

**a
word
to
the
wise**

**National
Library
Week**

**April 18-24,
1982**

library

**American
Library
Association**

LEGISLATIVE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Tuesday, April 20
of National Library Week
April 18-24, 1982

Sponsors: American Library Association, District of Columbia Library Association, participating state library/media associations, and other contributing organizations.

SCHEDULE

Morning Briefing: 8:00 to 9:20 a.m., Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2168 (Gold Room), first floor. Coffee, doughnuts, information folders, last minute instructions, briefing on status of library-related legislation. 8:30 a.m., briefing by Eileen D. Cooke, Director, ALA Washington Office.

Congressional Office Visits: 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., or according to your previously set appointments. Consult the Capitol Hill map and the directory of Congressional office and telephone numbers in your folder.

Appropriations Hearing on National Commission on Libraries and Information Science: 2:30 p.m., Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2358, third floor.

Wrap-up Session: 3:30 to 4:30 p.m., Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2168 (Gold Room), first floor. Closing comments by Jack Jennings, Counsel, Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education, and Associate General Counsel to the Committee on Education and Labor. Any remaining time will permit informal reports and discussion of events earlier in the day.

Congressional Reception: 5:00 to 7:00 p.m., Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2175. Dress informal. A photographer will be available if you wish to have pictures taken with your Senator or Representative for your local press.

LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS

There are full cafeterias as well as lunch counters and snack bars with limited seating in the Capitol and Congressional office buildings. Check with the guards for specific locations. They can be crowded and are restricted at certain times to employees only. Early hours are often best. The main cafeterias on the Hill are listed below with the hours they are open to the public:

Capitol Coffee Shop (Basement)	: before 11:15 and after 1:15
Dirksen	: 11:00 - 12:00 and 1:30 - 3:00
Library of Congress (Madison Bldg.)	: 8:30 - 3:30
Longworth	: before 11:45 and after 1:10
Rayburn	: before 11:45 and after 1:15
Supreme Court	: 11:30 - 11:50; 12:30 - 1:00; and 1:15 - 2:00.
Russell Coffee Shop	: After 2:00

Other restaurants: Take Independence Avenue, S.E. past the Library of Congress and in the first few blocks of Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E. you will find a variety of sandwich shops and luncheon restaurants.

SPONSORS

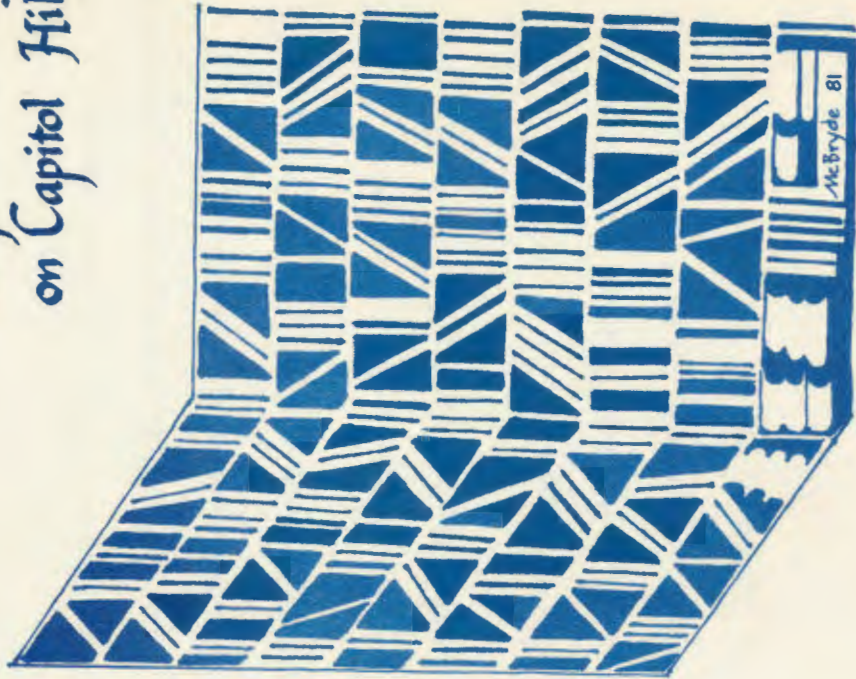
LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY 1982

Library and Related Associations and Institutions

American Association of Law Libraries
American Library Association
American Theological Library Association
Art Libraries Society of North America
Association for Indiana Media Educators
Association of American Library Schools
Association of Research Libraries
Bibliographic Center for Research
California Library Association
Catholic University School of Library
and Information Science
Connecticut Library Association
Council on Library/Media Tech. Assistants
Delaware Library Association
District of Columbia Library Association
Educational Film Library Association
Florida Library Association
Georgia Council of Public Libraries
Georgia Library Association
Hawaii Library Association
Idaho Library Association
Indiana Library Association
Iowa Library Association
Maine Library Association
Maryland Library Association
Massachusetts Assn. for Educational Media
Massachusetts Library Association

Medical Library Association
Michigan Library Association
Minnesota Library Association
Mississippi Library Association
Missouri Library Association
New Jersey Library Association
New Mexico Library Association
New York Library Association
North Carolina Central University
School of Library Service
North Carolina Library Association
North Dakota Library Association
Ohio Library Association
Oklahoma Library Association
Oregon Library Association
Pennsylvania Library Association
Rhode Island Library Association
South Carolina Library Association
Special Libraries Association
Tennessee Library Association
Texas Library Association
Urban Libraries Council
Vermont Library Association
Virginia Library Association
Wisconsin Library Association
Wyoming Library Association
Young Adult Services Division, ALA

*Legislative Day
on Capitol Hill*



The Nation's Library Community
requests the pleasure of your company
at a reception to celebrate
National Library Week

on Tuesday, April 20, 1982 from 5-7 p.m.
Rayburn Office Building, room 2135

please reply to
The American Library Association
Washington office 517-4440
by Tuesday, April 13, 1982

SPONSORS LIBRARY LEGISLATIVE DAY 1982

Commercial And Industrial Organizations

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National Audio-Visual Association, Inc.
Online Computer Library Center (OCLC)
Scarecrow Press, Inc.
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WAYS TO COMMUNICATE WITH LEGISLATORS



PERSONAL VISITS. Face to face discussion is the most effective means of communication, and essential to the establishment of a solid working relationship if you do not already know each other. A meeting is more easily arranged early in a session, before pressures build up.

All legislators have one or more district offices. Visits there will often be more convenient for you than in Washington. Members of Congress return periodically (check with the district office), during Congressional recesses, and between sessions.

Constituents are always welcome in Washington. Be sure you have a firm appointment. Use the district office to make local or capitol appointments. (Get to know district staffs: secretaries and administrative assistants. Close working relationships will pay off in many ways.)

Take along others -- library director, trustee, friend, representative of a community organization, citizen activist. Keep the delegation small enough for an easy exchange of viewpoints with the legislator. Leave your card and any written information you may have prepared. Follow up with a letter of appreciation for the time given to you, and include any additional information suggested by the visit.



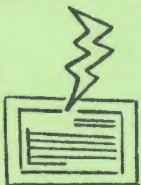
TELEPHONE CALLS. Once you have made the acquaintance of your representative, telephone calls are appropriate and easy. Make them sparingly to the legislator, whose time is heavily occupied. (Regular contact with staff is possible and desirable.)

Telephone to ask support before a hearing or floor vote; to ask for help with legislative colleagues; to convey urgent local concern. Judge how far to push by the reaction. Remember that it is more difficult for a legislator to temporize in a conversation than by letter.



LETTERS, LETTERS, LETTERS. These are the chief fuel which powers any legislative vehicle. They are read. They elicit responses. They represent votes. (Each letter writer is deemed to represent several like-minded if less highly motivated constituents.)

Letters may be formal or informal, typewritten or handwritten. They should be composed by you, giving your reasons for your position (and giving the legislator reasons to support it). If you are asking support for a particular bill, cite it by number and author, and give its title or subject matter.



TELEGRAMS & MAILGRAMS. These are fast, easy ways to communicate with legislators when the need for action is critical: just prior to a committee or floor vote. Use Western Union's nationwide toll-free telephone number: 257-2211. Various low rates are available:

Personal Opinion Telegram. 15 word limit. To Washington, \$3.50.*

Mailgrams. 50 word limit. To Washington, \$3.50.

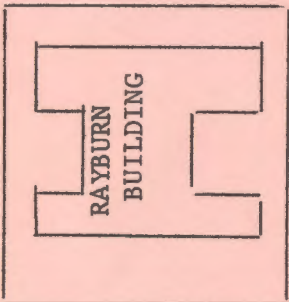
Night Letters. 50 word limit. To Washington, \$5.50.*

* Costs even less to state capitols.

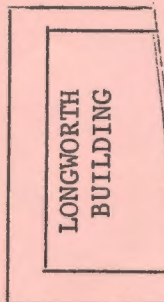
FIVE BASIC RULES FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

1. Be Brief. A legislator's time is limited. So is yours.
2. Be Appreciative. Acknowledge past support, and convey thanks for current action.
3. Be Specific. Refer to local library and district needs.
4. Be Informative. Give reasons why a measure should be supported.
5. Be Courteous. Ask; do not demand or threaten. Be positive but polite.

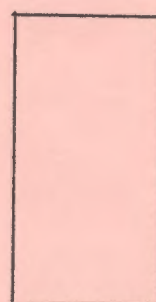
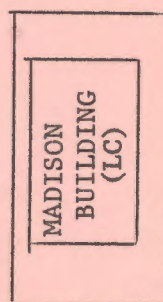
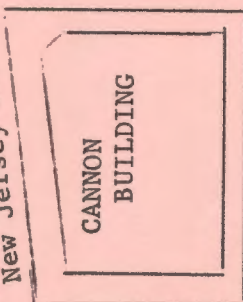
H O U S E O F F I C E B U I L D I N G S



S. Capitol



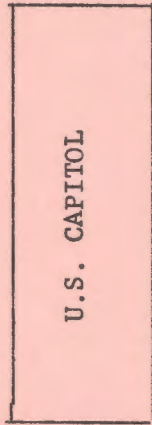
New Jersey Ave.



Independence Avenue

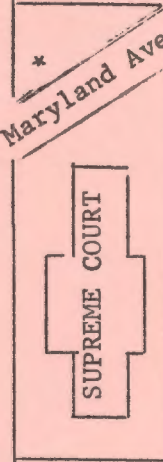
KEY TO REPRESENTATIVES' OFFICES

Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon Building....Four digits beginning with one are in the Longworth Building....Four digits beginning with two are in the Rayburn Building.

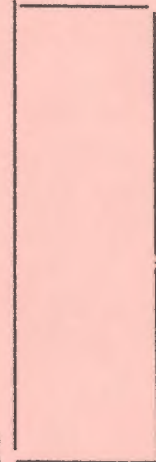


ALA Office *
110 Maryland N.E.
phone...547-4440

FIRST STREET



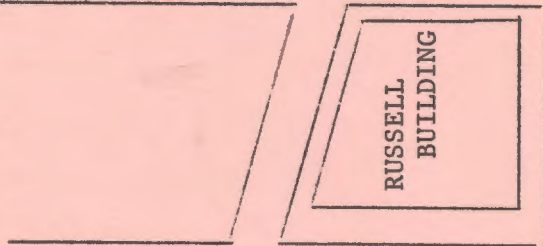
SECOND STREET



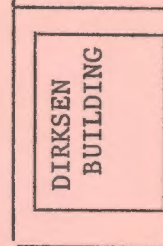
* Maryland Ave.

KEY TO SENATORS' OFFICES

Room numbers with three digits are in the Russell Building.... Four digits are in the Dirksen Building.



