



# ALA Washington Newsletter

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- Attachments: 1) AASL Legislative Workshop Notice and Registration Form  
2) Funding Table

## Appropriations, FY 1989

Library Programs. The beginning of fiscal year 1989 on October 1 found all appropriations in place, a rare occurrence in recent years. Funding levels for major library programs in PL 100-436, the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Bill, are shown in the table on the next page, and additional funding information is provided in a table attached to this newsletter.

LSCA Audit. PL 100-436, the FY 1989 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill, specifies that the State of Illinois is relieved of liability to repay \$14,547,769 in Library Services and Construction Act funds disallowed by federal auditors "because of a pioneering nature of the program for libraries in that State." Rep. John Porter (R-IL) said that he was convinced the Department of Education lawyers "lost sight of the big picture and became lost in the technicalia of seeking victory." In a speech on the House floor (September 9 Congressional Record, p. H7339), he continued:

The big picture is a model library system in Illinois which provides access to the public for books from numerous sources, at no benefit to

private libraries. That is and always has been considered the definition of public library services....

The legal game was to redefine network systems as nonpublic, to ignore relevant statues of limitation, and to bury the State of Illinois in a blizzard of paperwork. In the process, they scared many other States away from updating and improving their library systems through networking--networking has always been recognized by program personnel as an effective way to improve the provisions of library services to the public.

I hope that this amendment will encourage the Department to rethink their viewpoint on this matter. They need to recognize that computer networks which allow a public library to reach into a college library to find a book for a public citizen are systems which serve the public and only the public. Such activity doesn't benefit the college, it only benefits the public. It is a title I LSCA function--to improve public library services.

(Amounts in Thousands)	FY 1988 Approp.	FY 1989 Budget	1989 Hse Passed	1989 Sen Passed	'89 Initial Conference	FY 1989 Final
LSCA I	\$ 78,986	\$ -0-	\$ 85,000	\$ 78,986	\$ 81,993	\$ 81,009
LSCA II	22,595	-0-	22,595	22,595	22,595	22,324
LSCA III	18,669	-0-	20,000	18,669	19,334	19,102
LSCA VI	4,787	-0-	4,787	4,787	4,787	4,730
HEA II-B	718	-0-	718	718	718	709
HEA II-C	5,744	-0-	5,744	5,744	5,744	5,675
HEA II-D	3,590	-0-	3,800	3,590	3,695	3,651
ESEA I Ch. 2	504,131	567,500	517,430	476,000	497,700	491,728
NCLIS	718	755	750	750	750	741
NLM	58,496	60,836	64,836	60,836	64,836	64,058
MLAA	9,414	9,790	defer	9,790	9,790	9,673

NLM. The figures for the National Library of Medicine and the Medical Library Assistance Act are given in the table above. The Senate Appropriations Committee, in its report (S. Rept. 100-399), expressed its concern that NLM's outreach to rural areas was undertaken mainly through the provision of materials to health professionals through local hospital libraries. The report noted that "hospitals undergoing financial hardship, especially small rural hospitals, may be unable to commit scarce resources to maintaining their libraries." Further, it said that "health care professionals...in isolated areas, who are most likely to lack access to recent scientific and technological findings, are also least likely to have access to such libraries." The Committee requested "that the NLM develop an active outreach program to disperse this information to rural and remote health care professionals, and devise a method of notifying these professionals of the availability of up-to-date information."

NAL. House-Senate conferees on the FY '89 agriculture appropriations bill (HR 4784) agreed to \$14,268,000 for the National Agricultural Library, which would have been an increase of 8.8 percent over FY '88 and more than the Administration request of \$13,599,000. However, a last-minute error in the version which reached the President for signature (now PL 100-460) left NAL with \$13,268,000, one million dollars short of the intended amount. The Library and the Department of Agriculture are exploring ways to get the \$1 million reinstated. The permanent loss of the funds would be a disaster for NAL, according to Library officials.

