



**go for it!**  
**use your library**

**national library week**  
**april 17-23, 1983**

**american library**  
**association**

LEGISLATIVE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Tuesday, April 19  
of National Library Week  
April 17-23, 1983

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

SCHEDULE

Morning Briefing: 8:00 to 9:00 a.m., Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room SD-106, first floor. Information folders, last minute instructions, briefing on status of library-related legislation. 8:20 a.m., briefing by Eileen D. Cooke, Director, ALA Washington Office. Because a Senate hearing is scheduled in Room SD-106 immediately following our briefing, we must vacate the room quickly. Therefore, regrettably, coffee and doughnuts will not be served before the briefing, but can be purchased in the Dirksen Coffee Shop which opens at 7:30 a.m.

Congressional Office Visits: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., or according to your previously set appointments. Consult the Capitol Hill map and directory for Congressional office and telephone numbers in your folder.

All Day Rest Area: Room 2105, Rayburn House Office Building, has been reserved from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. for participant's use.

Wrap-up Session: 4:00 to 5:00 p.m., Rayburn House Office Building, Room 2168 (Gold Room), first floor. Closing comments by Jack Jennings, Associate General Counsel, House 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, Rm. 2175. Dress informal. A photographer will be available if you wish to have pictures taken with your Senator or Representative for your local press.

Special Guest: Mrs. Barbara Bush, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, will join us in Room 2168 (Gold Room) about 6 p.m. to help celebrate National Library Week. Mrs. Bush has a special interest in reading and eradicating illiteracy.

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 Cafeteria	8:00 - 11:00; 1:30 - 2:30
Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.	
Coffee Shop	7:30 - 2:30
Restaurant	11:00 - 12:00; 1:30 - 2:30
Library of Congress - Madison	8:30 - 3:30
Longworth House Office Bldg.	7:30 - 11:45; 1:15 - 3:30
Rayburn House Office Bldg.	7:30 - 11:45; 1:15 - 2:30
Supreme Court Cafeteria	11:00 - 12; 12:15 - 1:00; 1:15 - 2:00

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

ALA  
FEDERAL  
LEGISLATIVE  
POLICY



*Prepared by the  
American Library Association  
Legislation Committee*

# ALA FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY

*Adopted by the Council  
of the  
American Library Association  
January 1983*

*Printed in the United States of America*

<i>Preface</i>	5
<i>The Federal Government's Role in Library and Information Services</i>	7
<i>White House Conference on Library and Information Services</i>	8
<b>1. FEDERAL PROGRAMS WHICH AFFECT LIBRARY SERVICES</b>	9
The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	9
U.S. Department of Education	9
Nationwide library and information networks	10
Federal library services as a national resource	11
Library of Congress	11
Federal libraries/information centers	12
Bibliographic and reference services	12
National Archives and Records Service	12
Public access to federal information	13
Federal support for state library agencies	14
Federal aid to libraries, systems, education agencies and institutions	14
School library media centers	15
Technical, professional and vocational institution libraries	15
College and research libraries	15
Public libraries	16
Service to persons in institutions	17
Federal support for library facilities	17
Equal access to library service	18
Preservation of library materials	19
Telecommunications	19
Postal rates and quality of postal service	20
Taxation	21
Standardization and quality control	21
Copyright	22
National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities	22
<b>2. PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION</b>	23
Education of librarians and information specialists	23
Research in library and information science	23
Personnel policies and employment standards	23
Education of people who may use libraries	24
Orientation and education of public library trustees	25
<b>3. INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM</b>	25
<b>4. EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT</b>	26
<b>5. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS</b>	26
United Nations	26
UNESCO	26
Organization of American States	27
International exchange of persons	27
International flow of publications	27
Florence Agreement	28
United States libraries and information centers abroad	28
International copyright	29
International postal policy	29
Economic and educational development programs	29
<b>6. EXISTING FEDERAL LAWS AFFECTING LIBRARIANS, LIBRARIES AND THEIR USERS</b>	29

## PREFACE

Founded in 1876, the American Library Association is the oldest and largest national library association in the world. It is the only nongovernmental organization at the national level representing all types of library and information services. Almost 40,000 member libraries, librarians and information specialists, library trustees, educators, and communicators share a common mission of promoting and improving library services and libraries.

Current priorities of the Association are recognized and officially established to be the following:

- Access to information
- Legislation and funding
- Intellectual freedom
- Public awareness
- Personnel resources.

The Association works closely with a broad spectrum of organizations concerned with education, research, cultural development, recreation, and public service. It maintains a close working relationship with more than seventy other library associations in the United States, Canada, and other countries.

For those concerned with formulating and implementing federal legislation, the Association is a source of information about libraries. The Association maintains an office in Washington, D.C., in addition to its headquarters in Chicago, to facilitate library cooperation at all levels of

government and to assist in interpreting library needs to Congress, to federal and state executive agencies, and to the people of the United States.

The Association's policies on federal legislation are based on its goal of ensuring excellence in the nation's library and information services. Particular areas of federal legislative concern and action are described in this publication.

## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

A democratic society depends on the federal government ensuring the right of all its citizens of access to a comprehensive range of knowledge and a diversity of communications media. Through declaration of policy, by legislation, regulation, and the appropriation of financial support, the Executive Branch and the Congress of the United States have responded to citizen pressure for a federal role in support of libraries as vital institutions serving the needs and well-being of individuals and the nation. Thus, while most libraries are local institutions, under local control, the federal government plays an essential role in helping ensure access to resources and services to all.

Open government is vital to a democracy. Federal policymakers must continue to recognize the unique role of libraries, their existing delivery systems, and inherent community base in the dissemination of information to the public. Recognizing the constraints of national security, privacy, efficient decision-making, and costs, the federal government must continue to assume special responsibility to ensure that information produced by the government is accessible to the people through the nation's libraries.

The federal government also must provide leadership in developing new technologies and services. Federal action can stimulate local pilot programs for innovative services designed for

specific user groups, programs which require specialized materials, and education programs for library personnel.

Emerging technology is altering the profile of library service. The federal government has initiated and facilitated cooperation, encouraged resource sharing among all types of libraries, and established standards and practices for development of quality library networks that extend beyond state and national boundaries.

Through the Department of Education and its predecessors, the federal government fulfills its mandate to assist librarians across the country to raise standards of service and to develop new programs to benefit library users. The Department not only efficiently administers effective grant programs to public libraries, elementary and secondary school libraries, academic and research libraries, but also provides leadership, technical assistance, and dissemination of information. These functions must continue.

The federal government also plays a critical role in the compilation and timely dissemination of statistical information about libraries which is essential to long-range planning and library development.

In an age of international communication and interchange of resources, the federal government is pivotal in the development of libraries as institutions that transcend national boundaries. International protocols, participation in international organizations, transnational data flow and monetary policies are inherently within the domain of the federal government.

In all, this federal role complements, without supplanting, the basic responsibilities of state and local governments and institutions in the assurance of quality library and information services.

#### WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Because libraries are a national resource, Association members share a national concern for providing the public with maximum access to

this resource. The first White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS), through the participation of over 100,000 citizens in state, territorial, and national assemblies, provided the impetus and planning to expand and improve the public's access to and awareness of libraries. Recommendations of the White House Conference establish the policy framework within which to formulate the legislative agenda for the near future. The Association continues to work with the WHCLIS Task Force on implementing the White House Conference legislative recommendations consistent with this policy.

#### 1 FEDERAL PROGRAMS WHICH AFFECT LIBRARY SERVICES

##### THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (NCLIS)

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science provides a national forum for open discussion of issues relevant to library and information service, serves as a catalyst, conducts research on critical issues, and provides unbiased information and advice to the president and the Congress.

The Association recognizes the critical need for the Commission and supports its program. The Association further urges that the Commission be funded at a level sufficient to pursue vigorously the national program for strengthening of library and information services, to support implementation of the recommendations of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, and to initiate further study and action on critical issues facing the library and information community.

##### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The U.S. Department of Education is the primary federal agency for the promotion of quality education services and facilities and the equalization of educational opportunities essential to our national welfare. The Association

supports continuation of the Department of Education at the cabinet level and the inclusion within it of a fully developed and coordinated program of library services. The Association endorses a strong unit at the highest possible administrative level within the Department of Education to be responsible for library issues. This agency should continue to review and coordinate all library and education technology activities within the Department of Education and to exert leadership in planning and implementation.