Constitution Avenue



S E N A T E O F F I C E B U I L D I N G S

(Room numbers with 3 digits are in the Russell Building
and 4 digits are in the Dirksen Building)

THE SENATE

NAME	Tele- phone 224-	Room No.	NAME	Tele- phone 224-	Room No.
Vice Pres. Bush, George (R-TX)	2424	2203	Jackson, Henry M. (D-WA)	3441	137
Abdnor, James (R-SD)	2321	4327	Jepsen, Roger W. (R-IA)	3254	110
Andrews, Mark (R-ND)	2043	417	Johnston, J. Bennett (D-LA) . . .	5824	421
Armstrong, William L. (R-CO) . . .	5941	1321	Kassenbaum, Nancy Landon (R-KS)	4774	304
Baker, Howard H., Jr. (R-TN) . . .	4944	4123	Kasten, Bob (R-WI)	5323	328
Baucus, Max (D-MT)	2651	1107	Kennedy, Edward M. (D-MA) . . .	4543	109
Bentsen, Lloyd (D-TX)	5922	240	Laxalt, Paul (R-NV)	3542	315
Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (D-DE) . . .	5042	456	Leahy, Patrick J. (D-VT)	4242	427
Boren, David L. (D-OK)	4721	440	Levin, Carl (D-MI)	6221	140
Boschwitz, Rudy (R-MN)	5641	2317	Long, Russell B. (D-LA)	4623	217
Bradley, Bill (D-NJ)	3224	2107	Lugar, Richard G. (R-IN)	4814	1113
Bumpers, Dale (D-AR)	4843	3229	Mathias, Charles McC., Jr. (R-MD)	4654	358
Burdick, Quentin N. (D-ND)	2551	451	Matsunaga, Spark M. (D-HI) . . .	6361	5121
Byrd, Harry F., Jr. (R-VA)	4024	245	Mattingly, Mack (R-GA)	3643	6241
Byrd, Robert C. (D-WV)	3954	133	McClure, James A. (R-ID)	2752	3121
Cannon, Howard W. (D-NV)	6244	259	Melcher, John (D-MT)	2644	253
Chafee, John H. (R-RI)	2921	5229	Metzenbaum, Howard M. (D-OH) . .	2315	347
Chiles, Lawton (D-FL)	5274	437	Mitchell, George J. (D-ME)	5344	344
Cochran, Thad (R-MS)	5054	321	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (D-NY)	4451	442
Cohen, William S. (R-ME)	2523	1251	Murkowski, Frank H. (R-AK) . . .	6665	2104
Cranston, Alan (D-CA)	3553	229	Nickles, Don (R-OK)	5754	6327
D'Amato, Alfonse M. (R-NY)	6542	432	Nunn, Sam (D-GA)	3521	3241
Danforth, John C. (R-MO)	6154	460	Packwood, Bob (R-OR)	5244	145
DeConcini, Dennis (D-AZ)	4521	3230	Pell, Claiborne (D-RI)	4642	325
Denton, Jeremiah (R-AL)	5744	5327	Percy, Charles H. (R-IL)	2152	4321
Dixon, Alan J. (D-IL)	2854	4203	Pressler, Larry (R-SD)	5842	411
Dodd, Christopher J. (D-CT)	2823	404	Proxmire, William (D-WI)	5653	5241
Dole, Robert (R-KS)	6521	2213	Pryor, David (D-AR)	2353	248
Domenici, Pete V. (R-NM)	6621	4239	Quayle, Dan (R-IN)	5623	254
Durenberger, David (R-MN)	3244	353	Randolph, Jennings (D-WV)	6472	3203
Eagleton, Thomas F. (D-MO)	5721	1209	Riegle, Donald W., Jr. (D-MI) . . .	4822	1207
East, John P. (R-NC)	3154	5107	Roth, William V., Jr. (R-DE) . . .	2441	3215
Exon, J. James (D-NE)	4224	3313	Rudman, Warren (R-NH)	3324	4104
Ford, Wendell H. (D-KY)	4343	363	Sarbanes, Paul S. (D-MD)	4524	2327
Garn, Jake (R-UT)	5444	5207	Sasser, Jim (D-TN)	3344	260
Glenn, John (D-OH)	3353	2235	Schmitt, Harrison "Jack" (R-NM)	5521	5313
Goldwater, Barry (R-AZ)	2235	337	Simpson, Alan K. (R-WY)	3424	4107
Gorton, Slade (R-WA)	2621	3327	Specter, Arlen (R-PA)	4254	342
Grassley, Charles E. (R-IA)	3744	232	Stafford, Robert T. (R-VT)	5141	5219
Hart, Gary (D-CO)	5852	221	Stennis, John C. (D-MS)	6253	205
Hatch, Orrin G. (R-UT)	5251	125	Stevens, Ted (R-AK)	3004	127
Hatfield, Mark O. (R-OR)	3753	463	Symms, Steven D. (R-ID)	6142	452
Hawkins, Paula (R-FL)	3041	1327	Thurmond, Strom (R-SC)	5972	209
Hayakawa, S.I. (Sam) (R-CA)	3841	6217	Tower, John (R-TX)	2934	142
Heflin, Howell (D-AL)	4124	3107	Tsongas, Paul E. (D-MA)	2742	362
Heinz, John (R-PA)	6324	443	Wallop, Malcolm (R-WY)	6441	204
Helms, Jesse (R-NC)	6342	4213	Warner, John W. (R-VA)	2023	405
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1982 Congressional Recess Calendar*

1982	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
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SEPTEMBER																																	
OCTOBER																																	
NOVEMBER																																	
DECEMBER																																	

Key Dates: FY83 Budget Cycle

- March 15 Committees submit reports to Budget Committees.
- April 1 Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.
- *April 15 Budget Committees report 1st Concurrent resolution on the FY83 budget to their Houses.
- *May 15 Committees report bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority. Congress adopts first concurrent resolution on the FY83 budget.
- *Sept. 13 Congress completes action on bills providing new budget and spending authority.
- *Sept. 15 Congress completes action on second required concurrent resolution on the FY83 budget.
- *Sept. 25 Congress completes action on reconciliation bill or resolutions, or both, implementing second required concurrent resolution.
- October 1 Fiscal Year 1983 begins.

*Indicates deadline; action may occur prior to this date.

NOTE:

Work on the FY84 budget begins in the Spring of 1982. This summer the President will establish general guidelines and agencies will prepare their budget proposals. In the Fall of 1982, OMB examiners will review the agency FY84 budget proposals and the OMB Director will submit his budget recommendations to the President. During the months of December, 1982, and January, 1983, the President will make his final adjustments to the FY84 budget, which must be submitted to the 98th Congress 15 days after the new Congress meets.

- ☐ — Weekends
- H — House recess
- S — Senate recess

- Ⓐ 2nd session of 97th Congress convened
- Ⓑ Adjournment target
- Ⓒ National mid-term elections

*Dates are tentative and subject to change. Contact your Washington Post corporate sales representative for up-to-date information.
 Charles Hollingsworth 334-7634
 Patricia Haegele 334-6409
 Julie Gersuk 334-7781
 Bob Rawls 334-6171

1982 Federal Government Holidays

January 1	New Year's Day
February 15	Washington's Birthday
May 31	Memorial Day
July 5	Independence Day
September 6	Labor Day
October 11	Columbus Day
November 11	Veterans Day
November 25	Thanksgiving
December 24	Christmas

**STATUS OF LIBRARY-RELATED LEGISLATION ACTIVE THIS MONTH
(to supplement material in folders)**

As of April 15, 1982	Senate	House
<p><u>Labor - HHS - EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1982</u> Without changing any of the funding levels, Congress approved and the President signed on March 31 a continuing resolution extending funding for library and education programs through September 30, the end of the 1982 fiscal year. President Reagan has proposed a rescission of funds appropriated for LSCA I and III, HEA II-A and C, and for the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act, Chapter 2 state block grant. If Congress does not approve the rescission within 45 working days, the funds must be released. That period is expected to expire about April 22.</p>	<p>H.J.Res. 409 now PL 97-161</p>	
<p><u>LABOR - HHS - EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1983</u> LSCA I and III, and HEA II-A, B, and C are the major library grant programs the Reagan Administration proposes to terminate.</p>	<p>Hearings underway</p>	<p>Hearings underway</p>
<p><u>NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1983</u> The Administration recommendation for FY 1983 for this small but cost-effective independent agency is zero. ALA strongly supports provision of the full authorization level of \$750,000 for FY 1983 for NCLIS.</p>	<p>Hearing concluded</p>	<p>Hearing 2:30 p.m., Apr. 20 in 2358 Rayburn</p>
<p><u>MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ACT</u> Bills extending MLAA for three years have been introduced by Representative Waxman (D-CA), Chair, Health & the Environment Subcommittee of House Energy & Commerce Committee, and by Senator Hatch, Chair, Labor & Human Resources Committee. Neither bill includes the "full cost recovery" amendment proposed by Sen. Hatch to last year's reauthorization bill, S. 800.</p>	<p>S. 2311 Hearing concluded</p> <p>Mark-up 4/20 9:30 a.m. 4232 Dirksen</p>	<p>HR 5919</p>
<p><u>ARTIST'S TAX EQUITY AND DONATION ACT</u> On March 17, Senator Baucus (D-MT) introduced a revised bill (S. 2225) to restore a full fair market value tax deduction for donations of literary, musical or artistic compositions by their creators to charitable institutions such as libraries. Papers of public officials would not be eligible. Similar bills are pending in the House.</p>	<p>S. 2225 Baucus Moynihan Leahy Kasten Lugar Symms</p>	<p>HR 148 Brodhead HR 444 Richmond HR 2823 Downey HR 2835 Green</p>

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Common Carriers. Representative Wirth's (D-CO) bill, HR 5158, was approved unanimously March 25 by the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance. Despite AT&T opposition, mark-up of the bill by the full House Energy and Commerce Committee is scheduled for early May.

Full Committee Mark-up scheduled for early May

Cable TV. A comprehensive cable bill (S. 2172) was introduced on March 4 by Senator Goldwater (R-AZ) which would give the FCC exclusive jurisdiction over cable, but would allow states to regulate rates for public access channels and basic service and in other areas where not inconsistent with FCC authority.

Subcommittee hearings scheduled April 26-28

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The 16 percent cut imposed on NARS by the FY 1982 continuing resolution (PL 97-161), amounts to about a 30 percent cut in programs and salaries. The FY 1983 budget request is \$85 million; FY 1982 appropriation is \$73.65 million. No funds have been requested for the grant program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for FY 1983. NHPRC grant programs need reauthorization but no bills are pending.

FY 1982 oversight hearings concluded

POSTAL RATES AND SUBSIDIES

FY 1983 budget proposes to cut revenue foregone appropriations to Postal Service to \$500 million; if passed, phasing of the library rate would end and the 4th class library rate (1st lb.) would jump from current 32¢ to 43¢ October 1. Free matter for the blind seems safe.

Hearings underway

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

FY 1983 budget request is \$96 million, a 27 percent cut from 1982. Representative Yates (D-IL), Chair of the House Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies and Senator McClure (R-ID), Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies will hold hearings soon.

Hearings planned soon

Hearings scheduled April 29

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

\$223.76 million requested for FY 1983. Outlook uncertain.

Hearings not yet scheduled

Hearings concluded

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Budget

97th Congress, 2nd Session

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Jim Mattox, Texas
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Richard A. Gephardt, Missouri
Bill Nelson, Florida
Les Aspin, Wisconsin
W.G. Hefner, North Carolina
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Albert Lee Smith, Jr., Alabama
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U. S. SENATE

Committee on Budget

97th Congress, 2nd Session

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U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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97th Congress, 2nd Session

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Mickey Edwards, Oklahoma
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S. William Green, New York
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Jerry Lewis, California
Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., S.C.
John Edward Porter, Illinois

American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

(See over for Appropriations
Subcommittees on Labor-HHS-
Education, Legislative, and
Treasury-Postal Service -
General Government.)

Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee

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U. S. SENATE

Committee on Appropriations

97th Congress, 2nd Session

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American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

(See over for Appropriations
Subcommittees on Labor, Health
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Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia
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Lawton Chiles, Florida
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Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee

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U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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97th Congress, 2nd Session

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Eugene Johnston, North Carolina
Lawrence J. DeNardis, Connecticut
Larry Craig, Idaho
Wendell Bailey, Missouri

* Ex Officio

American Library Association
Washington Office
February 1982

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

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Labor and Human Resources

97th Congress, 2nd Session

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Don Nickles, Oklahoma
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Jeremiah Denton, Alabama
John P. East, North Carolina

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Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
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Education Subcommittee

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DEMOCRATS

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island
Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia
Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri

* Ex Officio

LEGISLATIVE DAY IN WASHINGTON - APRIL 20, 1982
(A separate form should be filled out by each participant.)

REPORT ON CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE VISITS

Your name _____ Your state _____
Your title _____ Phone number _____
Address _____

Names of legislators visited and primary contact in each office (the person you spent the most time with):

1. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____
2. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____
3. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____
4. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____
5. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____
6. Legislator _____ Contact & title _____

Use the phrases below which best characterize the nature of each of your visits. Circle the number of each legislator (listed above) as it applies to the various descriptions.

Legislator #

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | legislator seemed knowledgeable about library legislation |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | staff seemed knowledgeable about library legislation |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | mostly pleasant formalities |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | some substantive discussion with staff |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | some substantive discussion with legislator |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | renewing old acquaintance with staff |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | getting acquainted with staff for first time |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | renewing old acquaintance with legislator |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | getting to know legislator for first time |
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | other (describe) _____ |

EVALUATION - LEGISLATIVE DAY ACTIVITIES

7. Were you well prepared for today's meetings?

Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___

8. Were the other members of your group well prepared for today's meetings?

Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___

(over)

9. How could participant preparation be better facilitated?
10. Fill in the blank: "If I come next year, I'll know that I should _____
_____."
11. Was Legislative Day useful to you? Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___
12. Did the morning briefing present helpful information?
Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___
13. Was the afternoon wrap-up session valuable?
Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___
14. Did the packet of materials present helpful information?
Yes ___ No ___ Partially ___
15. What was the most valuable part of the Legislative Day for you?
16. What was the least valuable part of Legislative Day for you?
17. In future Legislative Days, what areas would you like to see added or changed?
18. Other comments, criticisms and/or suggestions?
19. Do you have any relevant information about a Member of Congress which can be useful to the ALA Washington Office? For example: Member is a (a) trustee of a local college or university, (b) a library board member, past or present, (c) related to a practicing librarian, (d) "graduate" of the public library, etc.
20. Do you have any such information on congressional staff people?

Please leave this form with the ALA Washington Office staff or Legislative Day volunteers or mail it to the ALA Washington Office, 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Box 54, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Thanks.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

PRELIMINARY PHASE	FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION PHASE	APPROPRIATIONS PHASE	SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION PHASE
<p>Executive departments & agencies recommend budget to OMB; OMB recommends to President. <u>Timing:</u> During the six months preceding mid-January</p>	<p>Authorizing committees submit views to budget committees. <u>Deadline:</u> March 15</p>	<p>Congress enacts appropriations and other spending bills <u>Timing:</u> May 15 to September 15</p>	<p>House and Senate adopt second concurrent budget resolution setting "binding" spending ceilings. <u>Deadline:</u> September 15</p>
<p>President's budget is submitted to Congress. <u>Timing:</u> Jan. - Feb.</p>	<p>Congressional Budget Office submits budget analysis to budget committees. <u>Deadline:</u> April 1</p>	<p><u>Note 1:</u> Appropriations committees are distinct from budget committees. <u>Note 2:</u> The appropriations time frame often extends beyond the September 15 deadline.</p>	<p>House and Senate complete action on reconciliation bill if necessary to implement the second concurrent budget resolution. <u>Deadline:</u> September 15</p>
	<p>First budget resolutions reported out by Senate & House budget committees. <u>Deadline:</u> April 15</p>	<p><u>Note 3:</u> All appropriations action originates at the subcommittee level and begins in February with hearings on the budget recommendations.</p>	<p>New federal fiscal year begins. <u>Deadline:</u> October 1</p>
	<p>Authorizing committees report bills authorizing new budget authority for the budget cycle now in progress. <u>Deadline:</u> May 15</p>		<p><u>Note:</u> The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends, e.g., FY 1983 will begin on October 1, 1982 and end on September 30, 1983.</p>

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT OF 1974

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344) requires Congress to put a ceiling on spending and a floor under revenues in each fiscal year. It forces Congress to establish priorities and relate total spending to total revenue, instead of handling revenues and spending measures separately as in the past. The chart on the previous page shows the four phases of the congressional budget and appropriations process. The process formally begins when the President submits the budget to Congress in January. Subsequently, the House and Senate budget committees hold hearings on the first budget resolution in early April. In their deliberations, they consider the President's budget, the Congressional Budget Office's analysis, views and estimates of other committees, and information from federal agencies, members of Congress, national organizations and the general public.

The result, the first budget resolution, sets tax and spending targets, and a surplus or deficit level. This is supposed to be approved by Congress by May 15 of each year. The agreed upon target levels are intended to guide Congress as it passes spending (authorizations and appropriations) and revenue (tax) legislation. As the beginning of the fiscal year on October 1 nears, the budget committees assess current fiscal conditions and, in a second budget resolution, either affirm or revise the target budget levels. Passage by Congress sets a firm budget ceiling. If revenue and spending measures already passed differ from the ceiling levels, the second budget resolution will direct the appropriate committees to reconcile these differences by amending the earlier measures. New legislation which exceeds the limits in the second budget resolution is subject to a point of order. However, deadlines are not always met, and Congress may resort to passing a continuing resolution which allows spending for federal programs even if an appropriation has not been enacted.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMS

Appropriations committee: The House and Senate each have an Appropriations Committee which recommends to the Congress what will finally be the actual expenditure levels for federal programs. These committees are divided into subcommittees which consider funding for the various departments and agencies.

Authorizing committee: Committees in the House and Senate, designated by issue or area of concern, recommend legislation to the Congress which approves a project, program or activity, outlining its purposes and procedures, assigning authority for its administration and, usually, fixing maximum amounts to be expended.

Budget committee: Both the House and Senate have a permanent Budget Committee which develops broad congressional spending priorities upon which the authorizing and appropriations committees are to base their actions.

Budget: The President submits a proposed budget to Congress in mid-January covering all expenditures of the federal government for the fiscal year which begins the following October 1. The President's budget is, however, nothing more or less than recommendations. Congress determines the specific amount of appropriations, which must then be approved by the President.

Budget resolution: The official expression of general budget targets and ceilings agreed to jointly by the House and Senate at least twice a year. The first budget resolution is tentative, and intended to provide guidance to the appropriations and authorizing committees; the second budget resolution is intended to be final and binding.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO): Established by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, it manages the technical complexities of the budget and serves as staff for the House and Senate budget committees.

Continuing resolution: When a fiscal year comes to an end before Congress has completed all of the appropriations bills, Congress then passes a joint resolution "continuing appropriations" to keep the government operating, usually at the existing level of funding.

Function: For working purposes, the congressional budget is divided into 19 functional categories. Education shares "Function 500" with labor and social services.

Hearing: If a bill is of sufficient importance, or is controversial or complex, the committee to which it was referred may hold public hearings at which it will receive oral and written testimony from specialists, government officials, members of Congress and the public. Oversight hearings assist each standing committee in Congress to exercise its "watchdog" role over administrative agencies and their programs within the committee's jurisdiction.

Impoundment: Refers to the withholding of budget authority from obligation, through deferral or rescission. On the federal level, impoundment amounts to a refusal by the President to make use of money appropriated by the Congress.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB): Part of the Executive Office of the President, OMB develops the President's budget which is submitted to Congress.

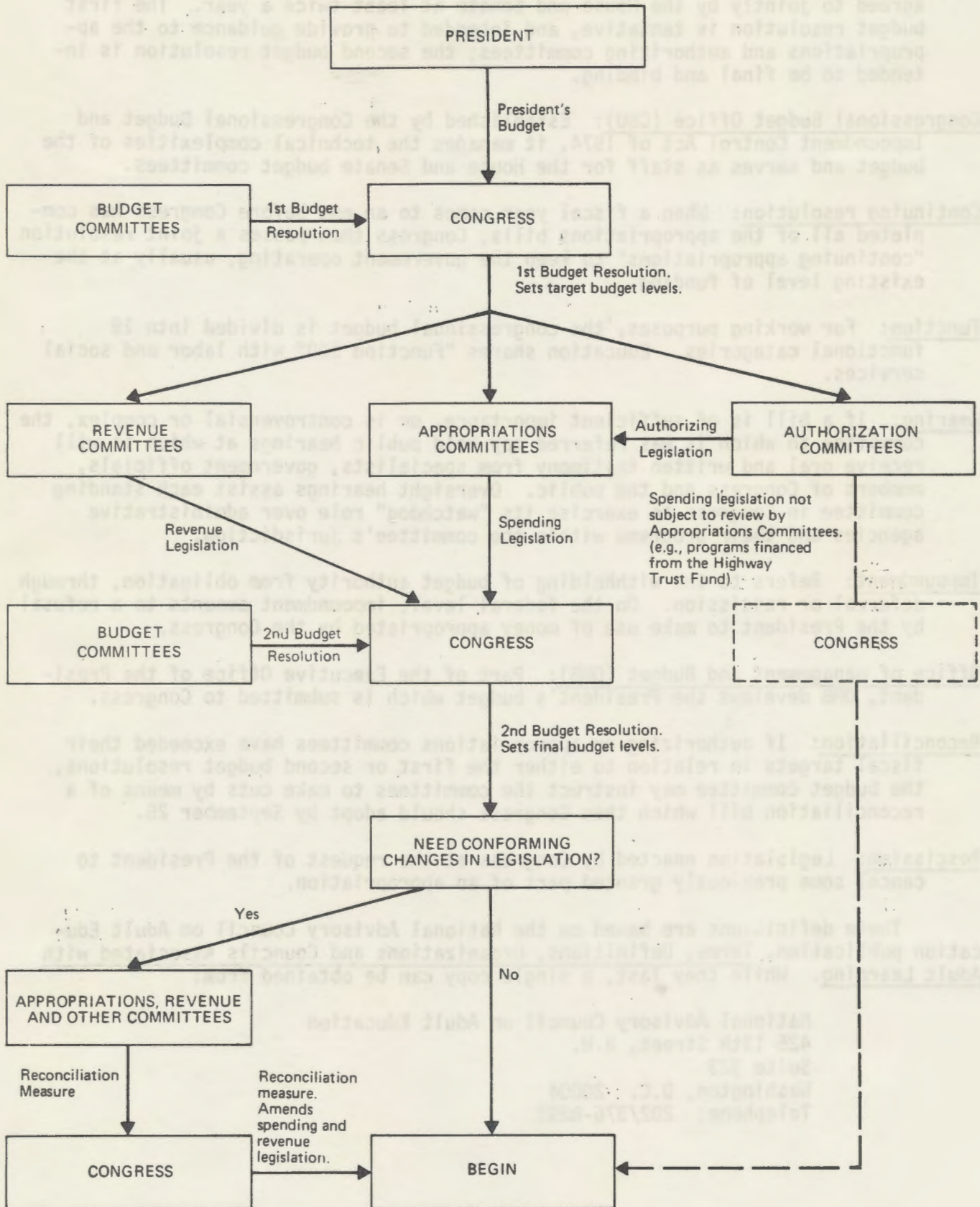
Reconciliation: If authorizing or appropriations committees have exceeded their fiscal targets in relation to either the first or second budget resolutions, the budget committee may instruct the committees to make cuts by means of a reconciliation bill which then Congress should adopt by September 25.

