed by the President.

Torricelli Bill. Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-NJ) introduced on August 3 the Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act (HR 5154), a bill to promote the dissemination of biomedical information through modern methods of science and technology and to prevent the duplication of experiments on live animals. HR 5154 is similar to previous such bills introduced by Rep. Torricelli during the last few years. The bill would require the National Library of Medicine to make available to all of the nation's medical libraries (upon request and at cost) the full text of published research results using modern information technology. It would provide for a National Center for Research Accountability in NLM, staffed by biomedical information specialists who would conduct a full-text literature search prior to the funding of grant proposals involving live animals. NLM could contract

with the private sector to improve the technology for storing and disseminating full-text biomedical information, or the dissemination of such information to medical libraries.

Telecommunications

The Federal Communications Commission has terminated its investigation of the restructured American Telephone and Telegraph Company interstate private line tariffs. The FCC concluded that AT&T had made rational choices in designing the new rate structure to reflect the effects of divestiture and the implementation of access charges. The three tariffs in question, F.C.C. Nos. 9, 10, and 11, represent most of AT&T's private line offerings, including those connecting thousands of libraries to major library networks. The FCC decision to terminate CC Docket 85-400 was adopted on June 30 and released on July 25.

A brief recap of the relevance of this proceeding is in order. As a result of the FCC's access charge decisions and the break-up of the Bell system, AT&T filed its first post-divestiture restructuring of its private line tariffs in October 1983. The proposal would have caused an average 73 percent increase for OCLC libraries. After considerable involvement by ALA, others in the library community, and intervention by many Senators and Representatives, the original tariff proposal was found unlawful. The FCC allowed a restructured set of tariffs to take effect in revised form on April 27, 1985. The average increase for OCLC libraries was 20 percent. Libraries gained 18 months of planning time at the old rates, and considerably less of an increase than originally proposed. A number of incremental increases have been added since April 1985, some of them a pass-through of charges imposed by local exchange carriers (who provide the local connections for private leased lines).

In allowing the revised AT&T private line tariffs to take effect in April 1985, the FCC indicated they would be subject to investigation. In January 1986, the Commission identified several issues for further investigation. After hearing from interested parties and further analysis, the FCC has now terminated this investigation without requiring any change in the current tariff structure.

Copyright

LC National Film Registry. The controversy over the colorization of older feature films led to the inclusion in the House-passed Interior Appropriations Bill (HR 4867) of the National Film Preservation Act of 1988. Senate conferees recently approved the provision, which would establish in the Library of Congress a National Film Preservation Board. The 13 members, representing 13 named organizations (including the UCLA and New York University film departments), would be appointed by the Librarian. The Librarian would also establish a National Film Registry for films of cultural, historical, or aesthetic significance, provide a seal for such films, and establish a collection of registered films. The Librarian, in consultation with the Board, would establish guidelines for films to be registered (which must be at least ten years old, and would be limited to 25 per year).

The provision specifies language for labels for films on the registry if they are materially altered from the original or if they are colorized versions of black and white films. Such labels would be required before the altered versions could be distributed or exhibited to the public. HR 4867 would authorize such sums as necessary for LC, not to exceed \$250,000 in any fiscal year. Remaining legislative steps

are House and Senate approval of the conference report (H. Rept. 100-862), and the signing into law of HR 4867.

In accepting the House provision, conferees explained:

Motion pictures are a significant part of our Nation's historical and cultural heritage which uniquely reflect their time. Through the eyes of the filmmaker we relive moments in history gaining insight into the time as the artist intended. The motion picture is a significant art form worthy of recognition and protection. To this end, bill language is included establishing a National Film Preservation Board within the Library of Congress to protect this art form from alteration.

Record Rental. The House passed by voice vote on August 1 a bill (HR 4310) to extend for five years the provisions of the Record Rental Amendment of 1984 (PL 98-450). That act was aimed at commercial record rental establishments, and prohibits the commercial rental, lease or lending of audio recordings without the copyright owner's permission. Without extension, the 1984 Act will expire in 1989. The Senate passed a permanent extension (S. 2201) on June 7.

According to the House Judiciary Committee report (H. Rept. 100-776) on HR 4310, the record rental provisions continue to be needed because of the increasing sales of compact disks, their relative indestructibility, and the high quality of copies obtainable from them. The 1984 law and the House and Senate bills contain a nonprofit library and educational exemption. As Rep. Henry Hyde (R-IL) noted on the House floor: "The law applies only to commercial rentals and provides for the exemption of nonprofit libraries and educational uses."