The Department of Education should continue to improve its advisory and technical assistance in upgrading library education and the resources, services, and facilities of school, college, university, research, state, special and public libraries. Emphasis should be on support for applied research and the need to improve the quality of staffing.

Collection and timely dissemination of statistics and other data about libraries by the National Center for Education Statistics must provide the solid information on which state and local officials base their decisions. The Association supports adequate funding and administrative recognition to ensure comprehensive, accurate, and timely collection and dissemination of statistical data relevant to libraries.

#### NATIONWIDE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORKS

The concept of local libraries independently meeting the information needs of all users is obsolete. Varying population levels, uneven distribution of library resources, increased educational needs for all citizens of all ages, expanding volume of information, and emerging communications technology demand that libraries and information centers work cooperatively in integrated networks.

The Association endorses a nationwide network through which all libraries join to share resources effectively with local, state and multi-state networks, representing both the public and private sectors. Facilitating such network-

ing activities requires federal funding. Further, development of technical and bibliographical standards to ensure efficient system design and to accelerate implementation of a nationwide library network necessitates federal support.

The effectiveness of a nationwide library network depends upon the participation and expedient functioning of member libraries, particularly the nationally recognized research libraries and information centers. The Association supports adequate federal assistance to ensure that school, academic, public, and special libraries, as well as other information agencies serve as effective points of entry to the network.

#### FEDERAL LIBRARY SERVICES AS A NATIONAL RESOURCE

*Library of Congress.* The Library of Congress is the foundation upon which any program of national library service must be based. In addition to serving Congress, it performs more national library functions than does any other library in the world. These functions are vital to the library and research communities of the nation. Accordingly, the Association recommends that the Library of Congress be designated by Congress as the National Library.

The Association supports the improvement and extension of the present services of the Library of Congress and urges Congress to provide adequate funding for expanded programs. The Association recommends that the Library of Congress expand its national library programs including the following: increased emphasis on research, reference, and bibliographic activities; increased acquisition of foreign materials through the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; development of the library's role as a national resource center for government publications, including federal, foreign government, and international publications, to better serve both Congress and the nation; expansion of its online bibliographic services to library networks; establishment of a service dedicated to fulfilling the bibliographic needs of its non-research library constituents; expanded preserva-

tion program; increased microfilming of library materials threatened with deterioration; more research programs in innovative library techniques and services and more effective application of technology to meet the needs of the blind and physically handicapped.

*Federal libraries/information centers.* The National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine are also recognized as having national responsibility for collecting, organizing, and servicing research materials in their special fields. Libraries and information centers in other federal agencies have significant research collections and a considerable measure of national responsibility beyond the agencies they serve. Such federal libraries should receive financial and other support commensurate with these responsibilities. The specialized fields of these federal libraries and information centers complement the Library of Congress and should form part of a nationwide library network.

Other federal agencies should accept the mission of supporting national library service programs through the designation of their department libraries as national library resources.

*Bibliographic and reference services.* Distribution of bibliographic services and data, including Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC), of the Library of Congress and other federal libraries and agencies should be improved and expanded. Bibliographies and information resources produced by the federal government either directly or by contract with private companies should be given wide public distribution through libraries and information centers without the expense of commercial handling.

The Association supports the use of federal libraries as reference and research centers for providing scientific and technical information to business, industry, and government.

*National Archives and Records Service.* The National Archives and Records Service performs essential functions relating to the preservation, use, and disposition of the records of the U.S. Government. Its clientele includes federal agencies, libraries of all types, scholars, genealogists, and the general public. Federal support of the National Archives should be sufficient to enable

it to meet its obligations to federal agencies, to pursue an active preservation program, and to provide research and reference service to the public directly and through loan of materials to libraries for their users. The Association also supports the continuation and funding of the grant programs of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, located within the National Archives.

#### PUBLIC ACCESS TO FEDERAL INFORMATION

The Association supports freedom of public access to information generated by the federal government, a right recognized in the Freedom of Information Act of 1966. It urges strict enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Under federal law, selected libraries across the nation are designated as depository libraries to receive federal government documents and make them accessible to the public. The Association supports improvement of the depository system and improved means of access to the designated depository collections.

Any review of policies relating to public access to federal information should recognize these requirements: that all government publications be collected and distributed to depository libraries for free public access; that comprehensive bibliographic control of all government publications be provided through nationally recognized databases and library networks; that all government publications and government-produced information be disseminated in whatever format is most appropriate for the information, most cost effective, and most useful for government agencies, libraries, and the general public; and that depository libraries be recognized and funded to operate as federal information centers for public access.

The Association endorses a comprehensive centralized or coordinated sales program for government publications which offers on a cost-recovery basis all government publications in whatever format, without pricing basic documents beyond the reach of nonprofit libraries and information centers responsible for providing public access.

Further, the Association affirms the need for a national depository agency to provide a comprehensive current and retrospective collection of federal government publications and government-produced information for public access as a library of the last resort. Such an agency should also provide information dissemination services such as collection and distribution of documents to depository libraries and information centers, bibliographic control, reference service, interlibrary loan, and photoduplication, as well as administrative guidance and oversight to depository libraries.

#### FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES

State library agencies are central to the development of effective library services in a state. They are responsible for statewide library planning, for effective administration and use of state and federal funds, and for development of coordinated library services for the state's residents. Their mission is to create and support programs which strengthen the resources and services of all libraries in the state, to provide for service to state government, institutions and special groups, and to exert leadership in the development of resource sharing and networking. The Association endorses federal legislation to provide funds for programs that address service priorities, material resources, and staff for state library agencies to enable them to discharge these responsibilities effectively.

#### FEDERAL AID TO LIBRARIES, SYSTEMS, EDUCATION AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Association endorses comprehensive federal aid to public education to enhance the capacity of the states and their subdivisions to establish and maintain adequate educational opportunities. The success of federal programs of categorical aid to education demonstrates the contribution the federal government can make to promoting broadened educational opportunities for all. Libraries across the nation—public,

school, college, and special—must continue to benefit from federal grants specifically directed to their needs at the same time they participate in federal revenue sharing and block-grant programs.

*School library media centers.* School library media centers are an integral part of the school, supporting every aspect of the curriculum and instructional program. Instruction in the use of libraries is a basis for sound continuing education. Such instruction should begin during childhood years and continue as a goal of the educational process in order to prepare individuals for the independent information retrieval essential to sustain life-long professional and personal growth. Effective teaching and learning depend upon access to library resources and instruction sufficient to meet the needs of students of differing abilities and backgrounds.

The Association supports adequate funds for professional library personnel and support staff in individual schools, in school systems, and at the state level, adequate collections of library books and other education media, facilities that will stimulate and strengthen school library services, and development of curriculum for instruction in the use of library resources and services.

*Technical, professional and vocational institution libraries.* As the demand for technically trained workers in business, industry, science, and government accelerates, growing numbers of persons seek new vocations and training. Economic fluctuations, automation, and the pressure for improved productivity in American industry further exacerbate the situation. These factors have led to expanded needs at technical and professional educational institutions, vocational technical institutes, community colleges, four-year colleges, and graduate schools. The Association endorses federal legislation for career and retraining education that includes support for libraries.

*College and research libraries.* College and research libraries acquire and preserve the products of worldwide scholarship and utilize those materials in support of the educational and scholarly research programs of the institutions they serve. By participating in resource sharing

programs, they make those materials available to other students, scholars, and citizens throughout the nation. Demand for the materials and services has risen dramatically in recent years.

Each academic library must provide access to an ever-increasing amount and variety of informational materials needed to support the goals and objectives of parent institutions, yet the costs of such materials are rising faster than college and university budgets. Many older, yet important, library materials are deteriorating faster than funds can be found to preserve them. Cooperative ventures, improved bibliographic control, and the application of new technologies can aid in meeting these economic challenges, but the cost of such solutions is often substantial.

The Higher Education Act has significantly helped college and research libraries address such issues in recent years; through various programs and tax exemptions, funds have been provided for library materials, buildings, staff, research, training, resource sharing, and preservation.

The Association supports federal programs which help college and research libraries effectively fulfill their roles in the education community and national information community. Legislation which places additional demands on colleges and research libraries should specifically appropriate funds to meet those demands.