Rescission: Legislation enacted by Congress at the request of the President to cancel some previously granted part of an appropriation.

These definitions are based on the National Advisory Council on Adult Education publication, Terms, Definitions, Organizations and Councils Associated with Adult Learning. While they last, a single copy can be obtained from:

National Advisory Council on Adult Education
425 13th Street, N.W.
Suite 323
Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: 202/376-8892

Federal Budget Process



SUMMARY OF
 AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDATIONS
 FY 1983 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations

1. Library Programs: U.S. Department of Education

	FY 1982 Continuing Resolution	FY 1982 After Proposed Rescission	FY 1983 Reagan Request	FY 1983 Reconciliation Level & ALA Recommendation
<u>Library Services and Construction Act</u>				
Title I, Public Library Services	\$ 60,000,000	\$ 41,250,000	-0-	\$ 65,000,000
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	11,520,000	10,560,000	-0-	15,000,000
TOTAL LSCA	\$ 71,520,000	\$ 51,810,000	-0-	\$ 80,000,000

Higher Education Act

Title II-A, College Library Resources	1,920,000	-0-	-0-	5,000,000
II-B, Lib. Training, Research and Development	880,000	880,000	-0-	1,200,000
II-C, Research Libraries	5,760,000	5,280,000	-0-	6,000,000
TOTAL HEA	\$ 8,560,000	\$ 6,160,000	-0-	\$ 12,200,000

Education Consolidation
& Improvement Act

Chapter 2 El. & Sec. Educ. State Block Grant*	\$483,840,000	\$470,400,000	\$433,000,000	\$589,368,000
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*Forward funded consolidation of over 30 programs including the former ESEA IV-B School Library Resources and Instructional Equipment program.

2. Other Programs

The American Library Association supports the authorized levels for the following:

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	\$ 750,000
National Library of Medicine (incl. Medical Library Assistance Act)	\$ 46,043,000
National Center for Education Statistics (incl. library surveys)	\$ 8,947,000

3. FY 1982 Rescission Requests

The American Library Association recommends that Congress take no action on the rescissions requested for FY 1982 for library and related programs, thus retaining the current funding levels in the continuing resolution for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The American Library Association urges release of the FY 1982 Library Services and Construction Act funds being illegally impounded by the Administration.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Library Week
April 18 - 24, 1982

This year's National Library Week theme, "A Word to the Wise -- Libraries," serves to remind Americans of the great resources available to us in our nation's libraries.

Today, more than ever, libraries enrich our lives and bring countless benefits to our communities. They are repositories of our history and heritage and wellsprings for education and self-improvement. Furthermore, citizens from every walk of life can fully avail themselves of the great wealth of information resources and literature contained in our libraries.

During National Library Week it is fitting that we pause to recognize the vital role of our libraries in American life and their contribution to the growth and development of this nation.

Ronald Reagan

IMPOUNDMENT OF FY 1982 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT FUNDS

Despite a lawsuit involving ten states and two adverse General Accounting Office opinions, the Reagan Administration is continuing to impound \$20 million in Library Services and Construction Act funds provided by Congress for FY 1982.

The lawsuit seeks a court order compelling the Administration to end its illegal impoundment of library funds and to distribute to the states the full amount appropriated by Congress for this purpose. Prepared by New York Attorney General Robert Abrams' office, the suit was filed in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. on March 5, with the states of California, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Oklahoma as co-plaintiffs. States which have joined as intervenors include Maine, Alabama, and Connecticut.

Although a rescission request was not submitted until February, the Administration has been releasing less than Congress approved for LSCA since last October. Under the continuing resolution (PL 97-92) in effect for the first half of FY 1982, and recently extended through September 30 (PL 97-161), Congress funded LSCA at the rate of \$71,520,000 (title I at \$60,000,000; title III, \$11,520,000), but the Administration released funds only at the September budget request level of \$51,810,000 (I, \$41,250,000; III, \$10,560,000). A rescission request for the lower amount was submitted to Congress on February 5, the same day GAO sent a legal memorandum to Rep. Peter Peyser (D-NY) stating that the withholding of LSCA funds is illegal impoundment.

On February 11, the Office of Management and Budget announced that the funds were being released, but several days later characterized that announcement as a "mistake" and asked GAO to review the issue again. The second GAO opinion, dated March 10, confirmed the first and backed it up with a detailed analysis. On March 16, the Administration confirmed that, despite the GAO opinions, it would continue to withhold the LSCA funds pending action by Congress on the rescission request.

Unless Congress acts on a rescission request within 45 days, the funds must be obligated. The 45-day period in this case will expire on April 22. In fact, LSCA funds have been illegally impounded for five months -- since October 27 when the first grant awards were made. GAO characterized LSCA as a mandatory spending statute, referring to court decisions in lawsuits filed by Oklahoma and Louisiana challenging impoundments of LSCA funds by President Nixon in 1973. GAO said the authority to propose rescissions is provided in the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (31 USC 1401) which specifically exempts laws which require the obligation of budget authority or the making of outlays. LSCA is a state allotment program and is not advance funded. The normal procedure is for the full amount to be released to each state library agency as soon as paperwork is completed and funds are appropriated.

The House Budget Committee investigated the LSCA and other impoundment issues at a March 29 hearing of its Task Force on Enforcement, Credit and Multiyear Budgeting. Rep. Peter Peyser, New York Attorney General Robert Abrams, and New York Commissioner of Education Gordon Ambach testified specifically on the LSCA impoundment. The testimony of Milton Socolar (the GAO official who signed the two opinions on LSCA impoundment) indicated that GAO has no system for seeking out cases of unreported impoundments in order to inform Congress. OMB's Director David Stockman was invited to testify but declined to appear or to send a representative. Chairman Norman Mineta (D-CA), summarized the Budget Committee's concern:

Through a series of mechanisms, such as failure to report impoundments, reprogramming funds without congressional action, and misclassification of impoundments, the Administration has been able to pursue its own objectives. Very broadly, the Office of Management and Budget may be changing the balance of budgetary authority between Congress and the President by impounding virtually every add-on over the President's budget.

The Library Services and Construction Act title I is the major program of federal assistance to public libraries. Although federal funding accounts for only about five percent of public library support, it is a critical five percent used to extend and improve public library services to geographical areas and groups without adequate service, to provide library services to the disadvantaged, those in state institutions, the physically handicapped, and to those with limited English-speaking ability, to improve and strengthen state library administrative agencies, and to strengthen metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers.

A recent evaluation of LSCA I for the Education Department concluded that "there continues to be a need for the Program or one like it. Indeed, any drastic reductions in the Program could be expected to have significant and long-term effects, especially in those States highly dependent upon these funds." The study estimated that 94 percent of all public libraries have received at least one direct benefit from LSCA I.

LSCA III, interlibrary cooperation, assists cooperative networks to provide for the systematic coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries and information centers. Through the impetus of LSCA III, states participate in formal multi-state cooperative organizations, and have been able to install or upgrade telecommunications linkages among libraries. Delegates (2/3 of whom were lay citizens) to the November 1979 White House Conference on Library and Information Services called specifically for LSCA III funding and noted that "resource sharing is now mandated by the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position."

A basic LSCA allotment is made to each state, and funds remaining are distributed proportionately to the states based on state population. To qualify for title I funds states and communities must match the federal contribution on the basis of a ratio of the state's per capita income to the average U.S. per capita income. State library agencies administer LSCA; some of the funds are used for statewide services, and some for grants to individual public libraries, library systems, and networks.

The American Library Association passed a resolution on January 27 at its Midwinter Meeting in Denver urging release of the impounded LSCA funds or appropriate legal action by the state library agencies. The resolution states that "such withholding or impoundment of funds thwarts Congressional intent, disrupts the planning, budgeting and staffing of state and local library services, and adversely affects the quality of library service available to all Americans."

The American Library Association, founded in 1876, is the oldest and largest national library association in the world. A nonprofit educational organization of over 35,000 librarians, library trustees and public-spirited citizens, the Association is dedicated to the development and improvement of library services for all the American people.

American Library Association
Washington Office
202/547-4440

April 14, 1982

IMPOUNDMENT OF FY 1982 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT FUNDS

Chronology

- October 1, 1981 FY 1982 Continuing resolution (PL 97-51) through November 20, 1981, provides a yearly rate of \$62.5 million for LSCA I and \$12 million for LSCA III. LSCA is not advance or forward funded.
- October 7, 1981 OMB Bulletin No. 82-1 to Executive Departments and Establishments on "Apportionment Under Continuing Resolutions" states: "Obligation rates shall be maintained at a level that will preserve the options of the Congress to achieve the President's revised (September) request. Amounts requested for apportionment...will not exceed 14 percent of the President's revised budget..." without agency justification and listing of the difference as deferred.
- October 27, 1981 Education Department sends out notification of LSCA grant awards providing states 14 percent of their share of \$41,250,000 and \$10,560,000, the September budget request levels.
- November 20, 1981 Continuing resolution (PL 97-85) extends the levels in the previous resolution through December 15, 1981.
- December 1, 1981 Education Department sends out notification of LSCA grant awards providing states 21 percent of their share of \$41,250,000 and \$10,560,000.
- December 15, 1981 Continuing resolution (PL 97-92) through March 31, 1982, with a 4 percent cut, provides a yearly rate of \$60,000,000 for LSCA I and \$11,520,000 for LSCA III.
- January 6, 1982 Education Department sends out notification of LSCA grant awards providing states 51 percent of their share of \$41,250,000 and \$10,560,000.
- January 20, 1982 General Accounting Office legal memorandum on LSCA impoundment is requested orally by Claudia James, Legislative Director to Rep. Peter Peyser (D-NY).
- January 27, 1982 Rep. Peyser writes to Charles Bowsher, GAO, to request legal memorandum on LSCA impoundment. Rep. Peyser also writes to President Reagan urging him to correct LSCA impoundment situation.
- February 1, 1982 Rep. Carl Perkins (D-KY), House Education and Labor Committee Chairman, writes to Charles Bowsher, GAO, to request a review of the Administration's actions pursuant to release of FY 1982 Education Department funds.
- February 5, 1982 General Accounting Office sends written opinion (B-205053) to Rep. Peter Peyser that withholding of LSCA funds is illegal impoundment.
- February 5, 1982 President transmits eighth special message for FY 1982 (H. Doc. 97-140, dated February 8, 1982) to Congress. It includes a proposed rescission of \$18,750,000 for LSCA I and \$960,000 for LSCA III. If enacted the rescissions would reduce LSCA to the September budget request levels of \$41,250,000 and \$10,560,000.