NEH. The FY '89 Interior Appropriations Bill (PL 100-446) includes an \$8 million increase for the Office of Preservation at the National Endowment for the

Humanities, thanks in large measure to the leadership of Rep. Sidney Yates (D-IL) and Rep. Pat Williams (D-MT). Other details on NEH funding are shown below.

(Amounts in Thousands)	FY 1988 Approp.	FY 1989 Budget	1989 Hse Passed	1989 Sen Passed	FY 1989 Final
NEH Total	\$140,435	\$140,435	\$153,700	\$144,235	\$153,000
Humanities Projects in					
Libraries & Archives	2,900	2,100	2,900	2,800	2,800
Office of Preservation	4,500	4,495	12,500	4,495	12,500
Research Grants	16,400	16,400	16,400	16,400	16,400
Challenge Grants	16,500	16,700	16,700	16,700	16,700

Postal. Postal revenue forgone appropriations in the amount of \$436,417,000 were provided for FY '89, enough to continue free mail for the blind and the current Step 16 rates for the 4th class library and other preferred rates through September 30, 1989. HR 4775, the Treasury, Postal Service Appropriations Bill, was signed into law (PL 100-440) on September 22.

NARA and NHPRC. The FY '89 appropriation for the National Archives and Records Administration is \$121,900,000, up from \$116 million last year. Of this amount, \$4 million is earmarked for the grant programs of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The NARA operating budget will probably be close to FY '88 levels because the increased total includes some one-time funding for transfer of Reagan Administration papers to California and construction work at the Kennedy Presidential Library. NARA was also given authority to construct a new facility on a donated site at the University of Maryland. The facility, which would relieve severe overcrowding, would be lease-purchased over a period of time.

#### Deficit and Budget Developments

The Office of Management and Budget reported on October 15 that the FY 1989 deficit target of \$146 billion had been met and that a sequester or automatic across-the-board cuts would not be necessary. OMB estimated that as of October 14 the deficit would be \$145,455,000,000, \$545 million below the target level. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law stipulated that a sequestration would be automatically triggered if the FY '89 deficit exceeded the \$136 billion target by more than the \$10 billion margin-of-error built into the law.

New OMB projections indicate the deficit for FY '90 will be \$132 billion, larger than previously calculated. The G-R-H law requires reducing the deficit to \$100 billion in FY '90. A reduction of as much as \$32 billion will be extremely difficult to achieve, and indicates the constraints on President-elect George Bush, given his campaign opposition to tax increases, and the difficulties facing both the new Administration and the 101st Congress.

President Reagan's final budget, to be submitted to Congress on January 9, is expected to be the most ideologically conservative this Administration has ever developed. It is to include substantial increases in defense spending and deeper cuts in domestic programs than in previous years. The strategy, according to The Washington Post and other Washington sources, is to enable George Bush to moderate the proposals and thus appear "kinder and gentler."

#### HEA II-D - Grant Awards and Deadlines

Awards FY 1988. The initial set of awards for the new Higher Education Act title II-D College Library Technology and Cooperation program were announced by the

Department of Education at the end of September. The 46 awards (from 331 applications requesting a total of more than \$26 million) were divided among the four types of authorized grants as follows:

Grant Type	Applications	Grants Made	\$ Awarded	Average Amount
A. Networking Equipment	161	20	\$1,046,776	\$ 52,339
B. Joint-Use/Combination	74	14	1,461,420	104,387
C. Services to Institutions	15	3	71,743	23,914
D. Research & Demonstration	53	9	1,010,061	112,229

Examples of awards for each type of grant include:

A. Southern Methodist University received \$220,073 to install the NOTIS integrated library system for better internal and external access to their bibliographic data, the third largest academic library holdings in Texas.

A. Pensacola Junior College received \$17,334 to purchase the equipment necessary to access the Florida University System database of library holdings, the largest bibliographic database in the Southeast.

B. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, received \$108,417 to expand resource sharing efforts with Vanderbilt University through improved bibliographic access to collections, more efficient delivery of materials, and a program of cooperative collection development in science, technology, agriculture and medicine.

