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# ALA Washington Newsletter

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- Attachments:
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  - 2) ARL Status Report on NEH Preservation Initiative
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  - 4) "Access to Government Information: Strategies and Actions for the Next Administration"--COGI Forum Notice and Registration Form

## Appropriations, FY 1989

Congress completed work on all 13 appropriations bills before the October 1 start of the 1989 fiscal year. The last time that happened was FY 1977! HR 4783, the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill, was signed into law on September 20 and is now PL 100-436. The House on September 9 and the Senate on September 12 agreed to the substance of the conference report, but differed on abortion. On September 13 the Senate receded on its slight liberalization of restrictions on abortions with federal funds, and the bill was on its way to the White House in a form acceptable to the President. Funding levels for major library programs were included in the August 15 ALA Washington Newsletter. A final funding table will be included in the November issue. The total for Library Services and Construction Act and Higher Education Act library programs was \$137,200,000, up 1.5 percent from FY 1988.

## LSCA Reauthorization

HR 4416, the reauthorization for FY 1989 without change of the two expiring Library Services and Construction Act titles (title V for foreign language materials and title VI for library literacy projects) is on its way to the White House. The House had passed the bill in June. The Senate passed HR 4416 on October 4 by voice vote, adding two riders, authorizing National Geography Studies Centers, and

reauthorizing the U. S. Institute of Peace. The House agreed to the Senate amendments on October 13.

#### WHCLIS

Congress adjourned the second session of the 100th Congress on October 22 without providing funding for a second White House Conference on Library and Information Services. The law (PL 100-382) signed in August authorized the calling of a WHC between September 30, 1989, and September 30, 1991; \$6 million is authorized. WHCLIS funding will be a top priority in the 101st Congress.

The first appointments to the 30-member advisory committee called for in the Act were announced recently. Senate appointments made on October 12 include Joan Ress Reeves of Rhode Island, an ALA and ALTA member and the new Chair of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force; Rebecca Ann Floyd, a lawyer from Jackson, Mississippi, Executive Director of MS Protection and Advocacy System, Inc., Director of Client Assistance Program for the Blind, and past chair of Friends of Handicapped Readers; and Richard G. Akeroyd, Jr., Connecticut State Librarian and ALA member. House appointments made on October 21 include Reps. William Ford (D-MI), Pat Williams (D-MT), and Major Owens (D-NY); and Nelwyn Murphy, mayor of Booneville, Mississippi, and a library trustee; plus Virginia Young of Missouri, honorary ALA member, trustee, and current member of ALA's Legislation Committee.

#### Video and Library Privacy Protection Act

Revised video and library privacy protection legislation, now titled the Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988, stripped of its library provisions was passed by voice vote in the Senate on October 14 and the House on October 19. The revised S. 2361, now on its way to the White House, provides that personally identifiable information relating to video tape rental or sale records may not be disclosed except under certain narrowly defined circumstances, including with the customer's permission, or under a properly executed warrant, grand jury subpoena, or court order.

Several developments led to this outcome. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice began markup of HR 4947, the House version of the Video and Library Privacy Protection Act, on September 22. Subcommittee Chairman Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI) said the FBI had informally indicated that it wanted an amendment to give the Bureau a "national security letter" exemption. Such a letter from the FBI director or his designee would provide sufficient authority to obtain access to library patron records, and would exempt the FBI from having to obtain a court order. On October 4, the Subcommittee approved HR 4947, accepting several FBI recommended amendments, but refusing to give the Bureau its requested "national security letter" exemption to the court order standard in the bill. Rep. Kastenmeier said he would not seek full committee or floor action on HR 4947.

Action immediately shifted to the Senate Judiciary Committee which met on October 5. Anticipating that a similar "national security letter" amendment would be offered at markup, the Judiciary Committee stripped the library portion of its version of the bill, S. 2361, leaving the video privacy protection part intact and avoiding the national security amendment. The revised S. 2361 was then reported out of Committee. It passed the Senate without any further attempt to add a "national security letter" exemption.