- February 10, 1982 Sharon Schonhaut, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education, responding to a phone call from Rep. Peyser, tells Chip Brewer, Administrative Assistant, that LSCA funds withheld are being released.
- February 11, 1982 Office of Management and Budget announces that \$10 million, the amount of LSCA funds withheld for the first six months of FY 1982, is being released. (Washington Post, Feb. 12, 1982; New York Times, Feb. 11, Feb. 21, and March 8, 1982).
- February 19, 1982 OMB reclaimed the funds and called the earlier decision to release them "premature" and a "mistake." OMB asked GAO to review the issue again. (New York Times, Feb. 21 and March 8, 1982).
- March 5, 1982 Seven states (California, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma) file suit seeking a court order compelling the Administration to end its illegal impoundment of LSCA funds and to distribute to the states the full amount appropriated by Congress. The suit, prepared by New York Attorney General Robert Abrams' office, was filed in Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. (Civil Action No. 82-0649 JHG).
- March 10, 1982 GAO, in a written opinion (B-205053) to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, confirms its earlier opinion that withholding LSCA funds is illegal impoundment, including a detailed analysis of the "fourth disclaimer" of the Impoundment Control Act which provides that: "Nothing contained in this Act or in any amendments made by this Act shall be construed as --... (4) superseding any provision of law which requires the obligation of budget authority or the making of outlays thereunder."
- March 16, 1982 At hearings before both the Senate and House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittees, Sally Christensen, Education Department Director of Budget Systems & Services, responds to questions that, despite the second GAO opinion, OMB is not releasing the withheld LSCA funds.
- March 16, 1982 Kenneth Duberstein, Assistant to the President, responds in writing to Rep. Peyser's query about LSCA impoundment: "The Department of Education is withholding those funds pending action by the Congress on the rescission request. If the Congress fails to approve that proposal, then the library funds will be released and spent. We believe the opinion of the Comptroller General about the applicability of the Impoundment Control Act is in error and have so informed GAO by letter on February 16, 1982."
- March 17, 1982 David Stockman, OMB Director, sends a similar reply to Connecticut Reps. Gejdenson, Kennelly, Moffett and Ratchford in response to their letter of February 24.
- March 22, 1982 Maine files an affidavit as an intervenor, becoming the eighth state to join the March 5 suit to recover LSCA funds.
- March 24, 1982 Kenneth Duberstein sends a similar reply to House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Carl Perkins, in response to Perkins' letter of February 23 to the President.

- March 29, 1982 House Budget Committee Task Force on Enforcement, Credit and Multiyear Budgeting holds hearing on impoundment issues, focusing in detail on LSCA. Rep. Peyser, New York Attorney General Robert Abrams and New York Commissioner of Education Gordon Ambach testify on LSCA impoundment. Testimony is also heard from GAO's Milton Socolar; OMB's David Stockman declines to testify or to send a representative.
- March 31, 1982 Continuing resolution (PL 97-161) extends the previous yearly rate (\$60,000,000 for LSCA I and \$11,520,000 for LSCA III) through September 30, the end of FY 1982.
- March 31, 1982 Alabama joins the lawsuit (9th state).
- April 9, 1982 Connecticut joins the lawsuit (10th state).

American Library Association
Washington Office
202/547-4440

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Interstate compacts permit States and their local levels of government to contract with their counterparts in other States for library services. About a dozen compacts were developed under auspices of the Act. The well-known Online Computer Library Center (OCLC, formerly the Ohio College Library Center), which now links libraries far beyond the borders of the Buckeye State, had its inception in a title III grant.

Interlibrary cooperation requires channels of cooperation so that the holdings of various libraries can be searched and the wanted items located as close as possible to the requesting library. At this point, a relatively small outlay can make a very big difference in the services of all libraries that join the hookup. Only interlibrary cooperation enabled many of the newer community colleges, for example, to provide the learning materials their students required.

The Future -- Overhead and Under Foot

Some librarians now plan to utilize the communications satellites that soar 22,000 miles over our heads. The same technology will in time allow transmission of informational and educational materials of many kinds from one part of the country to another, so that one library may deliver a copy of something on its shelves or in its files to another library in a very short time and at a relatively low cost.

On earth, as cable television connections become more common, librarians envisage the day -- not far off -- when they will be able to deliver materials directly to the homes, offices or classrooms of their patrons. They welcome the possibility that no home need ever be out of touch with all that our society can make available to people of all ages, wherever they may reside. Librarians, in short, look forward to linking libraries together much more closely.

Theodor Schuchat is a consultant to nonprofit organizations and government agencies including the American Library Association and the U.S. Department of Education, an author, and Washington correspondent for professional and trade journals. He was a delegate to the District of Columbia pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Services. He describes himself as a "graduate" of the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore.

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A QUARTER-CENTURY OF LIBRARY PROGRESS

by

Theodor Schuchat

When President Eisenhower signed the Library Services Act on June 19, 1956, nearly one American in six lacked any access to public library services. The Act was limited to rural areas where the need was most acute, 940 counties then being without any public library. Only six states offered grants-in-aid for the support of their local libraries. Statewide library planning was sketchy, sparse and sporadic. Many a community had not erected a new library since the demise of the public library's pre-eminent benefactor, Andrew Carnegie, in 1919.

The new law changed all that. With its broadening amendments and relatively modest Federal funding, what is now the Library Services and Construction Act invigorated most of the Nation's 100,000 libraries of all kinds, not only the 14,000 main and branch public libraries. Moreover, this particular grant-in-aid program proved to be a model of efficiency despite economy and further vindication of the wisdom of formula grants, matching and maintenance-of-effort requirements, and reliance on state and local levels of government and the private sector.

The Act now has four titles, one never funded and one not funded since 1973. (This is one program in which dollars were never thrown at problems.) For all titles, a basic allotment of the annual appropriation is made to each State with any remaining funds distributed among them, each state's share being determined by its population.

To qualify under title I (services) or title II (construction), states and communities must match federal contributions. The matching ratio, which is set on the basis of the state's per capita income, must be at least 33 percent and can go as high as 66 percent of program costs. To participate, also, each state must have a basic state plan (approved in Washington) and a comprehensive program setting forth the state's priorities, procedures and specific activities to meet the library and information needs of the people during the succeeding five years.

What's more, for each of the two currently active titles, states must prepare an annual program that outlines the year's projects. For every federal dollar spent for administration, states must provide a non-federal dollar. Yet, despite these complexities and caveats, complaints about needless paperwork or Federal intrusion are never heard. Libraries, one and all, highly regard the Library Services and Construction Act; it has received an unusual measure of bipartisan support in Congress through the years; and every President since Eisenhower has played some role in continuing the public library legislation.

There are several reasons. One is the provision that requires states to plan for the commitment and coordination of programs and projects under this Act with the activities of other public and private libraries within the state. This assures that best use is made of the funds provided for library assistance to elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education under such statutes as the Higher Education Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Facilities Act, and others.

The planning provisions make certain, also, that the states appraise their own needs for public library facilities and services, as they see them, and rank these needs for fulfillment in the order of priority that they wish to assign. This careful planning, looking ahead for several years, wrings maximum benefits from the relatively small amounts of Federal and matching funds.

Within each state, for example, construction projects are scrutinized so that they will be located in the places where they are most needed. Where gaps in service are determined, the first approach to closing them is through interlibrary cooperation, so that duplication is precluded and the best use is made of the library resources, staffs and facilities that are available.

As one witness told the House Select Committee on Education, after reviewing the experience under this law in his state: "The framework for improved programs is there. It is working. It is needed. Without continuing commitments through the Library Services and Construction Act, these efforts will all have been in vain."

Public Library Services

Today, after a quarter century of progress under the Library Services and Construction Act, only one American in 25 lacks access to public library service. The number of counties without public library service has been reduced well over two-thirds, to fewer than 300. Qualitative as well as quantitative improvements were made under LSCA title I, which provides for improving and extending public library services. Congress intended title I to enable librarians to reach out to the disadvantaged, persons with limited ability to speak English, and to older and retired people. The results were prodigious. Thousands of individual projects extended public library services to tens of thousands of places where millions of Americans live.

Examples of LSCA title I projects include bilingual bookmobile service to migrant agricultural workers and their families in Alabama, bibliotherapy for institutionalized emotionally handicapped individuals in California, community information service around the clock via local access cable channels in Connecticut, counseling service for adult independent study in Michigan, service to the homes of handicapped children in New Jersey, and Book-by-Mail service to rural counties in southeast Ohio.

Because of title I, millions have used the library for the first time; more than 20 million disadvantaged persons, according to one estimate, plus more than 4 million older persons. The number of physically handicapped people receiving public library services more than tripled. Title I stimulated services for people in state hospitals, correctional institutions, residential schools, and other facilities. The number of these people receiving library services more than doubled.

More than 100 metropolitan public libraries were strengthened with funds authorized by title I so they could serve as national or regional resource centers for smaller local libraries. When assistance to metropolitan libraries was encouraged by the Act (1970), states moved decisively. In the first four years, almost \$30 million or 12 percent of title I funds were devoted to this purpose. This priority was strengthened in 1977 so that additional funds are directed to metropolitan libraries.

Public Library Construction

During the decade (1965-1975) that federal funds were obligated under LSCA title II for public library construction, almost 2,000 library building projects were completed.

Thirty percent of these construction projects were expansions, remodelings, alterations, or conversions of existing structures, while 70 percent resulted in wholly new library buildings. More than \$900 million worth of library construction was completed between 1965-1978, with state and local government and private sources accounting for four-fifths of the total expended for construction under the Library Services and Construction Act.

More than a third of our total population -- 88 million Americans in all -- have access to services in new or improved library buildings, thanks to this Act. There are seats for three times as many readers and shelf space for another 72 million volumes. Almost 1,200 libraries provided multipurpose public meeting rooms for the first time in their communities. Nearly 85,000 can be seated in the new public meeting rooms.

Although currently unfunded, LSCA title II authority remains extremely useful as a conduit for construction funding from other federal sources. Since LSCA II funding ended, 45 construction projects have been administered under its authority, utilizing \$8.5 million of transfer funds from other federal programs. Thirty-six of these were funded from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of \$6.8 million. Eligibility for Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act grants in 1976 and 1977 specifically included projects for which other federal assistance was authorized. This provision plus requirements for prior community planning and quick start-ups helped make 192 public library building projects awaiting LSCA II funds eligible for federal local public works money totaling \$133 million.

Interlibrary Cooperation

Interlibrary cooperation of all kinds has been substantially stimulated by title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. Matching is not required for title III funds precisely because many libraries share the benefits of a grant to one library or a consortium or network. Under title III projects, the number of public libraries working more closely together has more than doubled, while the number of school libraries cooperating with them has nearly tripled and the number of college and university libraries that routinely share their resources has also nearly tripled.

How do these differing libraries cooperate? They prepare union catalogs and union lists of serial holdings that tell each library what the others possess. They make it easy to get in touch and to borrow library materials. Title III funds financed more than 700 TWX or other teletype installations, and more recently have helped fund computer terminals for interlibrary loan and data base searching. They create cooperative facilities for behind-the-scenes activities for libraries of different kinds.

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JUNE 1981

LSA/LSCA

The Library Services Act was enacted in 1956 to assist the states in extending and improving public library services to rural and underserved areas. Over the years the purpose of LSA and the succeeding LSCA has been broadened to include service to urban areas, public library construction, improvement of library services for the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, disadvantaged, bilingual, older persons, strengthening major urban resource libraries, strengthening state library administrative agencies, and promotion of interlibrary cooperation. The current authorization runs through fiscal year 1982, with an automatic one-year extension. Four titles are authorized:

Title I, Public Library Services.

FY 1981 funding, \$62,500,000.

Title II, Public Library Construction.

Not funded since FY 1973.

Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation.

FY 1981 funding, \$12,000,000.

Title IV, Older Readers Services.

Has not been funded.

A basic allotment for each title is made to the states, with any remaining funds distributed on a state population basis. The federal share of titles I and II ranges from one-third to two-thirds, depending on each state's per capita income. The federal share for titles III and IV is 100 percent. State plans for use of the funds must be approved by the Secretary of Education, and states must match from nonfederal funds their expenditures for administration of the Act.