C. The Oak Ridge (Tenn.) Schools Professional Library received \$24,996 to expand services to instructors and students enrolled in five area colleges and universities by implementing optical scan technology and acquiring CD-ROM databases and hardware.

D. Ohio State University received \$117,558 to expand upon a FIPSE project to develop a prototype microcomputer program to teach and guide students in the application of information search strategies using an online public catalog and computerized and print reference sources.

Deadline. January 13, 1989, is the deadline for applications for HEA II-D grants under the FY 1989 funding of \$3,651,000 (slightly more than the \$3,590,000 in FY '88). Application packages will be mailed to all previous applicants, or can be obtained by request to Frank Stevens or Linda Loeb, Library Development Staff, Dept. of Education, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW, Rm. 402M, Washington, DC 20208-5571 (202/357-6315). See the October 28 Federal Register, p. 43758.

#### National Agricultural Library

Legislation to clarify the statutory authority for the National Agricultural Library was passed by the House by voice vote on September 26. However, no action was taken by the Senate. The provisions, originally included in HR 1435, introduced last year by Agriculture Committee Chairman E de la Garza (D-TX), were combined with other provisions in the Agricultural Research Act of 1988, introduced by Rep. de la Garza on July 14. The Committee's report on HR 5056 (H. Rept. 100-978, Part 1) indicates the NAL provisions respond to the recommendations of a 1982 blue ribbon panel which recommended that legislation relating to NAL be reviewed, consolidated, and revised to better support the Library's mission.

#### Medical Libraries

Legislation to reauthorize the Medical Library Assistance Act and authorize a Biotechnology Information Center in the National Library of Medicine was included in

an omnibus health programs extension bill (S. 2889) passed by both the Senate and the House on October 13, and signed by the President on November 4 (PL 100-607). Combining certain provisions of several earlier bills, PL 100-607 extends the current authorization level of \$14 million for MLAA for two years through FY '89 and '90. It also raises the cap on grants for basic medical library resources from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

PL 100-607 also authorizes \$8 million for FY '89 and such sums as necessary for FY '90 for a new National Center for Biotechnology Information in NLM. The Center is to support the development of improved and enhanced database services related to biotechnology. The legislative history of this provision can be found in S. 1966 (S. Rept. 100-359 and H. Rept. 100-992) and HR 4502 (H. Rept. 100-993). In appropriations action, Congress provided the full \$8 million for the Center within the NLM budget.

The legislation also provides for a waiver of title 44, United States Code, publication requirements for the National Institutes of Health (in section 116 of PL 100-607).

#### NTIS

Congress signaled its opposition to the Administration's efforts to privatize most of the functions of the National Technical Information Service when it passed the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, PL 100-418, (see September 6 ALA Washington Newsletter, p. 2). The statute contains a provision which prohibits NTIS from further contracting out except for contracts of \$250,000 or less. However, on September 26 when the House passed the reauthorization for the National Bureau of Standards (Congressional Record H8272-83), it accepted a floor amendment by Rep. Doug Walgren (D-PA) which amounts to a ban on the privatization of NTIS.

The Walgren amendment was offered to HR 5183, the text of which was then substituted for that of HR 4417, the National Bureau of Standards Authorization Act for FY 1989 (H. Rept. 100-673, Part 2). HR 5183 is titled by the new name of NBS, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The amendment, accepted by a vote of 219-116, repealed the NTIS language in PL 100-418, thus banning further privatization unless there is specific authorization by Congress. A few exceptions are permitted. NTIS can enter into contracts for the marketing and promotion of NTIS materials and for equipment to modernize, and into joint ventures as long as federal employees are not "substantially unhorsed in the process." Rep. Walgren was particularly concerned that NTIS might fall into the hands of foreign interests if it were privatized. In support of his amendment, Rep. Walgren said:

...this is a library function. Information cannot be valued only by its for-profit nature; in fact, it must be evaluated and stored and made available for those circumstances unpredictable in the future when that piece will be the key ingredient to advancing knowledge further.