October 24, 1988

The "national security letter" disclosure process requested by the FBI would be a much less stringent standard than the court order standard of the original bills or of various state statutes, because it would require only a letter from an FBI official asserting that there is a national security need, rather than requiring the agency to show cause to a judge. ALA supported the Video and Library Privacy Protection Act as originally introduced, but ALA's Intellectual Freedom Committee recently agreed that if the "national security letter" amendment were added, it would be better to have the library portion of the bill removed entirely, and rely on state statutes to secure the privacy rights of library users.

#### Library of Congress

Funding. The House on September 29 and the Senate on September 30 agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 100-1000) on HR 4587, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for FY 1989. The President signed the measure on October 1 (PL 100-458). For the Library of Congress, a total of \$257,278,000 was provided, including \$13,034,000 from receipts and \$680,000 for the Speaker's Civic Achievement Awards Program administered by LC. The comparable amount for FY '88 was \$247,971,000. The FY '89 amount will allow a doubling of LC's preservation microfilming effort, as the Library had requested.

Hearing. On October 4, the Joint Committee on the Library met "to review reports by the Librarian of Congress on current and further plans and activities of the Library of Congress." New initiatives mentioned by Librarian James Billington include a pilot project to test the feasibility of online access to LC's bibliographic files; traveling exhibits on the Bicentennial of the Congress and the "States of the Nation;" an "American Memory" program thematically to package LC collections in formats such as optical disk, and to distribute them to libraries and schools; establishment of The Jeffersonians, a private advisory board to assist in increasing private financial support; expanding the private-sector membership of the existing Trust Fund Board; and personnel program adjustments, including management changes, establishment of a Senior Executive Service, and improvements in the affirmative action area. A few of these initiatives would require congressional action.

An interim progress report on the Arthur Young management review dated September 12 had been made available to the Joint Committee. Chairman Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI) indicated the report made three major recommendations for improvement: (1) a clearer definition of responsibility, including better accountability for financial and human resources management; (2) a stronger service orientation in the top and financial management; and (3) a more efficient workflow. The Committee asked for an organization chart showing top officials with library degrees, and information on minorities among top management.

#### NEH Preservation Grants - December 1 Deadline

The President signed HR 4867, the Interior Appropriations Bill, into law (PL 100-446) on September 27, with an \$8 million increase for the Office of Preservation at the National Endowment for the Humanities--from \$4.5 to \$12.5 million. Of this total, \$170,000 will be used for administration, leaving \$12,330,000 to fund a variety of preservation activities. The deadline for applications for this FY '89 money is December 1. Because of the significant increase in funding and the imminent deadline, applicants are encouraged to contact NEH directly. Further details on the NEH Preservation Initiative are provided in an attachment to this newsletter prepared by the Association of Research Libraries.

Permanent Paper

A Senate joint resolution which would establish a national policy that books and other publications of enduring value be published on acid free paper was introduced October 11 by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-RI). Sen. Pell said he would reintroduce the resolution in January, and hopes public hearings will be held soon thereafter. S.J.Res. 394 was referred to the Governmental Affairs Committee.

S.J.Res. 394 would have Congress recommend: (1) that federal agencies require use of permanent paper for publications of enduring value produced by the Government Printing Office or under federal grant or contract, using Joint Committee on Printing specifications; (2) that federal agencies require use of archival quality papers for permanently valuable federal records through consultation with the National Archives and Records Administration; (3) that American publishers use permanent papers for publications of enduring value, voluntarily comply with the American National Standard, and note use of acid free papers in publications and listings; (4) that reliable statistics be produced on current and needed production of permanent papers; and (5) that the State Department make known this national policy to foreign governments and international agencies. The Library of Congress, the National Archives, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Library of Agriculture would be required to jointly monitor progress and report annually to Congress.

Intergenerational Library Literacy Act

Rep. Olympia Snowe (R-ME), together with Rep. Steve Gunderson (R-WI), introduced on October 7 the Intergenerational Library Literacy Act (HR 5486). The purpose of the bill is to assist libraries in addressing the problem of the growing numbers of latchkey children who are increasingly being left in public libraries because of the lack of adequate day care. Rep. Snowe noted that a May 1986 ALA study indicated that "what to do with and about library 'latchkey children' has become one of the most rapidly developing public library policy arenas."

HR 5486 would reallocate, from title II (public library construction) of the Library Services and Construction Act, \$5 million in unobligated funds which have been carried over from past years. Funds would be spent for demonstration programs to match older volunteers with libraries interested in developing afterschool literacy and reading skills programs for latchkey children. Rep. Snowe's introductory statement and the text of HR 5486 appear in the October 7 Congressional Record, pp. E3320-22.