*Public libraries.* Public libraries, essential components of the total education structure, are of social, educational, cultural, and economic benefit to citizens of all ages and occupations in every community. Their services and resources must be strengthened and updated constantly to meet the growing needs of a diverse population and enabling people to function more effectively in the contemporary world.

Although the public library is a local institution, the adequacy of its services is a national concern, regardless of its location or its taxing capability. The Association supports federal assistance to the states to assure equal opportunity of access to library service for all. Federal programs that recognize local resources and local effort are needed to complement state and local efforts to develop and maintain adequate

public library services throughout the country.

Adequate federal assistance can strengthen basic library resources, both materials and staff; it can also enable libraries to extend and improve services to individuals and groups whose access to library and information resources is limited or nonexistent. As part of intergovernmental funding, federal assistance is critically needed to support state efforts to develop interlibrary cooperatives and networks linking all kinds of libraries, enabling them to coordinate and share their resources. The Association endorses federal funding which reinforces state and local efforts to bolster urban public libraries that directly serve many people who neither live nor pay taxes in the central cities. Shared federal funding is needed to assist the many libraries and information centers in suburban and rural areas whose delivery of public library services has been curtailed or is undeveloped because of inflation, high energy costs, and limited population bases.

The Association also supports the inclusion of public libraries in federal programs designed to create or strengthen community services and to address social and educational needs, including expansion of the library's role as a community information center to serve the special information requirements of citizens with unique needs and problems.

*Service to persons in institutions.* The Association advocates the provision of good library service, including access to information, for residents and staff of mental and general hospitals, correctional institutions, schools for the handicapped, and facilities for runaway youth. Adequate financial support for these services should be provided through a federal-state-local partnership.

#### FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR LIBRARY FACILITIES

Library service is dependent on efficient, economical, and inviting library structures, furniture, and equipment. The federal government should continue to recognize its responsibility for support of these requirements through funding of library construction, including funding for the Higher Education Act, the Library Ser-

vices and Construction Act, and other programs. The Association endorses in particular construction programs that emphasize energy conservation, retrofitting for improved technology, and improved access for the handicapped.

The Association favors the inclusion of library buildings in legislation providing for programs of community development and public employment.

The Association also supports the policy of permitting libraries, like other educational institutions, to receive both real and personal surplus property.

### EQUAL ACCESS TO LIBRARY SERVICE

High among the Association's priorities is support of federal legislation that would help to redress the national imbalance in educational and informational opportunities. The Association is committed to the provision of easier access to quality libraries for those persons who are disadvantaged by reason of cultural, educational, or economic factors or lack of mobility. Special library services and materials are needed by the aged, the disabled, those with learning difficulties, and those with limited skills in English in order that they may claim their full share of our national life.

Access to library resources and services demands that individuals master the basic literacy skills to obtain information they want and to use information for their own and others' needs. Basic literacy skills are essential for self-fulfillment and fulfillment of each individual's role as a family and community member, as a citizen, job-holder, producer, and consumer. Library services and resources play a significant role in assuring that each individual acquire basic literacy skills. The Association urges that the federal government take a leadership role to ensure that the states initiate aggressive programs to improve the rate of literacy. The Association further urges that the federal government provide financial incentives to states to develop these literacy programs. Further, the Association endorses the concept that literacy is not a program to be pursued by education agencies

alone but by a coalition of agencies, including libraries, labor, manpower training and others, working in a coordinated effort under the leadership of the United States Department of Education.

Substantial progress has been made in developing and extending specialized library services to the blind and to persons with other physical handicaps that prevent them from using conventional library materials. The Association supports programs that will strengthen and expand library service not only to these persons but to those experiencing any barriers to information. It encourages adequate financial aid from federal, state, and local sources to enable libraries to offer these specialized services and to complement other related federal programs such as library materials for the blind and physically handicapped individuals provided by the Library of Congress.

The Association supports establishment of a national library service for the deaf and hearing-impaired with appropriate additional funding in an agency which is responsive to the needs of this constituency.

### PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

The federal role in the preservation of library materials extends not only to preserving collections in federal institutions, including the Library of Congress and the National Archives, but also to assistance in the preservation of other materials of historical and national significance, and to support for research and demonstration projects. The Association endorses a federal role in the preservation of library materials to ensure that scarce resources are employed to the most productive use, that duplication of effort is avoided, that the latest scientific and technological advances are utilized, and that agencies, institutions, and the public are made aware of this critical problem.

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Association supports legislation that will ensure the availability of communications tech-

nology at preferential rates for dissemination of educational and library information. The Association urges that libraries and library networks be recognized as prime users of satellite, microwave, cable communication, and other means of information transmission which allow the linking of libraries and users. Coordinated, inexpensive availability of such linkages is essential for libraries and information centers to share resources and deliver service to all people, wherever they may live and work and whatever their library needs may be.

The Association also endorses the concept of public access to expanded telecommunication delivery systems along with the separation of control of delivery of information from the content of the message.

#### POSTAL RATES AND QUALITY OF POSTAL SERVICE

The Association is concerned with postal rates for all classes of mail. Libraries and information centers use first class mail; some hold second class mailing permits. Second class mail rates are also of concern to libraries and information centers because they affect the subscription rates of the numerous periodical publications that libraries must have for use of their patrons.

Libraries and information centers are also particularly concerned with two subclasses of fourth class mail: first, the library rate, used by publishers and distributors to mail materials to libraries and by libraries to provide vital inter-library loan and books-by-mail services to persons in remote areas and to those who are handicapped, homebound, or institutionalized; and second, the book rate, which covers books and other types of educational and cultural materials. Postal costs are passed on directly to libraries by publishers and other producers and suppliers of library materials.

The Association supports the revenue foregone and public service subsidies to the U.S. Postal Service. It supports the current law, which authorizes preferential library rates, and postal rates that reflect the educational and cul-

tural value of books and materials. The Association supports free mailing privileges for the loan and return of braille and talking books and associated equipment for the blind and physically handicapped. Elimination of this privilege would create a most serious financial barrier to recipients who desperately need these resources and to the institutions that lend them.

The Association urges that the 1976 Postal Amendments (PL 94-421) be interpreted by the U.S. Postal Service to permit libraries to mail materials to publishers and distributors at the same fourth class library rate that publishers and distributors may now use to mail materials to libraries.

#### TAXATION

The Association believes it is in the public interest that libraries not be unjustly burdened by tax laws and interpretation. Studies of tax policy either underway or contemplated should include recognition of the principle of special treatment and exemptions for libraries already recognized in federal, state, and local tax laws.

The Association urges tax reform legislation that will encourage gifts of artistic, literary, personal, and professional works to libraries to provide valuable primary source material for research and scholarship.

Further, the Association urges passage of legislation which, recognizing the complex inventory requirements of the publishing and book distribution industry, eliminates the leveling of unfair taxes on that industry. Such taxes may reduce access to publications or lead to additional cost for educational institutions and libraries.

#### STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Association supports federal efforts to ensure quality control and standardization of technical equipment and products used by libraries and information centers, and bibliographic standardization of books and audiovisual library materials.

## COPYRIGHT

The Association is concerned that the rights of creators of copyrighted works be advanced equally with the rights of the public to have access to those works. Accordingly, it supports the intended statutory balancing of rights in the Copyright Act of 1976, and it urges that guidelines, procedures, and interpretations relating to this act interpose a minimum of obstacles to the free and open distribution of ideas by all methods including print, microforms, audio, video, and computers.

The Association believes that the review at five-year intervals by the Register of Copyrights (mandated by Subsection 108(i) of the Copyright Law) should be construed broadly to consider all methods of communicating, reproducing, and disseminating the written word, and should include as a primary concern the impact of the law on users of all sizes and types of libraries and information centers. Any data collection efforts should be directed at libraries, users, and copyright proprietors.

The Association supports a general prohibition against copyright for all works of the U.S. Government.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The Association supports adequate federal funding for the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities. The programs, activities, and research projects which the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities sponsor to make the arts more widely available and to relate a better understanding of humanistic knowledge to national concerns have implications for all types of libraries and expand upon the public's ability to draw upon existing resources. Further, the Challenge Grant programs of the endowments, which have begun to make an impact upon cultural institutions, deserve renewal if the private sector is to be stimulated to participate in the arts and humanities.