The bill provides an updated charter for NTIS, but maintains it as a self-supporting clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of unclassified federal technical reports. The effort to restructure NTIS as a government corporation was dropped. NTIS bibliographic information products (including but not limited to catalogs, indexes, abstracts, and newsletters) are to be made available in a timely manner to depository libraries as part of the Depository Library Program of the Government Printing Office. One million dollars was authorized for the Japanese Technical Literature Act of 1986 (PL 99-383). Funds were authorized for NIST to

carry out its new responsibilities under the Computer Security Act of 1987 (PL 100-235). The Research Information Center (formerly the library) was designated as a governmental activity under NIST. The Research Information Center is headed by ALA President-elect Patricia Berger.

The Senate passed the amended HR 4417 on October 5 by voice vote, and indefinitely postponed action on its version of the bill, S. 2701 (S. Rept. 100-466). When the President signed HR 4417 on October 24 it became PL 100-519.

#### Depository Libraries - Patents

When Congress passed the three-year extension of the Patent and Trademark Office, HR 4972, it authorized the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to "establish reasonable fees for access by the public to automated search systems of the Patent and Trademark Office....If such fees are established, a limited amount of free access shall be made available to all users of the systems for purposes of education and training." The Commissioner may waive fees for an individual upon a showing of need or hardship, and if such waiver is in the public interest. The prohibition was maintained against charging fees to the public for the use of paper and microform collections of U.S. patents, and foreign documents, and U.S. trademark registrations arranged to permit search for and retrieval of information. The Commissioner may not impose fees for use of such collections, or for use of public patent or trademark search rooms or libraries.

During debate on the bill on October 5 (Congressional Record H9674-77), Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-WI), chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, said individuals engaged in small business endeavors or university professors will be candidates for fee waivers for use of PTO automated search systems. Kastenmeier said that the authority to charge for access to automated databases should be accompanied by a firm commitment by the PTO to comply with the requirements of OMB Circular A-130. "This compliance will avoid costly and unfair competition with the private sector." He also urged PTO to adopt the lead of the Copyright Office when it developed guidelines for its optical disk project and made a commitment not to enter copyrighted materials into LC databases without permission. Rep. Carlos Moorhead (R-CA) said Congress will permit the development of an automated search room alongside the existing paper search system. "It's important to note that the new system will not be in lieu of the existing paper search system but will be in addition to it. The public will always have the option to use the free, paper search system which is now in place."

Although the House passed HR 4972 by voice vote on October 5, when the Senate passed the bill on October 14, it amended the bill, requiring reconsideration by the House on October 20. Final action was taken by the Senate on October 21. The bill still awaits the President's signature.

#### FBI Visits to Libraries

The New York Times reported on November 11 and The Washington Post on November 15, that the FBI had set limits on its Library Awareness Program in New York, but will continue to contact librarians elsewhere when it needs information about known or suspected hostile intelligence service officers or their co-optees. In a September 14 letter to Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA), Chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, FBI Director William Sessions addressed some of the program's most debated features:

In conducting this program, the FBI will not attempt to circumvent local library management in contacts with librarians; ask for information about

people with foreign sounding names or accents; ask for reports on "suspicious" or "anomalous" behavior; or ask for circulation lists or other records of what people choose to read.

Sessions told Edwards: "Incidentally, I share your concerns about public and university libraries, and where feasible the Library Awareness Program will not focus on them." However, he said that when deemed necessary, the FBI will continue to contact certain scientific and technical libraries (including university and public libraries) in the New York City area concerning hostile intelligence service activities at libraries. In an October 14 letter to C. James Schmidt, chair of ALA's Intellectual Freedom Committee, Edwards said:

You will see from the Director's letter that the FBI intends to continue asking without a warrant for library borrower records of individuals who have been identified as hostile intelligence officers and their "co-optees." Libraries do not have to cooperate with these FBI requests. If the library is in a state with a library records confidentiality statute, that state law will govern.