Nondisclosure Agreements

The Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) has issued a new nondisclosure agreement effective September 29, the Standard Form 312, "Classified Information Non-disclosure Agreement," to replace its predecessor nondisclosure agreements, SF 189 and 189-A. The new form strikes the word "classifiable" and substitutes language that clarifies the scope of "classified information" as used in the prior agreements. According to the ISOO, the changed language of SF 312 does not differ from the previous agreements in the substance of the information designed to be protected.

The revision is intended to comply with a recent order of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, and responds to congressional concern. The FY '88 continuing resolution (PL 100-202) halted implementation of the prior agreements since they required federal employees to safeguard "classifiable" information, an

overbroad and ambiguous term. The moratorium on implementation is lifted. Employees who previously signed an SF 189 or 189-A may substitute a signed copy of the SF 312 at their own choosing. See the September 29 Federal Register, pp. 38278-80. Further information: Steven Garfinkel, 202/535-7251.

#### Grant Programs and Regulations

OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for State and Local Governments. Proposed revisions to the principles and standards for determining allowable costs of programs administered by state and local governments and federally recognized Indian tribal governments under grants and contracts with the federal government. Proposed changes include expanding the allowability of interest costs associated with capital expenditures, for example. Comments are due December 13. October 14 Federal Register, pp. 40352-67. Further information: Palmer Marcantonio, 202/395-3993.

Presidential Records Act, proposed rulemaking, National Archives and Records Administration. Comments due November 14. October 12 Federal Register, pp. 39747-50. Further information: Gary Brooks or Christopher Runkel, 202/523-3618.

National Diffusion Network, proposed revision of regulations to implement provisions of School Improvement Act. The NDN supports nationwide dissemination of exemplary education programs. Comments are due December 5. October 6 Federal Register, pp. 39406-09. Further information: Lois Weinberg, 202/357-6147.

Bilingual Education, final regulations, Department of Education. Includes the Emergency Immigrant Education Program, and the Family English Literacy Program under Bilingual Education. October 5 Federal Register, pp. 39218-24. Further information: Mary Mahony, 202/732-5063.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, final rule establishing requirements for employment of education personnel (presumably including librarians) for BIA operated schools. September 27 Federal Register, pp. 37674-86. Further information: George Scott, 202/343-4872.

#### Year of Young Reader, National Book Week

Measures to designate 1989 as The Year of the Young Reader (S.J.Res. 315) and the week of November 28 through December 5, 1988, as National Book Week (S.J.Res. 342) are on their way to the White House. The House took up the Senate-passed versions of these resolutions on October 21 and passed them by voice vote. Rep. Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH), the sponsor of the House companion measure (H.J.Res. 565), noted that The Year of the Young Reader is a joint effort of the Center for the Book and the Children's Literature Center in the Library of Congress. She said the theme will be used by state centers for the book, and by ALA and other groups.

# Association of Research Libraries

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## STATUS REPORT ON NEH PRESERVATION INITIATIVE

Revised, October 11, 1988

### NEH Office of Preservation

In the coming fiscal year NEH's Office of Preservation will initiate a multi-year plan to support coordinated preservation activities on several fronts. For FY1989 a significant increase in funding, from \$4.5 million to \$12.33 million, will be distributed among projects to:

- preserve brittle books, serials, and other types of library materials (includes national consortial projects and major projects in individual research libraries);
- support the preservation, on a state-by-state basis, of United States newspapers;
- preserve special humanities collections;
- increase resources for the education and training of preservation personnel; and
- enhance other preservation activities, including regional information and consultation services; state planning projects; research and development; and conferences.

Applications for preservation awards from the FY '89 budget are invited now. The deadline for FY '89 applications is December 1, 1988. Applicants are encouraged to contact NEH directly to discuss proposals (George Farr or Jeffrey Field at 202-786-0570). While the NEH Office has responsibility for a broadly based preservation program, as indicated by the above list of activities to be funded, the preservation of brittle books will be significantly accelerated.