## 2 PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION

### EDUCATION OF LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS

Adequate funding is imperative to improve the quality of preservice, post-masters, and continuing library education for librarians, information specialists, and supportive staff through scholarships, fellowships, and training institutes. The Association supports federal grants for institutional support of quality library education programs, for research and experimentation, for continuing education for the current workforce and of library education faculty, and for fellowships to recruit into the profession candidates qualified to meet tomorrow's information needs.

### RESEARCH IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Federal support is needed for research in library and information science if libraries and information centers are to deal adequately with increased demands for information from individual citizens as well as from industry, government, and educational agencies. Numerous questions about how libraries and information centers can best provide information must be answered through systematic information gathering and analysis, especially when those questions relate to applications of new information technologies and information delivery systems.

### PERSONNEL POLICIES AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

In order to fulfill the library's function of service as an unbiased, nonpartisan source of information, the Association supports strong, flexible, humane, and equitable library personnel programs. The Association supports a federal civil service system, which not only ensures quality library service in federal libraries and information centers but which, through its influence, raises standards for libraries and information

centers and salaries for library personnel throughout the nation.

In order to facilitate the selection and promotion of library personnel based on equity, competency, and affirmative action programs with persons chosen for their knowledge, skills and abilities without discrimination in regard to race, color, age, religion, sex, physical or mental handicap, individual life-style, or national origin, the Association supports the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the elimination of discrimination and urges that it be given broad powers and adequate resources.

The Association fully supports the concept of comparable wages for comparable work that aims at levels of pay for female-oriented occupations equal to those of male-oriented occupations: ALA therefore supports all legal and legislative efforts to achieve wages for library workers commensurate with wages in other occupations with similar qualifications, training, and responsibilities.

The Association supports the rights of library personnel to engage in collective bargaining on the same basis as their organizational counterparts, such as other governmental or municipal employees and teaching faculty.

#### EDUCATION OF PEOPLE WHO MAY USE LIBRARIES

Utilization of information is basic to virtually every aspect of daily living in a democratic society, whether in formal pursuit of educational goals or in independent judgment and decision-making. In this post-industrial, increasingly complex society the need for information daily becomes greater. The Association recognizes that it is essential that libraries of all types accept the responsibility of providing people with opportunities to understand the organization of information, and it endorses federal funding and support of programs that include instruction in the use of libraries as one of the primary goals of service.

#### ORIENTATION AND EDUCATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Because the quality and extent of public library services are greatly influenced by the initiative and knowledge of public library trustees, supplementary federal funds should be available for orientation and education of trustees in order that they can better carry out their responsibilities.

### 3 INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

Believing that an informed citizenry is the very foundation of democracy, and that the Constitution guarantees the free communication of ideas and information in every form through all media, the Association supports the rights of libraries and information centers to disseminate materials on all topics of concern, no matter how controversial.

The Association rejects discrimination in library service and upholds the right of all citizens to have access to library services, regardless of age, sex, race, religion, national origin, handicap, economic condition, individual life-style, or political or social views.

The Association supports the freedom of the press and the right of the news media to inform the American public without fear of governmental reprisal or control. The Association supports as equally basic to democracy the right of authors and publishers to disseminate their works without imposition of a governmental imprimatur.

Believing that the world of ideas and information cannot be provincialized without destroying its integrity, the Association maintains that American citizens have a right to access to the works and views of foreign authors and scholars. The Association further contends that federal regulation of travel abroad and the importation of information materials should not be used to suppress free expression.

## 4 EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

The Association supports the ratification of an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

## 5 INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Libraries and information services transcend national boundaries. Efforts by government and individuals to promote international understanding place upon U.S. librarians the obligation to inform themselves about international issues and to intensify their efforts to promote understanding of international affairs. The Association shall continue its work with international library groups such as the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, other national library associations, and individual agencies and institutions abroad, assisting in the improvement of library service and librarianship.

Further, the Association supports federal international policy and regulations that promote transborder data flow among libraries and librarians and access by American libraries to international resources.

### UNITED NATIONS

The Association supports participation by the United States in those programs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies which, in fulfillment of the objective of the UN Charter, relate significantly and constructively to books, reading, libraries, and information centers. In the interest of promoting the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Association encourages promptness both in publication of United Nations documents and in their distribution to libraries.

### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

The Association supports the principles of UNESCO as stated in the UNESCO constitu-

tion and endorsed by the government of the United States. Through its representation in the U.S. National Committee for the UNESCO General Information Program and through the work of its various committees and individual librarians, the Association seeks to implement the UNESCO program in this country and abroad, particularly those aspects involving the development of library and bibliographic services throughout the world. It favors an adequate staff in the Department of State to facilitate the work.

### ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The Association has long been active in programs for the improvement of library and bibliographic services in Latin America. It collaborates with the Library Development Program of the Organization of American States and favors strengthening the programs to improve communication among the people of the Western Hemisphere.

### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

The International Exchange of Persons program should be continued; foreign visitors under the program should be given the opportunity to observe libraries in this country and to understand their contribution to American life. The exchange of librarians between this and other countries should be encouraged with government funding to libraries and library schools for observation, study, and in-service training.

### INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PUBLICATIONS

The interchange of recorded information in all its forms between the United States and other countries is essential for international understanding. A greater supply of books and other library materials from abroad in American libraries and information centers should be encouraged by federal programs. Wide distribution of American publications abroad, subsidized

with federal funds that would include expense of translations, should be given high priority.

The Association supports the position that information in whatever form be permitted to cross borders freely and that no artificial barriers be erected to prevent other countries from receiving and supplying informational materials.

The Association urges that improved exchange agreements for the flow of publications of all kinds, including official government documents and other recorded information, between American libraries and those abroad be closely correlated with the projects of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, other research libraries, and the Universal Serials and Book Exchange, Inc. Efforts to improve trans-border data flow should be encouraged and supported.

#### FLORENCE AGREEMENT

The Association favors immediate implementation by the United States of additions or a protocol to the Florence Agreement and the Beirut Agreement removing tariff duties on audiovisual, educational, scientific, and cultural materials. The Florence Agreement will benefit United States libraries, information centers, and educational centers, the primary importers of such materials. The Association also supports protocol provisions requiring licenses and foreign exchange on certain materials imported.

#### UNITED STATES LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION CENTERS ABROAD

To provide reliable information about the United States from diverse points of view, the Association encourages the federal government to provide adequate support for the establishment and maintenance of professionally staffed American libraries abroad. The Association favors the concept of a public-private mechanism that would assure the funding of such libraries as demonstrations of the way in which the American library model can nourish the spirit of free inquiry.

#### INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

The Association encourages the establishment of reciprocal copyright relationships with other countries through appropriate international arrangement such as the Universal Copyright Convention.

#### INTERNATIONAL POSTAL POLICY

The United States international postal rates on educational and cultural materials should continue to be based on the optional provision in the Universal Postal Convention that permits reduced rates. The Association endorses proposals made by UNESCO for the modification of the Universal Postal Convention to encourage wider and easier international distribution of educational and cultural materials.

#### ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Association encourages the continuation of federally funded programs to help developing countries achieve their educational goals. These programs should include assistance in the formation and improvement of libraries and information services, the development of local publishing capabilities, and the bibliographic ordering of products of the nation's press.

### 6 EXISTING FEDERAL LAWS AFFECTING LIBRARIANS, LIBRARIES AND THEIR USERS

Adult Education Act	P. L. 91-230 as amended
Age Discrimination in Employment Act	P. L. 95-256
Agricultural Trade Development Assistance Act of 1954 (Title VII)	P. L. 83-480 as amended
Appalachian Regional Development Act (Title II)	P. L. 89-4 as amended
Asbestos School Hazard Detection Act	P. L. 96-270
Beirut Agreement—implementing legislation (Joint Resolution to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Cir-	P. L. 89-634

culuation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948)	
Civil Rights Act of 1964	P. L. 88-352 as amended
Civil Service Reform	P. L. 95-454 as amended
Communications Act of 1934	Ch. 652, 48 Stat. (18 & 47 USC) as amended
Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act	P. L. 92-419
Copyright Law (USC Title 17)	P. L. 94-553 as amended
Department of Education Organization Act	P. L. 96-88
Depository Library Act	P. L. 87-579 as amended
Education Amendments of 1978	P. L. 95-561 as amended
Education Consolidation and Improvement Act	P. L. 97-35 as amended
Education of the Handicapped Act	P. L. 91-230 as amended
Elementary and Secondary Education Act	P. L. 89-10 as amended
Fair Labor Standards Act	P. L. 75-718 as amended
Federal Information Centers Act	P. L. 95-491
Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (Sec. 203(j)(3))	P. L. 87-786 as amended
Florence Agreement implementing legislation (Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966)	P. L. 89-651 as amended
Freedom of Information Act	P. L. 89-487 as amended
General Education Provisions Act	P. L. 90-247 as amended
Higher Education Act	P. L. 89-329 as amended
Housing and Community Development Act (Title I)	P. L. 93-383 as amended
Intergovernmental Personnel Act	P. L. 91-648
Internal Revenue Code	USC Title 26
Job Training Partnership Act	P. L. 97-300
Library of Congress Books for the Blind and Handicapped	P. L. 89-522
Library Services and Construction Act	P. L. 84-597 as amended
Medical Library Assistance Act	P. L. 89-291 as amended
Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act	P. L. 87-256
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	P. L. 91-345
National Energy Conservation Policy Act (Title III)	P. L. 95-619 as amended
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act	P. L. 89-209 as amended
National Historic Preservation Act	P. L. 89-665 as amended