When Schmidt responded to Edwards on November 2, he said:

...I am greatly disheartened that the FBI has reiterated its intention to make requests for confidential information on library patrons (identified by the FBI, solely in its discretion, as hostile agents or their co-optees). This intent demonstrates that the Bureau still does not understand, or has chosen to ignore, that however important its duties may be, they are subordinate to the First Amendment rights of patrons lawfully using a library, and to state confidentiality laws.

The FBI's willingness to set some limits on its library activities in September contrasts with its October efforts to obtain a "national security letter" exemption to the then pending Video and Library Privacy Protection Act (see October 24 ALA Washington Newsletter, pp. 2-3). The "national security letter" disclosure process requested by the FBI would have been a much less stringent standard than the court order standard of various state library confidentiality statutes, because it would have required 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.

Serving notice that Congress will consider curbs on FBI activity, Reps. Edwards and John Conyers (D-MI) introduced HR 5369 on September 23 to make it clear that the FBI must not monitor First Amendment activities of American citizens and organizations without some reason to believe that there is criminal activity involved. In his introductory remarks, Edwards expressed hope that the bill will receive consideration early in the next Congress (September 26 Congressional Record, p. H8140).

ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom has prepared a four-page summary of the Intellectual Freedom Committee meeting with FBI officials on September 9. Copies are available from OIF, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611, 312-944-6780.  
Government Information

ALA Washington Office Director Eileen D. Cooke submitted comments on October 13 to the Department of Commerce on their proposed policies on dissemination of information in electronic format (see September 6 ALA Washington Newsletter, pp. 2-3). Cooke urged that a revised draft be published in the Federal Register, observing that the

August draft should have been published in the FR since this policy may well be adopted by many agencies. She pointed out ALA's disagreement with some of the current draft's basic assumptions: over-emphasis on cost-savings versus appropriate format to meet information needs; over-emphasis on private-sector involvement; rigorous application of the OMB standards which ALA and many others have opposed. Four pages of specific comments prepared by the Government Documents Round Table were enclosed with her letter.

A November 1 letter from the Department of Commerce informed Cooke that the Department is analyzing the many comments received during the informal consultation process. The Commerce Task Force on Electronic Data Dissemination, which drafted the policy, will reconvene to consider all comments and suggested changes. It is anticipated that a revised draft will be published as a proposed policy in the FR during December 1988.

### Copyright

LC National Film Registry. PL 100-446, the FY 1989 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, includes the National Film Preservation Act of 1988. The provision, reflecting concern over the colorization of older feature films, establishes in the Library of Congress a National Film Preservation Board. (For details, see the September 6 ALA Washington Newsletter.) A small number of films would be honored for cultural, historical or aesthetic significance, archival copies would be deposited at LC, and altered versions would have to be so labeled.

The somewhat hurried and controversial provision elicited expressions of concern from some members even after undergoing considerable revision in House-Senate conference. Rep. Vic Fazio (D-CA) was concerned that without hearings, consideration by the authorizing committees, or sufficient explanatory material, congressional intent would be left to a variety of individual interpretations. Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, indicated his intention to "initiate a thoughtful and thorough examination" of the issue in the next Congress.

Record Rental. In end-of-session action, Congress approved an extension for eight years of the provisions of the Record Rental Amendment of 1984. S. 2201 was signed into law on November 5 (now PL 100-617). The final version represented a compromise between the original Senate bill making the Record Rental Amendment permanent, and the House-passed HR 4310 which extended it only five years. The new law continues the prohibition against the commercial rental, lease or lending of audio recordings without the copyright owner's permission. Also extended is an exemption for noncommercial rental, lease or lending by nonprofit libraries or nonprofit educational institutions.

Berne Convention. After lengthy consideration in the 100th Congress, the United States has joined the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, a 102-year-old international agreement to promote improved copyright standards. Legislation to implement the Berne Convention was given final congressional approval on October 12 and signed into law on October 31 (HR 4262, now PL 100-658). Long-standing differences between Berne Convention standards and U.S. law were reduced by the passage of the 1976 Copyright Act and the expiration of the manufacturing clause. Other factors adding some urgency were U.S. trade deficits and growing foreign copyright piracy. Membership in Berne will allow the U.S. to establish multilateral copyright relations with 24 additional countries.