### The NEH Initiative for Brittle Books

The centerpiece of the NEH Program is increased support for the preservation of brittle books in the humanities. NEH's goal is to support the filming of 3 million volumes within the next 20 years. It projects an average annual rate of production that will accelerate, as additional funding becomes available, to an annual rate of 175,000 volumes by 1993. (Note: This goal does not include the volumes to be filmed as part of an accelerated preservation microfilming program at the Library of Congress.)

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NEH assumes that a group of institutions will emerge over time to assume the task of meeting the program's goal. Given questions of readiness, the size of the group is expected to increase in the next five years; the number of participants is not fixed.

NEH will administer three kinds of grants to preserve brittle books: (1) a comprehensive grant to a single institution (similar to recent awards to Berkeley and Yale); (2) a grant to a consortium of institutions (similar to RLG and CIC projects); and (3) special grants to an individual institution to film a collection of national distinction.

The figures that NEH supplied to Congress were based on an estimated \$90 per volume with NEH meeting \$60 of this cost. NEH will not make its award contingent on awards from other sources.

Awards will be made for projects lasting up to three years.

There are certain operating assumptions NEH will consider in making awards of this type. These include: adherence to national standards and procedures for preservation microfilming which include the avoidance of duplicative filming; registering an intent to film and recording the availability of preservation copies in major bibliographic utilities; and archival storage of master negatives off-site. By following these guidelines, NEH seeks to ensure that every project, including those undertaken by a single institution, are in fact "cooperative" within the context of multiple preservation initiatives underway throughout North America.

Awards will be made by NEH using that agency's review process. The judgment of panelists is often supplemented by written reviews solicited from specialists who have extensive knowledge of the specific subject area dealt with in the application. The advice of panels and outside reviewers is assembled by NEH staff, who comment on the reviews, and is presented to the National Council on the Humanities, which advises the chairman about the funding of applications. Consonant with the legislation that created the NEH, only the Chairman can make the final decision about funding.

Applications submitted by December 1, 1988 will be acted upon by May 1989, and successful applicants could commence their projects in July 1989. The next deadline will be June 1, 1989 with a beginning date for projects of January 1, 1990 and will be made from funds appropriated for FY 1990.

NEH Program Guidelines for the Office of Preservation (August 1986) will be reviewed during the next winter and spring to determine what additional information or revisions may be needed given the expanded program; it is expected that revised guidelines will be issued in June 1989. In the meantime the staff of the Office of Preservation welcomes inquiries about possible projects and will offer advice and comment on draft proposals that are received four weeks before a deadline.



# OTA REPORT BRIEF

October 1988

## Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age

The government today stands at a major crossroads with respect to the future of Federal information dissemination. Technical advances are creating opportunities for productivity improvement in Federal information dissemination that OTA estimates, conservatively, at hundreds of millions of dollars per year. Technological advances have opened up many new and potentially cost-effective ways to disseminate Federal information, especially those types of information (such as bibliographic, reference, statistical, and scientific and technical) that are particularly well-suited to electronic formats. For example, an entire year's worth of the *Congressional Record* or *Federal Register*, or several Bureau of the Census statistical series on employment and demographic trends, can be placed on one compact disk that can be easily read with a low-cost reader and basic microcomputer. Press releases, weather and crop bulletins, and economic or trade indices can be disseminated immediately via electronic bulletin boards or online information systems.

OTA expects important underlying technical advances in microcomputers, printers, scanners, electronic publishing systems, optical disks, and a host of online networks to continue unabated for at least the next 3 to 5 years and 10 years or more in many cases.

On the demand side, OTA's 3- to 5-year outlook indicates that overall demand for Federal information in paper formats will decline modestly and the demand for microfiche will drop rather markedly (except for document storage and archival purposes), while the demand for electronic formats will continue to increase dramatically. The results of surveys conducted by the General Accounting Office indicate, for example, that civilian agencies disseminated electronically over 7,500 information products in fiscal year 1987, which is more than triple that of 4 years earlier.

Information is the lifeblood of many Federal Government programs and activities and is essential to the implementation of agency missions and to informed public debate. The advent of electronic dissemination has generated serious conflicts over how to maintain and strengthen public access to government information and balance the roles of the Federal Government and the private sector. Congress has enacted numer-

ous laws that emphasize the importance of broad public access to Federal information and assign various information dissemination functions to individual Federal agencies and governmentwide clearinghouses. But the existing statutory and institutional framework was established by Congress largely during the pre-electronic era, and technological advances are creating a number of problems and challenges.