National Historical Publications and Records Commission	P. L. 93-536 as amended
National Science Foundation Act	P. L. 81-507 as amended
Older Americans Act	P. L. 89-73 as amended
Paperwork Reduction Act	P. L. 96-511
Patent and Trademark Laws	USC Title 35, Sec. 301
Postal Reorganization Act of 1970	P. L. 91-375 as amended
Presidential Records Act	P. L. 95-591
Public Telecommunications Financing Act	P. L. 95-567 as amended
Public Works and Economic Development Act (Title I)	P. L. 89-136 as amended
Rehabilitation Act	P. L. 93-112 as amended
Social Security Act	P. L. 89-97 as amended
Solar Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Act	P. L. 93-473
State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act	P. L. 92-512 as amended
Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act	P. L. 95-471
Vocational Education Act	P. L. 88-210 as amended
White House Conference on Library and Information Services	P. L. 93-568



# 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.

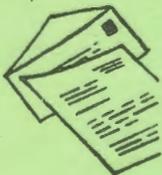
Constituents are always welcome in Washington. Be sure you have a firm appointment. Use the district office to make local or capitol appointments. (Get to know district staffs: secretaries and administrative assistants. Close working relationships will pay off in many ways.)

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: 800-257-2241. Various low rates are available:

Personal Opinion Telegram (Straight telegram): \$7.95, 15 words.

Mailgram: \$4.45, 50 words (includes name, address, message & signature).

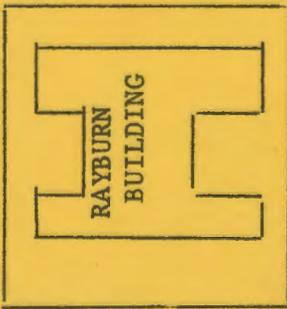
Delivered next day by postman.

Night Letter: \$7.90, 50 words.

## FIVE BASIC RULES FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

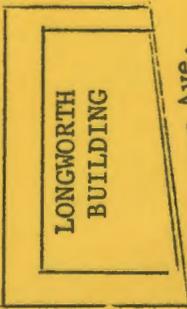
1. Be Brief. A legislator's time is limited. So is yours.
2. Be Appreciative. Acknowledge past support, and convey thanks for current action.
3. Be Specific. Refer to local library and district needs.
4. Be Informative. Give reasons why a measure should be supported.
5. Be Courteous. Ask; do not demand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



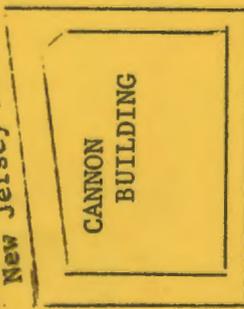
RAYBURN BUILDING

S. Capitol

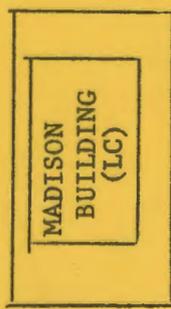


LONGWORTH BUILDING

New Jersey Ave.



CANNON BUILDING



MADISON BUILDING (LC)



Independence Avenue

KEY TO REPRESENTATIVES' OFFICES

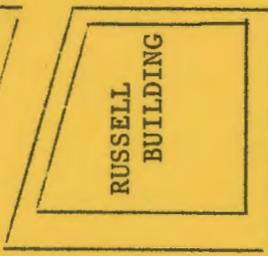
Room numbers with three digits are in the Cannon Building... Four digits beginning with one are in the Longworth Building... Four digits beginning with two are in the Rayburn Building.

KEY TO SENATORS' OFFICES

SR \* Russell Building  
SD = Dirksen Building  
SH = Hart Building



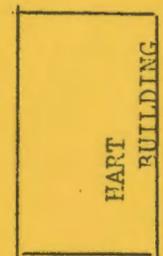
Constitution Avenue



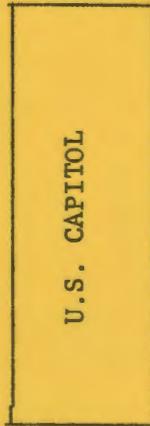
RUSSELL BUILDING



DIRKSEN BUILDING



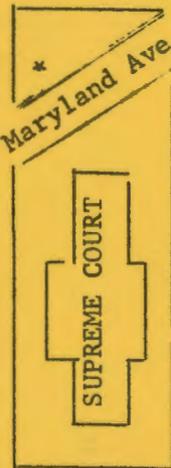
HART BUILDING



U.S. CAPITOL

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

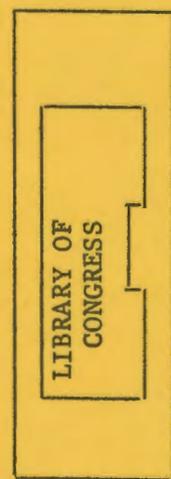
FIRST STREET



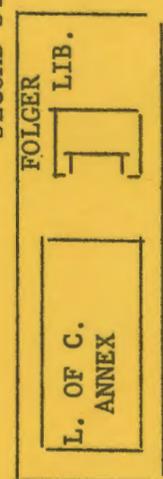
SUPREME COURT

Maryland Ave. \*

SECOND STREET



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



FOLGER LIB. ANNEX

# CAPITOL DIRECTORY

Compiled by Benjamin J. Guthrie, Clerk of the House of Representatives, March 11, 1983

## U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Democrats in roman—Republicans in *italic*—Resident Commissioner and Delegates in boldface—Deceased Member-Elect in bold brackets [ ]