Differences between HR 4262 as passed by the House in May, and S. 1301 as developed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, centered on formalities, particularly

the requirements for registration and recordation as prerequisites to lawsuits. The House bill left these requirements intact; the Senate bill eliminated both as formalities prohibited by Berne. The Senate bill could have had a major impact on Library of Congress collections, since the Library depends heavily on copyright deposit copies. The Senate fashioned a compromise amendment to which the House agreed, creating a two-tier solution to the registration issue. Registration of copyright is continued as a prerequisite to suit by U.S. authors. However, foreign origin works are excepted from this requirement. Recordation of copyright transfers and other documents is no longer required as a precondition to suit, but is encouraged.

The mandatory notice of copyright requirement is eliminated and replaced with an incentive for voluntary notice. The joint House-Senate explanatory statement on the compromise amendment (October 12 Congressional Record, pp. H10095-97) states that "the presence of voluntary notice affects only the ability of the defendant to seek mitigation of damages and not the ability of a library, archives, or public broadcasting defendant to seek remission of damages under a reasonable belief that 'fair use' is present."

The concluding step in U.S. adherence to the Berne Convention was taken on October 20 when the Senate ratified the treaty document (Treaty Doc. 99-27).

#### School Improvement Act Regulations

Chapter 1, Part A. The Department of Education has issued proposed regulations to implement the School Improvement Act (PL 100-297) amendments to the aid to disadvantaged students program. Changes include targeting funds in areas and on children whose needs are the greatest, emphasizing accountability and program effectiveness, requiring strong parental involvement efforts, and adding training of librarians and acquisition of books and school library resources as eligible uses of funds. In addition, the local educational agency (LEA) application describing a program must provide assurance that the program is designed and implemented in consultation with librarians, if appropriate, and the LEA's annual assessment must determine the library resource needs of participating children. Schools with 75 percent or more enrollment of low-income children may use their grants for schoolwide projects planned with the involvement of teachers, librarians, and others, who must be provided appropriate training to enable them to carry out the plan. Comments are due by December 20. See the October 21 Federal Register, pp. 41466-92. Further information: James Ogura, 202/732-4701.

Even Start. Proposed regulations have been issued to govern this program, which grants funds to local educational agencies for projects to help parents become full partners in the education of their children, to assist children in reaching their full potential as learners, and to provide literacy training for their parents. Selection criteria for making awards include the degree of cooperation and coordination with other relevant service providers such as programs funded under Chapter 2 and volunteer literacy programs. Comments are due by December 17. See the October 25 Federal Register, pp. 43178-83. Further information: Thomas Fagan, 202/732-4682.

Fund for the Improvement and Reform of Schools and Teaching (FIRST). The Department of Education has issued proposed regulations establishing two discretionary grant programs under FIRST. The Schools and Teachers Program authorizes a variety of activities involving teachers, students, and other educational personnel, and directed to improving the performance of and educational opportunities for students and teachers. State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education,

and private nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply. The Family-School Partnership Program provides local educational agencies eligible for Chapter 1 funding with grants to increase the participation of families in the improvement of their children's education. Activities may include training for teachers and other educational personnel. Comments are due by December 19. See the November 3 Federal Register, pp. 44578-83. Further information: Daniel Schecter, 202/732-3566.

Magnet Schools. A proposed rulemaking has been issued to amend the regulations for this program, which provides funds for the acquisition of books, materials, and equipment, among other eligible uses, in magnet schools which are part of an approved desegregation plan. The amendments include the requirement that greater parental decisionmaking and involvement must be encouraged and that special consideration be given to collaborative efforts with institutions of higher education and community-based organizations. Comments are due by December 29. See the November 14 Federal Register, pp. 45874-76. Further information: Annie Mack, 202/732-4358.