LSA/LSCA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- 17 million people benefited from public library services for the first time.
- 100 million people experienced improved opportunities for public library assistance.
- 171 million books have been purchased (with a combination of LSCA, state and local funds).
- 2,000 public library buildings have been built or remodeled.
- Targeting of funds on the priorities in LSCA I, such as services to the disadvantaged, institutionalized, handicapped, aging, and persons with limited English-speaking ability, increased during the 1970s from about 6 or 7 percent to 66 to 70 percent.
- Currently LSCA I supports library services which reach 30 million disadvantaged, 5 million persons of limited English-speaking ability, 2.2 million elderly, 1.2 million physically handicapped (of whom 270,000 are legally blind), and 723,000 state institutionalized persons.
- Over one-third of all public libraries in the U.S. have received at least one direct LSCA I grant since 1965. 94 percent of all public libraries have received direct benefits from LSCA I programs.
- Over 56 percent of LSCA I projects involve long term, on-going activities, 44 percent of LSCA I projects have some form of inter-library cooperation involved in their services or in the acquisition of materials.
- Over 62 percent of the states were able to install or upgrade telecommunications linkages among public, academic and special libraries because of LSCA III.
- More than 75 percent of the states actively participated in intrastate and multistate library networks.
- Before passage of this Act, only 23 states had state programs with total state funds of \$5 million. 46 states now provide state aid for public libraries, and state moneys exceed \$164 million.
- The number of counties without public library service declined from 940 to 297.

LSA/LSCA LEGISLATIVE CHRONOLOGY

- 6-19-56 - PL 84-597. Library Services Act (public library services for rural areas only).
- 8-1-56 - PL 84-896. Organic Act, added Guam to the list of Territories.
- 8-31-60 - PL 86-679. LSA extended for 5 years.
- 9-25-62 - PL 87-688. Added American Samoa.
- 2-11-64 - PL 88-269. Library Services and Construction Act (added urban areas and Title II, Construction) and extended program to District of Columbia.
- 7-19-66 - PL 89-511. (Extended 5 years, added Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation and Title IV-A (Institutions) and IV-B (Physically Handicapped). Added also the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)
- 11-24-67 - PL 90-154. (Technical amendments, permitted acquisition of existing buildings for public library use as eligible expenditure under Title II.)
- 12-30-70 - PL 91-600. Library Services and Construction Act. (Amendments of 1970 extend for 5 years, consolidate Titles I, IV-A, and IV-B, emphasizes services to low-income families provides for strengthening State library administrative agencies and metropolitan libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; removes matching requirements for interlibrary cooperation, Title III; and streamlines State Plan procedures.)
- 5-3-73 - PL 93-29. Library Services and Construction Act amended by the "Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973" to add a new Title IV, entitled "Older Readers Services" (This title has not been funded.)
- 10-19-73 - PL 93-133. Library Services and Construction Act amended by the "National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Amendments of 1973" to enlarge the definition of "public library" to include research libraries meeting specific criteria.
- 8-21-74 - PL 93-380. Library Services and Construction Act amended by the "Education Amendments of 1974" to add program priority for service to areas of high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability.
- 10-7-77 - PL 95-123. Library Services and Construction Act amended to extend the program through 1982, and requires that: (1) Federal funds spent for administration must now be matched with State or other non-Federal funds, (2) the base year for meeting maintenance of effort requirements for services for handicapped and institutionalized persons be changed from FY 1971 to the second preceding fiscal year, and (3) additional emphasis be placed on strengthening major urban resource libraries (by apportioning up to 50 percent -- depending on each state's urban population -- of LSCA I funds above \$60 million to major urban libraries).

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WHAT THE STATES WOULD LOSE

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES (LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT TITLE I)

Purpose: Grants to states for (1) providing library services to disadvantaged persons in both rural and urban areas, (2) services to the institutionalized, (3) to the handicapped, (4) to persons of limited English-speaking ability, (5) to the aging, (6) strengthening state library administrative agencies to meet the needs of all the people, and (7) strengthening metropolitan public libraries that serve as national or regional resource centers. When appropriations exceed \$60 million, a portion of the additional funds are earmarked for urban libraries.

Appropriation FY 1982: \$60,000,000 (cont. res.)
 Budget Recommendation FY 1983: \$ -0-
 RECOMMENDATION FY 1983: \$65,000,000

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: A recent evaluation of LSCA I for the Education Department concluded that the program has made significant contributions and continues to be needed; "any drastic reductions in the Program could be expected to have significant and long-term effects." Since LSCA is not advance funded, the impact of zero-funding on the states would be immediate. The availability of LSCA funds is a key reason that state and local governments have been able to develop, upgrade and maintain library services and facilities. In a free society, an informed public depends on libraries to provide information quickly and easily. The continuation of LSCA is fundamental to the efficient and cost effective delivery of library services in this country and should be continued. If LSCA I is zero-funded, the states would lose the following sums based on the FY 1982 appropriation:

State	What the States Would Lose Based on \$60,000,000	State	What the States Would Lose Based on \$60,000,000
AL	\$ 1,035,300	MT	\$ 368,923
AK	285,994	NE	537,122
AZ	783,598	NV	371,606
AR	690,760	NH	397,680
CA	5,282,271	NJ	1,781,281
CO	820,310	NM	479,138
CT	867,279	NY	3,970,018
DE	327,811	NC	1,461,396
DC	336,921	ND	340,151
FL	2,291,436	OH	2,518,494
GA	1,373,323	OK	849,605
HI	407,211	OR	765,303
ID	402,688	PA	2,748,103
IL	2,651,848	PR	884,456
IN	1,378,888	RI	403,379
IA	825,582	SC	869,777
KS	707,444	SD	348,200
KY	986,207	TN	1,185,756
LA	1,102,705	TX	3,255,213
ME	441,494	UT	513,724
MD	1,105,383	VT	309,823
MA	1,431,895	VA	1,347,989
MI	2,188,013	WA	1,086,856
MN	1,075,472	WV	618,641
MS	741,248	WI	1,210,361
MO	1,255,906	WY	301,097

Contact: Eileen Cooke, American Library Association Washington Office,
 202/547-4440.

April 1982

WHAT THE STATES WOULD LOSE

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION (LIBRARY SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION ACT TITLE III)

Purpose: Grants to states for planning, establishment and maintenance of cooperative networks of libraries at local, regional or interstate levels. These cooperative networks provide for "the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center."

Appropriation FY 1982: \$11,520,000 (cont. res.)
 Budget Recommendation FY 1983: \$ -0-
 RECOMMENDATION FY 1983: \$15,000,000

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: Interlibrary cooperation of all kinds has been stimulated by LSCA III. Zeroing-out LSCA III will limit the effectiveness of the regional library systems operating in all 50 states and severely limit the resources which encourage continued cooperative efforts. Sharing of library resources will become more difficult and expensive as state interlibrary loan centers reduce staff and no funds are provided for escalating postage costs. In Minnesota a contract funded by LSCA links the state's academic libraries and libraries in nearby states through the MINITEX network; without federal funds, this service will end. A new initiative in Kentucky to share shrinking resources cost-effectively among the state's 2300 libraries will be stopped in its tracks. If LSCA III is zero-funded, the states would lose the following sums based on the FY 1982 appropriation:

State	What States Would Lose Based on \$11,520,000	State	What States Would Lose Based on \$11,520,000
AL	\$ 198,774	MT	\$ 72,109
AK	56,346	NE	104,081
AZ	150,931	NV	72,619
AR	133,284	NH	77,575
CA	1,006,043	NJ	340,571
CO	157,909	NM	93,059
CT	166,837	NY	756,609
DE	64,294	NC	279,767
DC	66,026	ND	66,640
FL	437,542	OH	480,702
GA	263,026	OK	163,478
HI	79,387	OR	147,453
ID	78,527	PA	524,346
IL	506,050	PR	170,102
IN	264,084	RI	78,659
IA	158,911	SC	167,312
KS	136,455	SD	68,170
KY	189,443	TN	227,374
LA	211,587	TX	620,738
ME	85,904	UT	99,633
MD	212,096	VT	60,875
MA	274,160	VA	258,211
MI	417,883	WA	208,574
MN	206,411	WV	119,576
MS	142,881	WI	232,050
MO	240,708	WY	59,217

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April 1982

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (LSCA)

(PL 84-597, as amended by PL 88-269, 89-511, 90-154, 91-600, 93-29, 93-113, 93-380, 95-123 and 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981).

Purpose: The purpose of LSCA is to assist the states in extension and improvement of public library services; improvement of library services for the physically handicapped, the institutionalized, disadvantaged, bilingual, and older persons; strengthening State library administrative agencies; construction of public libraries; promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries; and strengthening major urban resource libraries.

Authorization: PL 97-35 extended the authorization through fiscal year 1984 and reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983 and 1984. (An automatic one-year extension is provided under Section 414 of the General Education Provisions Act as amended by PL 96-374).

General Provisions: For all titles, a basic allotment is made to each state with any funds remaining distributed proportionately to the states, each state's share based on its population in relation to the total U.S. population. A requirement for Titles I and II stipulates that the states and communities must match the federal contribution on the basis of a ratio of the state's per capita income to the average per capita income of the U.S. To participate in any LSCA program, each state must have a state plan approved by the Secretary of Education, plus a comprehensive 5-year plan on state priorities, procedures and activities for meeting the library and information needs of the people.

All library users and potential library users of the country's 14,000 public libraries benefit from the improved, expanded and new programs resulting from LSCA support. In addition, over 44.4 million persons with special needs are beneficiaries of LSCA-supported library services; this includes 1.4 million blind and physically handicapped persons, 3 million non-English speakers, 8 million persons in state institutions, 2 million elderly persons and 30 million disadvantaged. A recent evaluation study for the Department of Education estimated that 94% of all public libraries have received at least one direct benefit from LSCA I.

TITLE I - SERVICES

In order to participate in Title I, each state, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia must meet minimum qualifications for basic federal allotments of \$200,000; American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, each for at least \$40,000. Maintenance of state and local effort is required.

Description of Program: Grants are awarded to assist the states to:

- 1) Develop and improve public library service in geographical areas and to groups of persons without such service or with inadequate service;
- 2) Provide library services for:
 - a) patients and inmates of state-supported institutions,
 - b) physically handicapped,
 - c) disadvantaged persons in low-income areas, both urban and rural,
 - d) persons of limited English-speaking ability;
- 3) Strengthen metropolitan public libraries which function as regional or national resource centers;

- 4) Strengthen the capacity of the state library agency to meet the library and information needs of all the people;
- 5) Support and expand "library services of major urban resource libraries which, because of the value of the collections of such libraries to individual users and to other libraries, need special assistance to furnish services at a level required to meet the demands made for such services." To be eligible for such funds, a major urban resource library must provide services to users throughout a regional area with a population of 100,000 or more.

Urban Libraries: When appropriations for LSCA Title I exceed \$60 million, as they did in FY 1979, 1980 and 1981, a portion of the additional amount is earmarked for libraries in cities of 100,000 population and more.

Use of Title I Funds: Title I funds may be used for books and other library materials, equipment, salaries, other operating expenses, for statewide planning and evaluation of programs, and for administration of the state plan.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35) FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000 ^{1/}	\$150,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	41,250,000 ^{2/}	62,500,000
Appropriations	Pending	60,000,000 ^{3/}	62,500,000

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$150,000,000 to \$65,000,000; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request; ^{3/} Continuing resolution (PL 97-161).

TITLE II - CONSTRUCTION

Description of Program: Grants are made to the states for public library construction, defined as meaning the construction of new public library buildings and the acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings for use as public libraries and the initial equipment of such buildings (except books). Architects fees and the cost of acquisition of land are also eligible expenses. Providing appropriations are sufficient, the basic allotment for each state is \$100,000 and for each outlying territory \$20,000. Construction or remodeling projects to remove architectural barriers and to reduce energy consumption are eligible under Title II.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35) FY 1982	FY 1981 such sums
Authorization	-0-	-0- ^{1/}	
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0- ^{2/}	-0-
Appropriation	Pending	-0-	-0-

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$97,000,000 to 0; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request.