NAME	Tele- phone	Room No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room No.	NAME	Tele- phone	Room No.			
<b>A</b>														
Ackerman, Gary L. (N.Y.)	52601	1725	<i>Erlenborn, John N.</i> (Ill.)	53515	2206	Livingston, Bob (La.)	53015	306	<i>Roth, Toby</i> (Wis.)	55665	215			
Addabbo, Joseph P. (N.Y.)	53461	2365	Evans, Cooper (Iowa)	53301	127	<i>Loeffler, Tom</i> (Tex.)	54236	1212	<i>Roukema, Marge</i> (N.J.)	54465	226			
Akaka, Daniel K. (Hawaii)	54906	2301	Evans, Lane (Ill.)	55905	1427	Long, Clarence D. (Md.)	53061	2405	Rowland, J. Roy (Ga.)	56531	513			
Albosta, Donald Joseph (Mich.)	53561	1434	<b>F</b>						Long, Gillis W. (La.)	54926	2185	Roybal, Edward R. (Calif.)	56235	2211
Alexander, Bill (Ark.)	54076	233	Fascell, Dante B. (Fla.)	54506	2354	<i>Lott, Trent</i> (Miss.)	55772	2400	<i>Rudd, Eldon</i> (Ariz.)	53361	2244	Russo, Marty (Ill.)	55736	2457
Anderson, Glenn M. (Calif.)	56676	2329	Fauntroy, Walter E. (D.C.)	58050	2135	<i>Lowery, Bill</i> (Calif.)	53201	1440	<b>S</b>					
Andrews, Ike (N.C.)	51784	2201	Fazio, Vic (Calif.)	55716	1421	Lowry, Mike (Wash.)	53106	1206	Sabo, Martin Olav (Minn.)	54755	436			
Andrews, Michael A. (Tex.)	57508	1039	Feighan, Edward F. (Ohio)	55731	1223	<i>Lujan, Manuel, Jr.</i> (N. Mex.)	56316	1323	St Germain, Fernand J. (R.I.)	54911	2108			
Annunzio, Frank (Ill.)	56661	2303	Ferraro, Geraldine A. (N.Y.)	53965	312	Luken, Thomas A. (Ohio)	52216	2342	Savage, Gus (Ill.)	50773	1121			
Anthony, Beryl, Jr. (Ark.)	53772	1117	<i>Fiedler, Bobbi</i> (Calif.)	55811	1607	Lundine, Stan (N.Y.)	53161	2427	Sawyer, Harold S. (Mich.)	53831	301			
Applegate, Douglas (Ohio)	56265	2464	<i>Fields, Jack</i> (Tex.)	54901	413	<i>Lungren, Dan</i> (Calif.)	52415	328	Scheuer, James H. (N.Y.)	55471	2402			
Archer, Bill (Tex.)	52571	1135	<i>Fish, Hamilton, Jr.</i> (N.Y.)	55441	2227	<b>M</b>								
Aspin, Les (Wis.)	53031	442	Flippo, Ronnie G. (Ala.)	54801	405	<i>McCain, John</i> (Ariz.)	52635	1123	Schneider, Claudine (R.I.)	52735	1431			
AuCoin, Les (Oreg.)	50855	2159	Florio, James J. (N.J.)	56501	2162	<i>McCandless, Alfred A.</i> (Ala.) (Calif.)	55330	510	Schroeder, Patricia (Colo.)	54431	2410			
<b>B</b>														
Badham, Robert E. (Calif.)	55611	2438	Foglietta, Thomas M. (Pa.)	54731	1217	McCloskey, Frank (Ind.)	54636	116	Schulze, Richard T. (Pa.)	55761	2421			
Barnard, Doug, Jr. (Ga.)	54101	236	Foley, Thomas S. (Wash.)	52006	1201	<i>McCollum, Bill</i> (Fla.)	52176	1507	Shumer, Charles E. (N.Y.)	56616	126			
Barnes, Michael D. (Md.)	55341	401	Ford, Harold E. (Tenn.)	53265	2305	McCurdy, Dave (Okla.)	56165	313	Seiberling, John F. (Ohio)	55231	1225			
Bartlett, Steve (Tex.)	54201	1233	Ford, William D. (Mich.)	56261	239	<i>McDade, Joseph M.</i> (Pa.)	53731	2370	<i>Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr.</i> (Wis.)	55101	315			
Bateman, Herbert H. (Va.)	54261	1518	<i>Forsythe, Edwin B.</i> (N.J.)	54765	2210	McDonald, Larry (Ga.)	52931	103	Shannon, James M. (Mass.)	53411	259			
Bates, Jim (Calif.)	55452	1632	Frank, Barney (Mass.)	55931	1317	McEwen, Bob (Ohio)	55705	329	Sharp, Philip R. (Ind.)	53021	242			
Bedell, Berkley (Iowa)	55476	2459	<i>Franklin, Webb</i> (Miss.)	55876	508	<i>McGrath, Raymond J.</i> (N.Y.)	55516	431	Shaw, E. Clay, Jr. (Fla.)	53026	322			
Beilenson, Anthony C. (Calif.)	55911	1025	<i>Frenzel, Bill</i> (Minn.)	52871	1026	McHugh, Matthew F. (N.Y.)	56335	2335	Shelby, Richard C. (Ala.)	52665	1705			
Bennett, Charles E. (Fla.)	52501	2107	Frost, Martin (Tex.)	53605	1238	<i>McKernan, John R., Jr.</i> (Maine)	56116	1428	<i>Shumway, Norman D.</i> (Calif.)	52511	1203			
<i>Bereuter, Douglas K.</i> (Nebr.)	54806	3104	Fuqua, Don (Fla.)	55235	2269	<i>McKinney, Stewart B.</i> (Conn.)	55541	106	<i>Shuster, Bud</i> (Pa.)	52431	2455			
Berman, Howard L. (Calif.)	54695	1022	<b>G</b>						Sikorski, Gerry (Minn.)	52271	414			
Bethune, Ed (Ark.)	52506	1535	Garcia, Robert (N.Y.)	54361	223	McNulty, James F., Jr. (Ariz.)	52542	1338	<i>Silfander, Mark D.</i> (Mich.)	53761	137			
Beverly, Tom (Ala.)	54876	2302	Gaydos, Joseph M. (Pa.)	54631	2366	<i>Mack, Connie</i> (Fla.)	52536	504	Simon, Paul (Ill.)	55201	343			
Biaggi, Mario (N.Y.)	52464	2428	Gejdenson, Sam (Conn.)	52076	1404	MacKay, Buddy (Fla.)	55744	503	Sisisky, Norman (Va.)	56365	1429			
<i>Bilbrakis, Michael</i> (Fla.)	55755	319	<i>Gekas, George W.</i> (Pa.)	54315	1008	Madigan, Edward R. (Ill.)	52371	2312	Skeel, Joe (N. Mex.)	52365	1007			
<i>Blythe, Thomas J., Jr.</i> (Va.)	52815	2143	Cephardt, Richard A. (Mo.)	52671	1436	Markey, Edward J. (Mass.)	52836	205	Skeen, Ike (Mo.)	52876	2453			
<i>Boehltel, Sherwood L.</i> (N.Y.)	53665	1691	Gibbons, Sam (Fla.)	53376	2204	<i>Marlenee, Ron</i> (Mont.)	53011	1133	Slattery, Jim (Kans.)	56601	1729			
Boggs, Lindy (Mrs. Hale) (La.)	56636	2353	<i>Gilman, Benjamin A.</i> (N.Y.)	53776	2160	<i>Marmott, Dan</i> (Utah)	54611	109	Smith, Christopher H. (N.J.)	53765	422			
Boland, Edward P. (Mass.)	55601	2426	<i>Gingrich, Newt</i> (Ga.)	54501	1005	<i>Martin, David O.B.</i> (N.Y.)	51976	2186	<i>Smith, Denny</i> (Oreg.)	55711	1213			
Boner, William Hill (Tenn.)	54311	107	<i>Glickman, Dan</i> (Kans.)	56216	2435	<i>Martin, Lynn</i> (Ill.)	55676	1208	Smith, Lawrence J. (Fla.)	57931	113			
Boniior, David E. (Mich.)	52106	1130	Gonzalez, Henry B. (Tex.)	53236	2413	<i>Martinez, Matthew G.</i> (Calif.)	55464	1714	Smith, Neal (Iowa)	54426	2373			
Bonker, Don (Wash.)	53536	434	<i>Goodling, William F.</i> (Pa.)	55836	2263	Matsui, Robert T. (Calif.)	57163	231	<i>Smith, Robert F. (Bob)</i> (Oreg.)	56730	118			
Borsari, Robert A. (Pa.)	58251	314	Core, Albert, Jr. (Tenn.)	54231	1131	Mavroules, Nicholas (Mass.)	58020	1204	<i>Smith, Virginia</i> (Nebr.)	56435	2202			
Bosco, Douglas H. (Calif.)	53311	1330	<i>Gradsion, Willis D., Jr.</i> (Ohio)	53164	2311	Mazzoli, Romano L. (Ky.)	55401	2246	<i>Snowe, Olympia J.</i> (Maine)	56306	133			
Boucher, Frederick C. (Rick) (Va.)	53861	1723	<i>Gramm, Phil</i> (Tex.)	52002	1116	Mica, Dan (Fla.)	53001	131	<i>Snyder, Gene</i> (Ky.)	53465	2188			