#### Grant Programs and Regulations

Captioned Films Loan Service. The Department of Education, based on the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986, has issued final amendments to its regulations for the Captioned Films Loan Service for the Deaf Program and the Educational Media Loan Service for the Handicapped Program (see the October 19 Federal Register, pp. 41084-85). The new regulations clarify that the purposes of these programs include addressing the problems of illiteracy among deaf individuals and individuals with handicaps. The Handicapped Act Amendments also provide that public libraries are optional distribution centers for captioned film and educational media, but this did not require any changes in the regulations. Further information: Joseph Clair, 202/732-4503.

OMB Grants Management Circular. The Office of Management and Budget has issued a proposed circular combining and superceding its current circulars covering grants and cooperative agreements with state and local governments (Circular A-102) and with institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations (Circular A-110). The differences between these two circulars are few and largely insignificant; the proposed revision is virtually identical to the current Circular A-102, with some expanded guidance to cover grants to the institutions formerly addressed under Circular A-110. The proposed circular also contains guidance on grants to commercial organizations and special provisions for research. Comments are due by January 3. See the November 4 Federal Register, pp. 44710-14. Further information: Jonathan Breul, 202/395-3050.

Uniform Rule Under New OMB Grants Management Circular. Federal grant-making agencies have published a proposed common rule prescribing the government-wide fiscal and administrative conditions governing grants to both governmental and nongovernmental organizations. The proposal amends the March 11, 1988 common rule implementing OMB Circular A-102, which covers grants to state and local governments. Agencies issuing the common rule include the Department of Education, the National Archives and Records Administration, and the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities. Comments are due by January 3. See the November 4 Federal Register, pp. 44716-812. (Agency-specific amendments for the Dept. of Education begin on p. 44736). Further information: Gary Houseknecht, 202/245-7565.

Student Community Service Projects, ACTION, notice of availability of funds. Deadline February 3. See the November 7 Federal Register, pp. 44927-31. These projects are intended to provide students with community service experience while

addressing poverty-related problems. Further information: ACTION State Offices listed in the FR notice.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Program; Postsecondary Education Programs for Handicapped Persons, Department of Education, notice and application package. Deadlines: January 12 (Early Ed.) and January 13 (Postsec. Ed.). See the November 10 Federal Register, pp. 45684-704. The Early Ed. Program assists state and local entities in expanding and improving services to children with handicaps. The Postsec. Ed. Program targets projects that improve the vocational outcomes for youths and adults who have completed or left secondary school programs. Further information: Susan Fowler, 202/732-1068 (Early Ed.); Joseph Clair, 202/732-4503 (Early and Postsec. Ed.).

Audits. OMB has issued a proposed circular A-133, "Audits of Institutions of Higher Education and Other Nonprofit Organizations", superceding Attachment F, subparagraph 2h, of Circular A-110. The proposal would require an annual independent audit of nonprofit institutions receiving \$100,000 or more a year in federal funds. Comments are due 60 days from the date of the notice. See the November 10 Federal Register, pp. 45744-48. Further information: Palmer Marcantonio, 202/395-3993.

!!!!!! MIDWINTER ALERT !!!!!

ALA Midwinter Meeting  
January 7-12, 1989  
Washington, D. C.

COGI Forum  
Friday, January 6  
2 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

"Access to Government Information: Strategies and Actions for the Next Administration." Ramada Renaissance Hotel. (See notice and registration form on Oct. 24 ALA Washington Newsletter.)

Legislation Committee  
Legislative Workshop  
Saturday, January 7  
9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Speaker from presidential transition team, also LSCA and networking issues, electronic dissemination of government information, and journal price increases. Sheraton Hotel. (See notice and registration form on Oct. 24 ALA Washington Newsletter.)

Legislation Committee  
Information Update  
Saturday, January 7  
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Speakers include Education Department's Anne Mathews, NCLIS' Susan Martin, OTA's Prudence Adler, and others on legislative and regulatory issues. Location not yet known.