- At a fundamental level, electronic technology is changing or even eliminating many distinctions between reports, publications, databases, records, and the like, in ways not anticipated by existing statutes and policies. A rapidly growing percentage of Federal information exists in an electronic form on a computerized system as part of a "seamless web" of information activities.
- Electronic technology is eroding the institutional roles of governmentwide information dissemination agencies. While many individual Federal agencies disseminate at least some of their information in electronic formats, the central governmentwide dissemination mechanisms (primarily the Superintendent of Documents sales program at the U.S. Government Printing Office, Depository Library Program administered by GPO, and National Technical Information Service) are presently limited largely to paper or paper and microfiche formats and thus disseminate a declining portion of Federal information.
- Technology has outpaced the major government-wide statutes that apply to Federal information dissemination. The Printing Act of 1895, Depository Library Act of 1962, and Freedom of Information Act of 1966 predate the era of electronic dissemination. The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 was amended in 1986 to include information dissemination within its scope, but substantive statutory guidance on electronic information dissemination *per se* is minimal.
- The advent of electronic dissemination raises new equity concerns since, to the extent electronic formats have distinct advantages (e.g., in terms of timeliness, searchability), those without electronic access are disadvantaged. In general, library, research, media, consumer, and related groups

argue that the Federal Government has a responsibility to assure equitable access to Federal information in paper and electronic formats.

- Technological advances complicate the Federal Government's relationships with the commercial information industry. While those companies that market repackaged or value-added Federal information (e.g., with additional indexing or analysis) benefit from access to electronic formats, some of these firms are concerned about possible adverse effects of government competition and oppose government dissemination of "value-added" information. This conflicts with the long-established government role in producing and disseminating value-added information products in paper format and its logical extension to electronic formats.

OTA concludes that congressional action is urgently needed to resolve Federal information dissemination issues and to set the direction of Federal activities for years to come. Congress needs to provide direction to existing agencies and institutions with respect to electronic information dissemination. Key policy alternatives are listed in the box below.

Copies of the OTA report, "Informing the Nation: Federal Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age," are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325, (202) 783-3238. The GPO stock number is 052-003-01130-1; the price is \$14.00. Copies of the report for congressional use are available by calling 4-8996. Summaries of reports are available at no charge from the Office of Technology Assessment.

### Key Policy Alternatives

#### Options for the Government Printing Office

- strengthen the GPO role in standards-setting, training, and innovation relevant to electronic publishing.
- include selected electronic information formats and products in the Superintendent of Documents sales program (while preserving the prerogatives of agencies to disseminate electronic information themselves and of private vendors to further enhance and resell electronic information).
- improve traditional GPO printing services through more competitive pricing and delivery, itemized estimating and billing practices, surveys of customer needs and problems, and revised and strengthened GPO advisory groups.
- accelerate the introduction and use of electronic formats for the *Congressional Record*, *Federal Register*, and other key governmental process information products.

#### Options for the National Technical Information Service

- decide where NTIS should be located within the Federal Government and how it should relate to other Federal agencies, including what materials agencies should submit to NTIS.
- develop and implement an electronic document system, using a range of electronic publishing technologies.
- increase the cooperation with the Superintendent of Documents in regard to indexing, marketing, and international exchange of Federal information.

#### Options for the Depository Library Program

- offer electronic formats and products for distribution to depository libraries.
- conduct pilot projects, demonstrations, and tests involving various electronic technologies, financial arrangements, and delivery mechanisms (including possible involvement of the private sector).
- consider a reorganization or restructuring of the Depository Library Program in light of both electronic options and the evolving nature of libraries and the telecommunication infrastructure.

#### Options for Technical/Management Improvement

- establish governmentwide technical standards on text markup, page/document description, optical disks, and other areas important to electronic information dissemination.
- establish governmentwide information index to major Federal information products, regardless of format.
- establish agency innovation centers to exchange learning and experience about technological innovations and user needs relevant to electronic information dissemination.
- revise the information resources management program to give information dissemination a stronger role.
- establish an electronic press release service for dissemination of time-sensitive Federal information directly to the press, via private electronic news and wire services, and to the Depository Library Program taking care that the needs of smaller, less affluent or technically sophisticated, and/or out-of-town news organizations are met.