Computer Software Rental. The record rental provisions would be extended to computer software under S. 2727, the Computer Software Rental Amendments Act of 1988, introduced August 10 by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT), ranking minority member of the Senate Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee. The bill would prohibit the commercial rental, lease, or lending of a phonorecord or a particular copy of a computer program (including a tape, disk or other medium embodying such a program). The bill repeats the nonprofit library and educational exemption language for audio recordings, but does not extend it to computer software. According to Sen. Hatch, "the overwhelming rationale for renting a computer program is to make an unauthorized copy." A similar, but not identical, bill (HR 1743) was introduced in the House in March 1987 by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-CO). No action has been taken on HR 1743.

Grant Deadlines and Regulations

Education Department General Administration Regulations (EDGAR), proposed updating, streamlining, and deregulation of regs generally applicable to all ED programs. Covers administration of grants, direct grant programs, and state-administered programs (including LSCA). Also revises principles for determining costs applicable to grants, contracts, and other agreements with educational institutions for consistency with OMB Circular A-21. (The overhead allowance is fixed at 3.6 percent of modified total direct costs, and no faculty reporting is required.) Comments due November 16. August 18 Federal Register, pp. 31580-606. Further information: Mary Hughes, Grants and Contracts Service, Dept. of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW. (Rm. 3122, ROB 3), Washington, DC 20202.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), Dept. of Education. Grants to postsecondary institutions and other agencies to improve postsecondary education and educational opportunities. Priorities include developing education uses of technology and electronic media. Preapplication deadline, October 18; application deadline, March 1, 1989. August 12 Federal Register, pp. 30462-63. Further information: FIPSE, 202/732-5750 or 5766.

National Bureau of Standards, Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP). New standard which defines a common set of data communication protocols which enable systems developed by different vendors to interoperate and enable users of different applications on these systems to exchange information. Effective February 15, 1989, (although with an 18-month transition) federal government agencies are required to use GOSIP when acquiring computer network products and services and communications systems or services. August 24 Federal Register, pp. 32270-71. Further information: Gerard Mulvenna, NBS, 301/975-3631. Copies of the GOSIP standard are for sale by NTIS, Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161; refer to Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 146 (FIPSPUB146).

GSA, Information Resources Management Service. Proposed regulations (correcting and superceding an earlier August 15 notice) clarifying applicability of Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR). Would establish an umbrella term for automatic data processing and telecommunications resources--federal information processing (FIP) resources--and related definitions, policies and procedures. Comments due September 22. August 23 Federal Register, pp. 32085-86. Further information or to request full text (notice is summary only): William Loy or Margaret Truntich, 202/566-0194.

Dept. of Education, International Education Programs (Higher Education Act title VI). Grant deadlines for three programs: Undergraduate International and Foreign Language Program (deadline November 4, 202/732-3290), International Research and Studies Program (deadline November 9, 202/732-3297), and Business and International Education Program (deadline November 18, 202/732-3302). August 19 Federal Register, pp. 31738-39.

Federal Publications

Check This Out: Highlights of Model Library Programs is a 17-page pamphlet highlighting some of the 62 innovative and replicable programs in libraries and media centers identified by the Library Programs and Information Services units of the Department of Education Office of Educational Research and Improvement. The descriptions of all 62 programs were published last year as Check This Out: Library Program Models, available for \$15 from GPO SuDocs, Washington, DC 20402 (Stock No. 065-000-00303-1). Limited numbers of the new highlights pamphlet are available free of charge from OERI, Education Information Branch, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20208 (202/357-6651 or 1-800-424-1616).

U.S. Government Books Catalog is a listing of hundreds of the more popular books and subscriptions published by the federal government from GPO's total inventory of more than 20,000 titles. As GPO's promotional materials note, these books on research, census information, business, medicine, law and regulations, statistics, foreign trade, manufacturing, science, and much more "are the results of millions of dollars worth of Government research and statistical analysis." The new illustrated and annotated catalog includes a new publications section, locations and phone numbers of government bookstores, and an order form. Single copies are free from Books Catalog, Government Printing Office, Stop: SM, Washington, DC 20401.