Bouquard, Marilyn Lloyd (Tenn.)	53271	2334	Gray, William H., III (Pa.)	54001	204	<i>Michel, Robert H.</i> (Ill.)	56201	2112	Solarz, Stephen J. (N.Y.)	52361	1536			
Boxer, Barbara (Calif.)	55161	1517	<i>Green, Bill</i> (N.Y.)	52436	1110	Mikulski, Barbara A. (Md.)	54016	407	<i>Solomon, Gerald B. H.</i> (N.Y.)	55614	227			
Breaux, John B. (La.)	52031	2113	<i>Clegg, Judd</i> (N.H.)	55206	308	Miller, Clarence E. (Ohio)	55131	2208	<i>Spence, Floyd</i> (S.C.)	52452	2466			
Britt, C. Robin (N.C.)	53065	2327	Guarini, Frank J. (N.J.)	52765	206	Miller, George (Calif.)	52095	2422	Spratt, John M., Jr. (S.C.)	55501	1118			
Brooks, Jack (Tex.)	56565	2449	<i>Gunderson, Steve</i> (Wis.)	55506	416	Mineta, Norman Y. (Calif.)	52631	2350	Stagers, Harley O., Jr. (W. Va.)	54331	1504			
<i>Broomfield, Wm. S.</i> (Mich.)	56135	2306	<b>H</b>						<i>Stangeland, Arlan</i> (Minn.)	52165	1526			
Brown, George E., Jr. (Calif.)	56161	2256	Hall, Katie (Ind.)	52461	132	Minish, Joseph G. (N.J.)	55035	2109	Stark, Fortney H. (Pete) (Calif.)	55065	1034			
Brown, Hank (Colo.)	54676	1510	Hall, Ralph M. (Tex.)	56673	1224	Mitchell, Parren J. (Md.)	54741	2367	Stenholm, Charles W. (Tex.)	56605	1232			
Broyhill, James T. (N.C.)	52576	2340	Hall, Sam B., Jr. (Tex.)	53035	2236	Moakley, Joe (Mass.)	58273	221	Stokes, Louis (Ohio)	57032	2465			
Bryant, John (Tex.)	52231	506	Hall, Tony P. (Ohio)	56465	1728	<i>Molinar, Guy V.</i> (N.Y.)	53371	412	Stratton, Samuel S. (N.Y.)	55076	2205			
Burton, Dan (Ind.)	52276	120	Hamilton, Lee H. (Ind.)	55315	2187	Mollohan, Alan B. (W. Va.)	54172	516	Studds, Gerry E. (Mass.)	53111	1501			
Burton, Phillip (Calif.)	54965	2304	<i>Hammerschmidt, John Paul</i> (Ark.)	54301	2207	Montgomery, G.V. (Sonny) (Miss.)	55031	2184	<i>Stump, Bob</i> (Ariz.)	54576	211			
Byron, Beverly B. (Md.)	52721	1216	Hance, Kent (Tex.)	54005	1214	Moody, Jim (Wis.)	53571	1721	<i>Sundquist, Don</i> (Tenn.)	52811	515			
<b>C</b>														
Campbell, Carroll A., Jr. (S.C.)	56030	408	<i>Hansen, George</i> (Idaho)	55531	1125	<i>Moore, W. Henson</i> (La.)	53901	2404	<i>Sunia, Fofa L. F.</i> (Am. Samoa) (Colo.)	58577	1709			
Carney, William (N.Y.)	53826	1424	<i>Hansen, James V.</i> (Utah)	55043	1113	<i>Moorhead, Carlos J.</i> (Calif.)	54176	2346	Swift, Al (Wash.)	52605	1502			
Carper, Thomas R. (Del.)	54165	1020	Harkin, Tom (Iowa)	53806	2411	Morrison, Bruce A. (Conn.)	53661	437	<i>Swigert, John L.</i> (Iack) (Calo.)	57882	1631			
Carr, Bob (Mich.)	54872	2439	Harrison, Frank (Pa.)	56511	1541	Morrison, Robert J. (N.Y.)	55956	509	Synar, Mike (Okla.)	52701	1713			
Chandler, Rod (Wash.)	57761	216	<i>Hartnett, Thomas F.</i> (S.C.)	53176	228	Murphy, Austin J. (Pa.)	54665	2437	<b>T</b>					
Chappell, Bill, Jr. (Fla.)	54035	2468	Hatcher, Charles (Ga.)	53651	1726	Murtha, John P. (Pa.)	52065	2423	Tallon, Robin (S.C.)	53315	128			
Chappie, Gene (Calif.)	53076	1730	Hawkins, Augustus F. (Calif.)	52201	2371	Myers, John T. (Ind.)	55805	2372	<i>Tauke, Thomas J.</i> (Iowa)	52911	435			
Cheney, Dick (Wyo.)	52311	225	Hefner, W. G. (Bill) (N.C.)	53715	2161	<b>N</b>								
Clarke, James McClure (N.C.)	56401	415	Heftel, Cecil (Cec) (Hawaii)	52226	1030	Natcher, William H. (Ky.)	53501	2333	Tauzin, W. J. (Billy) (La.)	54031	222			
Clay, William (Bill) (Mo.)	52406	2470	Hertel, Dennis M. (Mich.)	56276	218	Nelson, Bill (Fla.)	53671	307	<i>Taylor, Gene</i> (Mo.)	56536	2134			
<i>Clinger, William F., Jr.</i> (Pa.)	55121	1122	Hightower, Jack (Tex.)	53706	2348	Nichols, Bill (Ala.)	53261	2407	Thomas, Robert Lindsay (Ga.)	55831	427			
<i>Coats, Dan</i> (Ind.)	54436	1417	Hiler, John (Ind.)	53915	316	Nichols, Howard C. (Utah)	57751	1229	<i>Thomas, William M.</i> (Calif.)	52915	324			
Coelho, Tony (Calif.)	56131	403	Hillis, Elwood (Ind.)	55037	2336	Nowak, Henry J. (N.Y.)	53306	2240	Torres, Esteban Edward (Calif.)	55256	1740			
Coleman, E. Thomas (Mo.)	57041	2344	Holt, Marjorie S. (Md.)	58090	2412	<b>O</b>								
Coleman, Ronald D. (Tex.)	54831	1017	Hopkins, Larry J. (Ky.)	54706	331	Oaker, Mary Rose (Ohio)	55871	2436	Torrice, Robert G. (N.J.)	55061	317			
Collins, Cardiss (Ill.)	55006	2264	Horton, Frank (N.Y.)	54916	2229	Oberstar, James L. (Minn.)	56211	2351	Towns, Edolphus N. G. (Calif.)	55936	1009			
<i>Conable, Barber B., Jr.</i> (N.Y.)	53615	237	Howard, James J. (N.J.)	54671	2245	Obey, David R. (Wis.)	53365	2217	Traxler, Bob (Mich.)	52806	2448			
Conte, Silvio O. (Mass.)	55335	2303	Hoyer, Steny H. (Md.)	54131	1513	<i>O'Brien, George M.</i> (Ill.)	53635	2262	<b>U</b>					
Conyers, John, Jr. (Mich.)	55126	2310	Hubbard, Carroll, Jr. (Ky.)	53115	2182	Olin, James R. "Jim" (Va.)	55431	1207	Udall, Morris K. (Ariz.)	54065	235			
Cooper, Jim (Tenn.)	56831	425	Huckaby, Jerry (La.)	52376	2444	O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr. (Mass.)	55111	2231	<b>V</b>					
<i>Corcoran, Tom</i> (Ill.)	52976	2447	Hughes, William J. (N.J.)	56572	341	Ortiz, Solomon P. (Tex.)	57742	1524	Valentine, Tim (N.C.)	54531	1107			
<i>Corrada, Baltasar</i> (P.R.)	52615	1410	<i>Hunter, Duncan</i> (Calif.)	55672	117	Ottinger, Richard L. (N.Y.)	56506	2241	Vandergriff, Tom (Tex.)	57772	1529			
<i>Coughlin, Lawrence</i> (Pa.)	56111	2467	Hutto, Earl (Fla.)	54136	330	Owens, Major R. (N.Y.)	56231	114	<i>Vander Jagt, Guy</i> (Mich.)	53511	2409			
<i>Courter, Jim</i> (N.J.)	55801	325	<i>Hyde, Henry J.</i> (Ill.)	54561	2104	<i>Oxley, Michael G.</i> (Ohio)	52676	1108	Vento, Bruce F. (Minn.)	56631	2433			
Coyne, William J. (Pa.)	52301	424	<b>I</b>						Volkmer, Harold L. (Mo.)	52956	1230			
<i>Craig, Larry E.</i> (Idaho)	56611	1318	<b>J</b>						<i>Vucanovich, Barbara F.</i> (Nev.)	56155	507			
<i>Crane, Daniel B.</i> (Ill.)	55001	115	Jacobs, Andrew, Jr. (Ind.)	54011	1533	<b>P</b>								
<i>Crane, Philip M.</i> (Ill.)	53711	1035	<i>Jeffords, James M.</i> (Vt.)	54115	2431	<i>Packard, Ronald C.</i> (Calif.)	53906	511	<b>W</b>					
Crockett, Geo. W., Jr. (Mich.)	52261													