#### Options for Statutory Change

- amend the Printing Act, Depository Library Act, and/or Paperwork Reduction Act to provide statutory direction for specific institutional and technical/management alternatives as well as to provide general philosophical guidance on electronic information dissemination.
- legislate a renewed congressional commitment to public access to Federal information in an electronic age.
- legislate a governmentwide electronic information dissemination policy, including more specific guidance on the role of the private sector, contracting out of Federal information dissemination, user charges, and provision of value-added information products.
- amend the Freedom of Information Act to bring electronic formats clearly within the statutory purview, and define the scope, fees, and procedures for FOIA requests and searches in an electronic environment.
- amend FOIA to function more broadly as an "access to information" statute rather "access to records" statute.

#### Options within the legislative branch

- establish a strategic direction for electronic dissemination of legislative branch information.
- determine how to ensure that electronic congressional information is available to the public, and how that information should be made available (by GPO, congressional offices, depository libraries, and private vendors).
- establish a coordinating mechanism of House, Senate, and support offices involved with the dissemination of congressional information, to maximize the exchange of learning, minimize potential overlap, and take advantage of opportunities for technologically enhanced access.

**ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION:  
STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS  
FOR THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION**

Friday, January 6, 1989  
2:00 - 5:30 p.m.  
Ramada Renaissance Hotel  
Washington, DC

A Forum

Sponsored by the Coalition on Government Information

4 Speakers from Congress and Non-Profit Advocacy Groups

Small group sessions  
to develop specific goals and strategies for action

Members of COGI, the Right to Know Committee of Correspondence, the American Library Association, and any others with interest and experience in government information issues are invited.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INFORMATION ABOUT REGISTRATION

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

COALITION ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION FORUM

January 6, 1989

Please fill out the form below and specify theme group interest.  
Return by December 1, 1988. Space is limited.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Institution: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Theme Group Interest (Mark 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choices):

- Access to federal archival information
- Contracting out federal libraries
- Declassification
- Depository libraries and government publishing
- Electronic access to government information
- Federal statistics
- Freedom of Information Act
- National Security classification
- Nondisclosure agreements
- Office of Management and Budget Circular A-130
- Privacy
- Science and technology policy
- Toxics Right to Know legislation
- Whistleblower issues

Return this form no later than December 1, 1988 to:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
Washington Office  
110 Maryland Ave, NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
attn: COGI Forum  
(212) 547-4440

\*\*\*\*\*Late registration available only as space permits\*\*\*\*\*

You will receive background materials and the Forum room location  
by December 31.

## ALA MIDWINTER LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOP

Saturday, January 7, 1989, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.  
Maryland Suite, Sheraton Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER  
Member, Presidential  
Transition Team

Plans of the new Administration for education and  
libraries

LSCA REAUTHORIZATION  
Pat Molholt, Rensselaer  
Polytechnic Institute

LSCA policy implications of "Library Networking:  
The Interface of Ideas and Actions," a thought-  
provoking paper prepared by Pat Molholt for the  
Office of Library Programs, Dept. of Education

ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION  
OF INFORMATION  
Prue Adler, OTA

A new report from the Office of Technology  
Assessment, "Informing the Nation: Federal  
Information Dissemination in an Electronic Age"

JOURNAL PRICE INCREASES  
Dick Dougherty, University  
of Michigan Library

How are they affecting library services? What are  
the Federal policy implications? What can be  
done?

Break-out session after speaker presentations for small group, in-depth discussions  
Resource people available to answer questions  
Break-out group reports

\*\* Plan to attend and share this announcement  
with others who may want to participate. \*\*

### PREREGISTRATION REQUIRED

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#### REGISTRATION FORM - ALA Legislative Workshop - Midwinter 1989

(Please Print)

Name/Title \_\_\_\_\_

Library/Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

ALA or other affiliation (i.e., Legislation Committee Chair, CLA)

Congressional Representative (Home)

Congressional Representative (Work)

Break-out group topic(s): \_\_\_\_\_

BY December 2, 1988, PLEASE RETURN TO: ALA Washington Office  
110 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002-5675

For further information call the ALA Washington Office at 202/547-4440.