Florence Protocol

On August 23, 1988, the President signed into law the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (PL 100-418). Among the "miscellaneous" provisions is the implementing legislation (Section 1121) for the 1976 Nairobi Protocol (supplement) to the UNESCO-sponsored Florence Agreement (Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials) which eliminated import tariffs on printed and certain other materials. The elimination of U.S. import tariffs spelled out in the law could occur as early as October 1, but more likely will be three months after the deposit of the U.S. ratification of this international convention with the United Nations.

When in force, both U.S. imports and exports will be affected:

On imports a number of U.S. tariffs on materials from all countries will be eliminated, including:

- o Microforms of books and most other published materials;
- o Films, recordings, and other audio, visual, and the remaining microform materials certified to be of an educational, scientific, or cultural character and imported by designated public and nonprofit institutions; and
- o Specified materials for the physically handicapped not produced in the U.S. (materials for the blind were already duty free without restriction).

On exports of these U.S. materials, the countries adhering to the Protocol (16 have already done so) are obligated to make the same tariff eliminations.

However, the final chapter on the Protocol has not yet been written. The President is given discretionary power to remove the two limiting requirements on audio and visual materials (certification and designated importers) provided that a sufficient number of other countries do the same, particularly major importing countries such as those in western Europe.

Thus, we are nearing the end of a process to expand the coverage of the original Florence Agreement which started shortly after the U.S. deposited its ratification in 1967. ALA has been a persistent and vigorous advocate of the protocol over the years. In addition, a long-time ALA lay member, Robert W. Frase, has played a major role as export consultant to UNESCO starting in 1970 and a member of the U.S. delegation (and Rapporteur) at the Diplomatic Conference in the spring of 1976 which developed the final text of the Protocol for approval at the UNESCO General Conference in Nairobi later that year.

RESOLUTION ON PAPER DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

- WHEREAS, The Congressional Record is a document which is fundamental to the historical record of the United States and is an important resource in all types of libraries; and
- WHEREAS, The final bound Congressional Record is the permanent legal record of the work of the United States Congress; and
- WHEREAS, A March 1988 Resolution of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer supports the expressed need of the depository library community for the option of receiving the Congressional Record in paper format; and
- WHEREAS, Title 44 of the United States Code requires Regional Depository Libraries to maintain a permanent collection of all federal publications; and
- WHEREAS, In April 1987, the Joint Committee on Printing, as publisher, passed a resolution which directed the Government Printing Office to provide a choice of formats for certain publications, including the Congressional Record, as an option for all Depository Libraries; and
- WHEREAS, The Government Printing Office has announced that it does not intend to offer paper format as an option for volumes 129-131 of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record to Depository Libraries located in all Congressional districts of the United States; and
- WHEREAS, The planned distribution of the limited number of printed copies of the bound Congressional Record, volumes 129-131, is primarily limited to the Washington, D. C., area; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge the Joint Committee on Printing to direct the Public Printer of the United States to comply with the Committee's previous resolution and make the permanent printed edition of the Congressional Record available as an option for all Depository Libraries.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 13, 1988
(Council Document #73)

RESOLUTION ON GPO MICROFICHE CONVERSION PROGRAM

- WHEREAS, The lack of access to current government information adversely impacts citizens, business organizations, and governmental units of this country, economically, socially and politically; and
- WHEREAS, There has been almost no distribution of government publications in microfiche format to depository libraries, international exchange partners, or through the Government Printing Office (GPO) Sales Program since August 27, 1987; and
- WHEREAS, The Library Programs Service of the Government Printing Office has rejected large quantities of contractor-produced microfiche due to poor quality; and
- WHEREAS, Over 12,000 titles now await microfiche conversion, including 5,000 title in a defaulted contract, thus preventing depository libraries from carrying out their mandate to provide ready access to government information; and
- WHEREAS, These problems have been further compounded by a second contract award to and default by the same microfiche contractor to convert the Code of Federal Regulations to microfiche; now, therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge the Joint Committee on Printing to direct the Government Printing Office to expedite the awarding of contract(s) for production and distribution of microfiche titles not affected by possible litigation; and, be it further
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge the Joint Committee on Printing to direct the Government Printing Office to immediately identify and implement paper or other appropriate alternative means of distribution for government publications unreasonably delayed by current or future procurement disputes; and, be it further
- RESOLVED, That the American Library Association strongly support efforts by the Government Printing Office in developing specifications for future contracts that ensure high quality production and timely distribution of microfiche products.