AASL Legislative Workshop  
Sunday, January 8  
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Cosponsored by ALA Legislation Committee and aimed at AASL affiliates. Plans for '89 Year of the Young Reader, involvement in federal Chapter 1 and 2 programs, lobbying skills. (See notice and registration form on this issue of the ALA Washington Newsletter.)

FISCAL YEAR 1989 APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY AND RELATED PROGRAMS

(Figures in thousands)	FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1989
LIBRARY PROGRAMS	Approp.	Budget	House	Senate	Approp.
<b>Elementary and Secondary Education Act I</b>					
Chapter 2 (incl. school libraries)	\$ 504,131	\$ 567,500 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 517,430	\$ 476,000	\$ 491,728
GPO Superintendent of Documents	24,662	26,800	25,155	25,155	25,155
Higher Education Act	10,052	-0- <sup>2</sup>	10,262	10,052	10,079
Title II-A, College Libraries	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
II-B, Training and Research	718	-0-	718	718	709
II-C, Research Libraries	5,744	-0-	5,744	5,744	5,675
II-D, Technology	3,590	-0-	3,800	3,590	3,651
Library of Congress	247,971	274,198	256,883	257,278	257,278
Library Services & Construction Act	125,037	-0- <sup>2</sup>	132,382	125,037	127,165
Title I, Public Library Services	78,986	-0-	85,000	78,986	81,009
II, Public Library Construction	22,595	-0-	22,595	22,595	22,324
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	18,669	-0-	20,000	18,669	19,102
IV, Indian Library Services	(funded at 2% of appropriations for LSCA I, II & III)				
V, Foreign Language Materials	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
VI, Library Literacy Programs	4,787	-0-	4,787	4,787	4,730
Medical Library Assistance Act	9,414	9,790	defer	9,790	9,673
National Agricultural Library	12,194	13,599	13,446	14,682	13,268 <sup>3</sup>
National Commission on Ls. and Inf. Science	718	755	750	750	741
National Library of Medicine	58,496	60,836	64,836	60,836	64,058
<b>LIBRARY RELATED PROGRAMS</b>					
Adult Education Act	134,036	150,000	166,754	167,180	162,210
Bilingual, Immigrant, Refugee Education	191,751	200,504	201,782	197,009	199,791
ESEA Ch. 1 (Disadvantaged Students)	4,327,927	4,566,084	4,663,719	4,589,800	4,570,246
Educ. of Handicapped Children (state grants)	1,431,737	1,474,239	1,478,539	1,508,200	1,475,449
Educational Research	46,573	51,531	50,343	44,960	47,079
HEA title III, Developing Institutions	152,370	136,978	180,000	169,978	174,577
IV-C, College Work Study	588,249	600,014	635,000	600,014	610,097
VI, International Education	25,419	25,419	25,419	25,419	25,114
National Archives and Records Administration	112,000	117,862	121,962	113,862	117,900
National Center for Education Statistics	20,953	32,869 <sup>1</sup>	33,169	29,500	31,122
National Endowment for the Arts	167,731	167,731	169,000	168,631	169,090
National Endowment for the Humanities	140,435	140,435	153,700	144,235	153,000
National Historical Publs. and Records Comm.	4,000	-0-	4,000	4,000	4,000
Postal revenue forgone subsidy	517,001	19,023 <sup>4</sup>	436,417	436,417	436,417
Postsecondary Education Improvement Fund	11,645	13,645	13,645	11,645	11,856
Science and Math Education	119,675	119,675	119,675	139,000	137,332
Star Schools	19,148	-0-	19,148	10,000	14,399
VISTA Literacy Corps	2,872	-0-	2,872	2,872	2,838
Women's Educational Equity	3,351	-0-	3,351	2,620	2,985

<sup>1</sup>Request revised following enactment of School Improvement Act. <sup>2</sup>Administration proposed \$76 million Library Improvement Act to replace LSCA and HEA II. <sup>3</sup>Congress approved \$14,268,000, but by error, the amount signed into law was \$13,268,000. <sup>4</sup>Free mail for blind and overseas voters only.