TITLE III - INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Description of Program: Grants are made to the states for the planning, establishment and maintenance of cooperative networks of libraries at the local, regional or interstate level. Such cooperative networks should provide for "the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries

and information centers for improved supplementary services for special clientele served by each type of library or center." Providing appropriations are sufficient, the basic allotment for each state is \$40,000 and for each outlying territory \$10,000.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35) FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000 ^{1/}	\$20,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	10,560,000 ^{2/}	12,000,000
Appropriation	Pending	11,520,000 ^{3/}	12,000,000

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$20,000,000 to \$15,000,000; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request; ^{3/} Continuing resolution (PL 97-161).

TITLE IV - OLDER READERS SERVICES

Description of Program: Grants are authorized to the states for the provision of library services for the elderly. Enacted by the Older Americans Amendments of 1973 (PL 93-29), Title IV has not yet been funded, but such sums as necessary are authorized. Providing appropriations are sufficient, the basic allotment for each state is \$40,000 and for each outlying territory \$10,000.

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination:

Title I - PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES: The loss of all federal support for public library programs would trigger the elimination of the most far-reaching and innovative programs offered by public libraries. Although federal funds contribute about 5 percent of public library support, state and local funding alone will not be sufficient to meet the demands for services and materials and continue the programs which federal support made possible. For example, in 20 states, federal funds account for about 54 percent of funding for services to the institutionalized. The range is 40 percent to 100 percent. In all states reporting, federal funds were 78.6 percent of the funds used for services to the aging.

Services to the Disadvantaged enable libraries to extend services to citizens with economic, geographic or social handicaps. South Dakota still has two-thirds of its population with inadequate or no library service at all. Books-by-mail, funded by LSCA and hard hit by postal rate increases, serves a population which is 70.5 percent American Indian. Less than 10 percent of the population served lives within 10 miles of a library. In West Virginia, innovative approaches to delivering library services to the elderly and isolated in rural mountain communities would end. Books-by-mail, training for staff, the purchase of books and films would be severely restricted; even telephone service at 20 rural libraries would end. New Jersey could not continue its library literacy program through which 286 LSCA-trained volunteers have taught over 300 adults to read. As the numbers of unemployed increase, public libraries become the principal source for information on new careers, job opportunities, business alternatives and survival. Popular and much-needed Job Information Centers will be in jeopardy without federal aid.

Services to the Institutionalized can be vital to people in these special circumstances and help to put real meaning into the word rehabilitation. Elimination of LSCA will reduce library services to over 8 million persons in orphanages, mental health institutions, hospitals, prisons, and in programs for the blind and physically

handicapped. In Tennessee, all library service to institutions is federally funded. LSCA funds have established libraries for inmates in 6 Massachusetts correctional institutions, making possible active use of books, magazines and newspapers seven days a week. Educational, vocational and literacy programs in the library contribute to their adjustment after release.

Services to the Handicapped provide benefits to all of society as the handicapped person's unique talents and abilities are stimulated through the world of information. Without LSCA, Kentucky will have to close the Covington subregional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and perhaps even the Louisville subregional. In Illinois, contracts for production of printed materials on tapes for use of the blind and physically handicapped would be cancelled. In Ohio alone, over 30,000 sightless people read home-delivered records provided through the State Library with LSCA funds.

Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability help people desperately in need of every kind of basic information in the transition to becoming productive community members. The totally LSCA funded foreign language center near Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, has a collection of over 20,000 books as well as cassette tapes, records, filmstrips and magazines in over 70 languages which serves the entire state. The center also serves as a clearinghouse for English as a second language. Circulation is increasing at 150 percent a year. For California's Riverside City and County Public Library, loss of LSCA would eliminate grants for programs like the Shared Chicano Resources Project which provided approximately \$14,000 for Spanish language titles in fiscal 1980 and 1981.

Services to the Aging are provided through libraries with information and education on aging and its social, economic and biologic problems to older adults as well as to professionals and lay persons who work with them. In 1980 Wisconsin served 142,207 elderly people with projects entirely funded with \$15,464 of LSCA funds through delivery of library materials to the homebound and a books-by-mail program of large type books to Veteran's Homes.

Strengthening the State Library Administrative Agencies results in strengthening the entire state library system. LSCA makes possible bookmobiles, film services, cooperation between public, school and college libraries to help geographic regions upgrade their services. Without LSCA, the State Library in Florida cannot afford to continue automation and will return to manual cataloging and circulation of library materials, resulting in a 400 percent increase in paperwork and very slow responses. In Minnesota there would be a 20 percent cut to 13 regional systems, a 55 percent cut in Indiana.

Major Urban Resource Libraries are specifically supported with LSCA funds whenever appropriations for Title I exceed \$60 million. This recognizes the major role the nation's urban libraries play as resource centers for people beyond their tax base. These libraries provide services to large numbers of varied users over wide geographic regions. More adequate funding is badly needed and clearly justified if our communities are to continue to increase demands on these libraries. A state-wide Popular Periodicals Access Center at the Albuquerque Public Library makes these materials easily accessible to citizens of New Mexico. Dayton, Ohio used their funds to create a collection of 16 mm films for use primarily by area governments, business and industry in training and staff development at all organizational levels.

Title II - CONSTRUCTION: No new funds have been appropriated under this title since 1973, but the need for funds to support renovations is increasing. A national inventory of public library space needs conducted in 1980 reported that a total of 2,811 public library building projects are needed over the next five years, with 557 of these projects needed in 1982. The funding needed totals \$2.3 billion over the period 1981-85, with \$429 million needed in 1982. Each federal dollar under LSCA II stimulated well over \$2 in state and local support for public library construction projects. This represents an overall support level of 71 percent from nonfederal sources, and testifies to the effectiveness of the LSCA program in stimulating matching support. Federal support for renovations to make building accessible for the handicapped, to modernize heat and lighting systems is an excellent investment which will pay dividends immediately and far into the future.

Title III - INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION: LSCA Title III provides the needed impetus and money for public, academic, school and special libraries to share library resources widely in the most cost-effective way and to avoid costly duplication. A recent evaluation study for the Department of Education concluded that LSCA III has been the major force behind the development of multitype library cooperatives and has resulted in state and regional planning and more efficient delivery of library materials and information services. With the help of LSCA III, 50 states were able to install or upgrade telecommunications linkages among public, academic and special libraries. Loss of LSCA II jeopardizes the continuation of the formal multistate cooperative organizations in which 49 states participate.

The absence of federal support will effectively eliminate cooperative library programs. In most states, LSCA III provided funding to establish regional resource-sharing organizations which link the resources of all the libraries within a given area and provide a central clearinghouse for interlibrary loan and reference services. In New York, federal funds make it possible for the State Library to handle some 147,000 interlibrary loan requests this year and to provide computerized reference service on the same basis as interlibrary loan. In Pennsylvania, the only current authority the State Library has to work toward sharing of resources and equalization of access is through LSCA Title III. Cuts in federal support have already resulted in the imposition of user fees or higher fees at a number of libraries; this trend will continue if federal support is eroded or terminated.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT TITLE II-A - COLLEGE LIBRARY RESOURCES
 (PL 89-329 as amended by PL 89-752, PL 90-575, PL 92-318, PL 94-484, PL 96-374
 and PL 97-35, The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.)

Purpose: Provides grants to academic libraries for the acquisition of books, periodicals, and other library materials, and for establishing and maintaining library networks.

Authorization: PL 97-35 reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983, and 1984.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35) FY 1982 ^{1/}	FY 1981
Authorization	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000 ^{2/}	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	4,988,000
Appropriations	Pending	1,920,000 ^{3/}	2,988,000

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$30,000,000 to \$5,000,000; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request; ^{3/} Continuing resolution (PL 97-161).

Description of Program: Part A, College Library Resources, provides Resource Development grants of up to \$10,000 to institutions of higher education, their branches in other communities, to combinations of institutions, and to other public and private nonprofit library institutions which provide library and information services to institutions of higher education on a formal, cooperative basis. The grants may be used for books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, audiovisual materials, and other related library materials, any necessary binding, and for the establishment and maintenance of networks for sharing library resources with other institutions of higher education. Recipient institutions must maintain library materials expenditures at a level not less than the average of two preceding fiscal years (except in very unusual circumstances). This maintenance-of-effort requirement may be figured on either an aggregate or a per student basis.

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: 2476 college and university libraries, community college libraries, and other eligible institutions received II-A grants of \$1,200 in FY 1981, serving a minimum of 4,000,000 student users. For most of the II-A grant recipients, hard times have already arrived. Last year, almost ten percent of all eligible applicants failed to meet the program's maintenance-of-effort requirement indicating that institutional support for campus libraries is dwindling. Over seventy-five percent of the awards go to private two- and four-year colleges and public two-year institutions -- schools that have been most hard-hit by declining enrollments and persistent high inflation. A recent analysis of four-year college libraries concluded that well over half of these libraries fail to meet the minimal standards for adequacy of library resources. A small II-A grant makes a difference, not only in the year in which it is received, but cumulatively as the collection is developed. A II-A grant can allow a library to add more shelves of books, maintain a collection on microfilm, or purchase the services of an on-line data base so a small library can tap the resources of 20 or more information data bases.

For the first time last year, grant recipients could use the funds for networking activities through which many college and university libraries share their books and periodicals. This cooperation magnifies the benefits of II-A grants. The initial ventures in resource sharing which these grants made possible must not be cut short.

COLLEGE LIBRARY RESOURCES (HIGHER EDUCATION ACT TITLE II-A)

Purpose: Provides resource development grants of up to \$10,000 to institutions of higher education for library resources and for establishing and maintaining library networks.

Appropriation FY 1982:	\$1,920,000 (cont. res.)
Reagan Budget Request FY 1983:	-0-
RECOMMENDATION FY 1983:	\$5,000,000 (Budget Reconciliation Level)

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: Last year's extension of this program broadened the program purpose to include support of networks for sharing library resources, indicating congressional recognition of the fact that one of the few avenues open to libraries to maintain their effectiveness in supporting post-secondary coursework is through sharing expensive resources. Through newer technology, libraries can now cooperate in ways that transcend public-private sector boundaries, type-of-library boundaries, and local and state government boundaries -- making a modest federal role appropriate and necessary. HEA II-A grants are in effect block grants to the states for higher education resources which benefit all citizens. But because the grants go directly to the eligible institutions, none of the funds need be used for administration, and there is a maximum of local flexibility and control. The funds help offset rising costs -- the average science book, for example, costs \$40.27. The average 1981 price of American periodical subscriptions is \$39.13, a 13.3 percent increase from the 1980 price of \$34.54, which was a 13.7 percent increase from 1979. The impact of zero funding on the states is shown below based on the FY 1981 funding level of \$2,988,000.

State	No. of Eligible Institutions	Estimated Amount State Would Lose	State	No. of Eligible Institutions	Estimated Amount State Would Lose
AL	52	\$ 62,400	MT	16	\$ 19,200
AK	11	13,200	NE	22	26,400
AZ	27	32,400	NV	7	8,400
AR	23	27,600	NH	24	28,800
CA	183	219,600	NJ	40	48,000
CO	28	36,000	NM	13	21,600
CT	41	49,200	NY	196	235,200
DE	11	13,200	NC	97	116,400
DC	16	19,200	ND	12	14,400
FL	75	90,000	OH	37	116,400
GA	62	74,400	OK	34	40,800
HI	11	13,200	OR	35	42,000
ID	8	9,600	PA	140	168,000
IL	112	134,400	PR	29	35,500
IN	50	60,000	RI	14	16,800
IA	51	61,200	SC	50	60,000
KS	37	51,600	SD	19	22,800
KY	34	40,800	TN	44	52,800
LA	24	28,800	TX	101	121,200
ME	23	27,600	UT	3	9,600
MD	43	52,800	VT	23	27,600
MA	97	116,400	VA	60	72,000
MI	75	90,000	WA	43	51,600
MN	49	58,800	WV	25	30,700
MS	44	52,800	WI	71	85,200
MO	52	62,400	WY	6	7,200

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April 1982

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT TITLE II-B - LIBRARY TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT
 (PL 89-329 as amended by PL 89-752, PL 90-575, PL 92-318, PL 94-482, PL 96-374
 and PL 97-35; the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.)