Adopted by the Council of the
American Library Association
New Orleans, Louisiana
July 13, 1988
(Council Document #74)

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS 100th Congress, 2nd Session Convened January 25, 1988 Chart Date: August 11, 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-)
Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act	HR 3889	X				S 2033							
Competitiveness (new trade bill)	HR 4848				X	S 2558, 2613				X		X	418
Copyright - Berne Convention	HR 4262	X		609	X	S 1301	X	X	352				
Copyright - Computer Programs Rental	HR 1743					S 2727							
Copyright - Record Rental	HR 4310	X	X	776	X	S 2201		X	361	X			
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	297
English Language Amendment	HJRes 13	X				SJRes 13							
Library Improvement Act						S 2579							
LSCA V and VI Extension	HR 4416			666	X								
Medical Library Assistance Act reauthorization						S2222, HR3361	X		363				
National Agricultural Library	HR 5056					S 2138							
National Book Week, Nov. 28 - Dec. 5, 1988	HJRes 595					SJRes 342			none	X			
NHPRC reauthorization	HR 3933	X	X	533	X	S 1856	X		330	X	none	X	365
National Library Card Sign-up Month	HJRes 549					SJRes 298			none	X			
National Library of Medicine-Biotech. Inf. Ctr.	HR 393					S 1966	X		359	X			
NTIS reorganization/NBS authorization	HR 4417, 5183	X		673	X	S 2701	X		466				
Pay Equity	HR 387	X	X	X		S 552			301				
Taxation - Manuscript Donations	HR 2050, 2239					S 1940, 2160							
Video and Library Privacy Protection	HR 4947	X				S 2361	X	X					
WHCLIS II	HJRes 90	X		121	X	SJRes 26	X		156	X	765	X	382
Year of the Young Reader, 1989	HJRes 565					SJRes 315			none	X			
<u>Appropriations, FY 1989</u>													
Agriculture	HR 4784	X	X	690	X	HR 4784	X	X	389	X			
Commerce, State Department	HR 4782	X	X	688	X	HR 4782	X	X	388	X			
HUD, Independent Agencies	HR 4800	X	X	701	X	HR 4800	X	X	401	X	817	X	404
Interior	HR 4867	X	X	713	X	HR 4867	X	X	410	X	862		
Labor-HHS-Education	HR 4783	X	X	689	X	HR 4783	X	X	399	X	880		
Legislative	HR 4587	X	X	621	X	HR 4587	X	X	382	X			
Treasury, Postal	HR 4775	X	X	679	X	HR 4775	X	X	387	X			

For a free copy of bills, reports, laws write: Hse.Doc.Rm., H-226 Capitol, DC 20515; Sen.Doc.Rm., B-04 Hart, DC 20510.

House Cosponsors of Commemorative Resolutions

As of August 11, 1988

(Congress on recess until September 7, 1988)

- 1 - Cosponsor of H.J. Res. 549 designating September 1988 as National Library Card Sign-up Month, introduced by Rep. Major Owens (D-NY)
- 2 - Cosponsor of H.J. Res. 565 designating 1989 as The Year of the Young Reader, introduced by Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH)
- 3 - Cosponsor of H.J. Res. 595, designating November 28 through December 5, 1988, as National Book Week, introduced by Rep. Bill Green (R-NY)

Members with no numbers after their names are cosponsoring all three resolutions.

D - Democrat; R - Republican

State	House Cosponsors of Commemorative Resolutions
AL AZ AR CA	Bevill(D); Callahan(R)[1,2]; Dickinson(R)[1,2]; Erdreich(D)[1]; Flippo(D)[1,2] Rhodes(R)[1,2]; Udall(D)[2] Hammerschmidt(R)[2,3]; Robinson(D)[1] Anderson(D); Boxer(D)[1,2]; Brown(D)[3]; Coelho(D)[3]; Dellums(D)[1]; Dixon(D)[3]; Dornan (R)[2]; Dymally(D)[2]; Fazio(D); Lagomarsino(R)[2,3]; Lantos(D)[1,2]; Lehman(D)[2]; Levine(D)[1,2]; Lungren(R)[2,3]; Matsui(D)[2]; Packard(R)[1]; Pashayan(R)[3]; Pelosi(D)[2,3]; Waxman(D)[3]
CO CT DC FL	Brown(R)[2]; Schaefer(R)[1,2]; Skaggs(D)[1] Johnson(R)[1,2]; Kennelly(D)[2] Fauntroy(D)[1,2] Hutto(D)[1,2]; Shaw(R); Smith(D)[1]; Young(R)[2,3]
GA IL IN IA	Hatcher(D); Jenkins(D)[3] Annunzio(D)[1,2]; Bruce(D)[2]; Collins(D)[1,2]; Davis(R)[2]; Durbin(D)[2]; Fawell(R)[1,3]; Gray(D)[2]; Lipinski(D)[2,3]; Martin(R)[1,2]; Yates(D)[2,3] Jacobs(D)[2]; Jontz(D)[2]; Sharp(D)[1,2] Grandy(R)[2]; Smith(D)[3]
KS KY LA ME	Meyers(R)[2]; Roberts(R)[1,2]; Slattery(D)[1,2] Mazzoli(D)[1]; Rogers(R)[3] Holloway(R)[2,3]; Tauzin(D)[2,3] Brennan(D)[2]
MD MA MI MN	Bentley(R); Cardin(D)[1,2]; Dyson(D)[1]; McMillen(D)[2]; Morella(R) Atkins(D)[2]; Boland(D)[3]; Mavroules(D)[1]; Moakley(D)[1] Bonior(D)[2]; Broomfield(R)[1,2]; Davis(R)[1]; Levin(D); Traxler(D)[3]; Wolpe(D)[2,3] Frenzel(R)[2]; Oberstar(D)[1]; Sikorski(D)[2]; Vento(D)

State	House Cosponsors of Commemorative Resolutions
MS MO NE NV	Dowdy(D)[1]; Espy(D)[1,3]; Montgomery(D)[1] Buechner(R)[2]; Clay(D)[1]; Emerson(R)[1,2]; Skelton(D); Volkmer(D)[1,2]; Wheat(D)[1,2] Daub(R)[3] Vucanovich(R)[3]
NH NJ NY NC	Gregg(R)[1]; Smith(R)[2] Courter(R)[1]; Dwyer(D)[2,3]; Florio(D)[1,3]; Hughes(D); Roe(D) Ackerman(D)[1,2]; Biaggi(D)[1,3]; Gilman(R)[1,2]; Green(R)[3]; Horton(R); McGrath(R)[1]; Manton(D)[3]; Martin(R)[1]; Mrazek(D)[3]; Owens(D); Rangel(D)[2,3]; Scheuer(D)[1,3] Solarz(D)[1]; Weiss(D)[1,3]; Wortley(R)[2] Hefner(D)[1]; Lancaster(D); Neal(D)[1]; Price(D)[2]; Rose(D)[1]; Valentine (D)[2,3]
OH OK OR PA	DeWine(R)[1,2]; Hall(D)[1]; Kaptur(D); Kasich(R)[2]; Luken(D)[2]; McEwen(R); Oakar(D)[2,3]; Regula(R)[2]; Sawyer(D)[3]; Traficant(D)[1,2] Edwards(R); Synar(D); Watkins(D)[2,3] DeFazio(D); Wyden(D)[2,3] Borski(D)[1]; Foglietta(D)[2,3]; Goodling(R); Gray(D)[2]; Kolter(D)[1]; Kostmayer(D)[1,2]; McDade(R)[1,3]; Walgren(D)[3]; Walker(R)[2]; Weldon(R)[3]; Yatron(D)[2]
PR SC TN TX	Fuster(D)[2,3] Derrick(D)[1,2]; Ravenel(R)[3]; Spence(R)[2,3]; Spratt(D)[3]; Tallon(D)[1,3] Cooper(D)[2]; Gordon(D)[2]; Jones(D)[1,2]; Lloyd(D)[1,2] Bartlett(R)[1,2]; Bryant(D)[1,2]; Chapman(D)[1,2]; de la Garza(D)[1,2]; Frost(D)[1,2]; Gonzalez(D)[1,2]; Leland(D)[2]; Wilson(D)[3]
VA VI WA WV WI	Boucher(D)[1]; Parris(R)[2] de Lugo(D)[2] Foley(D)[1,2]; Lowry(D)[1]; Swift(D)[2] Rahall(D)[2,3] Gunderson(R)[3]; Kastenmeier(D)[2]; Petri(R)[1,2]