Purpose: Provides grants for 1) training in librarianship, 2) research and demonstration projects, and 3) special purpose grants.

Authorization: PL 97-35 reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35 FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000 ^{1/}	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	1,027,000 ^{2/}	1,000,000
Appropriations		880,000 ^{3/}	917,000
Training	Pending	640,000 ^{3/}	667,000
Research & Demonstrations	Pending	240,000 ^{3/}	250,000 ^{4/}
Special Purpose Grants	Pending	- 0 -	- 0 -

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$30,000,000 to \$1,200,000; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request; ^{3/} Continuing resolution (PL 97-161); ^{4/} Until PL 96-374, special purpose grants were authorized under HEA II-A.

Description of Program: Authorizing legislation requires that one-third of the money appropriated under part B be designated for each of the three programs: library career training, research and demonstration, and special purpose grants.

Training: Sec. 222 provides grants upon application to institutions of higher education and library organizations or agencies for training persons in librarianship. Grants may be used (1) to assist in covering the cost of courses of training or study (including institutes); (2) to establish and maintain fellowships or traineeships with stipends; and (3) to establish, develop, or expand programs of library and information science, including new techniques of information transfer and communication technology. Not less than 50 percent of the grants shall be for fellowships or traineeships.

Research and Demonstrations: Sec. 223 provides research and demonstration grants to institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions and organizations for the improvement of libraries, library training, or information technology, and for the dissemination of information derived from the grant projects.

Special Purpose Grants: Sec. 224 provides special purpose grants to (1) institutions of higher education to meet special national or regional needs in the library or information sciences, (2) combinations of institutions of higher education which demonstrate a need for special assistance in establishing and strengthening joint-use library facilities, resources, or equipment, (3) other public and private nonprofit library institutions which provide library and information services to institutions of higher education on a formal cooperative basis for the purpose of establishing, developing, or expanding programs or projects that improve their services, and (4) institutions of higher education which demonstrate a need for special assistance to develop or expand programs or projects that will service the communities in which the institutions are located. Applicants must maintain effort on library expenditures and match at least one-third of the grant funds from other sources.

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: Training. To serve all Americans effectively, libraries need more minority representation on their staffs. In 1981, 34 library education programs received fellowship awards permitting 79 individuals to further their education and more fully develop their leadership potential. In the last decade, almost 1500 persons have been recipients of HEA II-B Fellowships. Their record of achievements is notable; many are now deans of library and information service programs, heads of major public libraries, and leaders in the research library community. Equally important, the HEA II-B Training Program has created diversity in library leadership by sponsoring the education of promising women, Hispanics, Blacks, Asians, Native Americans and others so that library services can reach all Americans more effectively. In the effort to expand library services to minorities and the disadvantaged, libraries are handicapped by the severe shortage of minority librarians themselves. In four years, the II-B assisted program at the University of Arizona increased the number of Hispanic librarians in the U.S. by 20 percent. HEA II-B funding has opened the doors to many minority students who otherwise would not have had the opportunity to earn the library degree. HEA II-B funding should continue because it represents a wise investment in America's people which has paid many dividends and will continue to do so.

Research and Demonstrations: Our 150,000 librarians and over 100,000 libraries and their users benefit from the research sponsored by HEA Title II-B. With II-B support timely issues in library and information science are explored and brought to the attention of the professional and public audience. One recent project studied literacy education and identified almost 80,000 facilities and groups which can potentially participate in reaching the millions of functionally illiterate in the United States. The library science field is more than ever in need of more adequate statistical data to enable better service when and where it is needed.

If II-B is zero funded, the only coordinated program of research in library and information science would be eliminated. Library science is in a state of flux -- we are seeing a rapid convergence between library science and information and computer sciences. During this period of change, there is a demanding need for research in such areas as the effectiveness of library institutions, how libraries can and should incorporate new technologies, and what skills the new librarian should possess. Work funded by HEA II-B throughout last year concentrated on defining the current research needs; this momentum should not be lost.

American Library Association
Washington Office
April 1982

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT, TITLE II-C - STRENGTHENING RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES
 (PL 94-482 as amended by PL 96-374 and PL 97-35,
 the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.)

Purpose: Provides grants to major research libraries to maintain and strengthen their collections and to make their holdings available to other libraries whose users have need for research materials.

Authorization: PL 97-35 reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Funding:

	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35) FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000 ^{1/}	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	5,280,000 ^{2/}	7,000,000
Appropriation	Pending	5,760,000 ^{3/}	6,000,000

^{1/} PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$15,000,000 to \$6,000,000; ^{2/} 9/81 budget request; ^{3/} Continuing resolution (PL 97-161).

Description of Program: HEA II-C is a program of grants to major research libraries. A major research library is defined as "a public or private nonprofit institution, including the library resources of an institution of higher education, an independent research library, or a state or other public library, having library collections which are available to qualified users and which (1) make a significant contribution to higher education and research; (2) are broadly based and are recognized as having national or international significance for scholarly research; (3) are of a unique nature, and contain material not widely available; and (4) are in substantial demand by researchers and scholars not connected with that institution." Institutions receiving a title II-C grant are not eligible for a II-A Resource Development Grant or a II-B Special Purpose Grant in the same year. "Broad and equitable geographic distribution" is to be sought in making awards.

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: Strong research libraries are essential to our continued preeminence in basic research and scholarship. Eliminating HEA II-C funds for major research libraries would weaken their ability to provide the necessary materials to support research and scholarly inquiry. Title II-C has focused attention and funds on the problems of preserving research collections; the continued, pervasive deterioration of our research collections because of time, pollution, wear, and improper storage can result in irreplaceable losses. It has been estimated that millions of books, maps and photographs are endangered. The fact that research libraries are linked by an extensive automated network assures that the materials purchased and preserved under this title can be shared nationally.

The building of a national data base of American research library holdings has been a major emphasis of Title II-C. Title II-C funds have contributed to both the design of systems and the creation of over one million library records, enabling libraries to share the cataloging records, and researchers to learn quickly the location of a needed item. All of these undertakings are beyond the resources of a library's normal operating budget. Typically, a university research library receives only 3 percent of the total institutional general operating expenditures; this small percentage may decrease as declining enrollments and inflation take their toll. Over the last ten years, research libraries have lost much of their buying power -- since 1970 the number of volumes added to our research library collections has dropped 23 percent, but overall expenditures increased 91 percent. Libraries are hard pressed to keep up with the needs of their users who demand that library collections be inclusive and current. The next generation of foreign policy makers will study and learn from the record of the Middle Eastern revolutionary movements now being collected at the University of Chicago with II-C funding; and future social scientists will rely on the automated resources of the gerontology collection at the University of Southern California.

EDUCATION CONSOLIDATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1981, CHAPTER 2
(PL 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981)

Purpose: To consolidate more than 30 programs, including school library resources, into a block grant to be used "...in accordance with the educational needs and priorities of State and local educational agencies as determined by such agencies." Further, Congress intends to "...financially assist State and local educational agencies to improve elementary and secondary education (including preschool education) for children attending both public and private schools, and to do so in a manner designed to greatly reduce the enormous administrative and paperwork burden"

Authorization: Title V of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act established the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA), of which Chapter 2 is a block grant authorizing \$589,368,000 for fiscal years 1983 and '84; "such sums" for FY 1985-87.

Funding: The block grant, like the antecedent programs, is advance funded. That is, to allow for long-range planning, the funding level decided upon during the FY 1983 appropriations process will actually be made available in FY '84. The FY 1982 block grant funds should be available for the 1982-83 school year on July 1, 1982.

Authorization FY 1983:	\$589,368,000
Budget Recommendation FY 1983:	\$433,000,000
Appropriation FY 1982:	\$483,840,000 (cont. res., PL 97-161)

NOTE: The former instructional materials and school library resources program, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV-B, was funded at \$161,000,000 in FY 1981.

Allotments: One percent reserved for insular areas, 6 percent for the Secretary of Education's discretionary fund, the remainder to states on a school-age population basis except that no state would receive less than .5 percent of the remainder. From the state allotment, each state educational agency (SEA) must distribute 80 percent to local educational agencies (LEAs) on an enrollment basis with higher allocations to LEAs with greatest concentrations of high cost children, such as those from low-income families, economically depressed urban and rural areas, and from sparsely populated areas.

Description of Program: The nature of federal assistance to elementary and secondary education changed significantly with the passage of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act (ECIA), Chapter 2, a block grant for fiscal years 1982-87, combining over 30 programs including the school library resources program, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), Title IV-B. Although the ECIA has two titles or chapters, the first part consists of one program, the former ESEA I, aid for disadvantaged children. Therefore, there is really one block grant -- the second part of ECIA, in which school library media centers will be competing with more than 30 other programs for funding.

Competition is likely to be fierce because funds may be used for any or all of the previous purposes of the programs which were consolidated. Three subchapters of the new Act contain authorized activities:

A) Basic Skills Development

- 1) State leadership and support services, including planning, research and development, demonstrations, training, development of materials, information dissemination, technical assistance, and programs involving parents and volunteers.

- 2) School level programs, including diagnostic assessment, establishment of learning goals, training for teachers and support personnel, activities to involve parents, testing and evaluation.
- B) Educational Improvement and Support Services
- 1) Acquisition and utilization of school library resources, textbooks, instructional equipment and other materials for instructional purposes.
 - 2) Improvement in local educational practices.
 - 3) Addressing problems caused by concentrations of minority children.
 - 4) Guidance, counseling, and testing.
 - 5) Improved management of educational programs.
 - 6) Teacher training and staff development.
 - 7) Assistance for schools undergoing desegregation.
- C) Special Projects
- 1) Special projects, including metric education, arts in education, in-school and preschool partnership programs, consumer education, employment preparation and work experience, education about the environment, health, the law, and population; programs for youth offenders, and biomedical career education.
 - 2) Community schools.
 - 3) Additional programs, including gifted and talented, educational proficiency standards, safe schools, ethnic heritage studies, and programs involving training and advisory services under title IV, Civil Rights Act.

Proposed regulations for ECIA, Ch. 2 were published in the February 12 Federal Register (pp. 6598-6607) with comments due by April 13. The proposed regs are very minimal -- due partly to the provisions of the Law and partly to the Administration's deregulation philosophy.

The Budget: Although the federal share of elementary and secondary education funding has been about 8 percent, ESEA IV-B provided 20 to 30 percent of all funds spent on school library resources and instructional equipment. The severe drop in block grant funding -- from \$761 million in FY 1980 for the predecessor programs to \$433 million proposed for FY 1983 -- plus the uncertainty over whether any block grant funds will be used for school libraries is causing serious problems. Most states and localities will not be able to make up the gap in funding, leaving schools with outdated materials.

Recently published data from the Department of Education indicate that 43 percent of all schools reported strong or very strong need for assistance in acquiring books and 55.5 percent strong or very strong need for assistance in acquiring audio-visual materials. The combination of budget cuts and inflation has meant that many states and localities have cut back on the purchase of new materials. The 1981 average price of a juvenile book was \$8.29 compared to an average of \$6.65 in 1977. Past experience shows that when libraries receive funds under consolidation, there are likely to be "feast or famine" years, making sensible collection development difficult. School library collections must be current and responsive to curriculum needs if students are to be informed and literate.

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