# The United States Senate

NAME	Tele- phone 224-	Room No.	NAME	Tele- phone 224-	Room No.
Vice Pres. Bush, George (R-TX) . . . . .	2424	SD 202	Jackson, Henry M. (D-WA) . . . . .	3441	SH 711
Abdnor, James (R-SD) . . . . .	2321	SH 309	Jepsen, Roger W. (R-IA) . . . . .	3254	SR 120
Andrews, Mark (R-ND) . . . . .	2043	SH 724	Johnston, J. Bennett (D-LA) . . . . .	5824	SH 136
Armstrong, William L. (R-CO) . . . . .	5941	SH 528	Kassebaum, Nancy Landon (R-KS) . . . . .	4774	SR 302
Baker, Howard H., Jr. (R-TN) . . . . .	4944	SH 522	Kasten, Bob (R-WI) . . . . .	5323	SH 110
Baucus, Max (D-MT) . . . . .	2651	SH 706	Kennedy, Edward M. (D-MA) . . . . .	4543	SR 113
Bentsen, Lloyd (D-TX) . . . . .	5922	SH 703	Lautenberg, Frank R. (D-NJ) . . . . .	4744	SR 372
Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (D-DE) . . . . .	5042	SR 486	Laxalt, Paul (R-NV) . . . . .	3542	SR 323A
Bingaman, Jeff (D-NM) . . . . .	5521	SH 502	Leahy, Patrick J. (D-VT) . . . . .	4242	SR 433
Boren, David L. (D-OK) . . . . .	4721	SR 452	Levin, Carl (D-MI) . . . . .	6221	SR 166
Boschwitz, Rudy (R-MN) . . . . .	5641	SH 506	Long, Russel B. (D-LA) . . . . .	4623	SR 221
Bradley, Bill (D-NJ) . . . . .	3224	SH 731	Lugar, Richard G. (R-IN) . . . . .	4814	SH 306
Bumpers, Dale (D-AR) . . . . .	4843	SD 327	McClure, James A. (R-ID) . . . . .	2752	SD 361
Burdick, Quentin N. (D-ND) . . . . .	2551	SH 511	Mathias, Charles McC., Jr. (R-MD) . . . . .	4654	SR 387A
Byrd, Robert C. (D-WV) . . . . .	3954	SH 311	Matsunaga, Spark M. (D-HI) . . . . .	6361	SH 109
Chafee, John H. (R-RI) . . . . .	2921	SD 523	Mattingly, Mack (R-GA) . . . . .	3643	SH 320
Chiles, Lawton (D-FL) . . . . .	5274	SR 450	Melcher, John (D-MT) . . . . .	2644	SH 730
Cochran, Thad (R-MS) . . . . .	5054	SR 326	Metzenbaum, Howard M. (D-OH) . . . . .	2315	SR 363
Cohen, William S. (R-ME) . . . . .	2523	SH 530	Mitchell, George J. (D-ME) . . . . .	5344	SR 364
Cranston, Alan (D-CA) . . . . .	3553	SH 112	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (D-NY) . . . . .	4451	SR 464
D'Amato, Alfonse M. (R-NY) . . . . .	6542	SH 520	Murkowski, Frank H. (R-AK) . . . . .	6665	SH 317
Danforth, John C. (R-MO) . . . . .	6154	SR 497	Nickles, Don (R-OK) . . . . .	5754	SH 713
DeConcini, Dennis (D-AZ) . . . . .	4521	SH 328	Nunn, Sam (D-GA) . . . . .	3521	SD 335
Denton, Jeremiah (R-AL) . . . . .	5744	SD 547	Packwood, Bob (R-OR) . . . . .	5244	SR 259
Dixon, Alan J. (D-IL) . . . . .	2854	SD 316	Pell, Claiborne (D-RI) . . . . .	4642	SR 335
Dodd, Christopher J. (D-CT) . . . . .	2823	SR 402	Percy, Charles H. (R-IL) . . . . .	2152	SD 443
Dole, Robert (R-KS) . . . . .	6521	SH 141	Pressler, Larry (R-SD) . . . . .	5842	SR 415
Domenici, Pete V. (R-NM) . . . . .	6621	SD 434	Proxmire, William (D-WI) . . . . .	5653	SD 531
Durenberger, David (R-MN) . . . . .	3244	SR 375	Pryor, David (D-AR) . . . . .	2353	SR 264
Eagleton, Thomas F. (D-MO) . . . . .	5721	SD 107	Quayle, Dan (R-IN) . . . . .	5623	SH 524
East, John P. (R-NC) . . . . .	3154	SD 553	Randolph, Jennings (D-WV) . . . . .	6472	SD 302
Exon, J. James (D-NE) . . . . .	4224	SH 330	Riegle, Donald W., Jr. (D-MI) . . . . .	4822	SD 105
Ford, Wendell H. (D-KY) . . . . .	4343	SR 173A	Roth, William V., Jr. (R-DE) . . . . .	2441	SH 104
Garn, Jake (R-UT) . . . . .	5444	SD 505	Rudman, Warren (R-NH) . . . . .	3324	SH 702
Glenn, John (D-OH) . . . . .	3353	SD 228	Sarbanes, Paul S. (D-MD) . . . . .	4524	SD 237
Goldwater, Barry (R-AZ) . . . . .	2235	SR 353	Sasser, Jim (D-TN) . . . . .	3344	SR 298
Gorton, Slade (R-WA) . . . . .	2621	SH 513	Simpson, Alan K. (R-WY) . . . . .	3424	SD 457
Grassley, Charles E. (R-IA) . . . . .	3744	SH 135	Specter, Arlen (R-PA) . . . . .	4254	SH 331
Hart, Gary (D-CO) . . . . .	5852	SR 237	Stafford, Robert T. (R-VT) . . . . .	5141	SH 133
Hatch, Orrin G. (R-UT) . . . . .	5251	SR 135	Stennis, John C. (D-MS) . . . . .	6253	SR 205
Hatfield, Mark O. (R-OR) . . . . .	3753	SH 322	Stevens, Ted (R-AK) . . . . .	3004	SR 147
Hawkins, Paula (R-FL) . . . . .	3041	SH 313	Symms, Steven D. (R-ID) . . . . .	6142	SH 509
Hecht, Chic (R-NV) . . . . .	6244	SR 297	Thurmond, Strom (R-SC) . . . . .	5972	SR 218
Heflin, Howell (D-AL) . . . . .	4124	SH 728	Tower, John (R-TX) . . . . .	2934	SR 176
Heinz, John (R-PA) . . . . .	6324	SR 277	Trible, Paul S., Jr. (R-VA) . . . . .	4024	SH 517
Helms, Jesse (R-NC) . . . . .	6342	SD 402	Tsongas, Paul E. (D-MA) . . . . .	2742	SR 392
Hollings, Ernest F. (D-SC) . . . . .	6121	SR 125	Wallop, Malcolm (R-WY) . . . . .	6441	SR 210
Huddleston, Walter D. (D-KY) . . . . .	2541	SD 262	Warner, John W. (R-VA) . . . . .	2023	SR 405
Humphrey, Gordon J. (R-NH) . . . . .	2841	SH 531	Weicker, Lowell P., Jr. (R-CT) . . . . .	4041	SH 303
Inouye, Daniel K. (D-HI) . . . . .	3934	SH 722	Wilson, Pete (R-CA) . . . . .	3841	SD 613
			Zorinsky, Edward (D-NE) . . . . .	6551	SR 443

NAME	tele- phone 224-	ROOM No.	NAME	tele- phone 224-	ROOM No.
Vice Pres. Bush, George (R-TX) . . . . .	2424	SD 202	Jackson, Henry M. (D-WA) . . . . .	3441	SH 711
Abdnor, James (R-SD) . . . . .	2321	SH 309	Jepsen, Roger W. (R-IA) . . . . .	3254	SR 120
Andrews, Mark (R-ND) . . . . .	2043	SH 724	Johnston, J. Bennett (D-LA) . . . . .	5824	SH 136
Armstrong, William L. (R-CO) . . . . .	5941	SH 528	Kassebaum, Nancy Landon (R-KS) . . . . .	4774	SR 302
Baker, Howard H., Jr. (R-TN) . . . . .	4944	SH 522	Kasten, Bob (R-WI) . . . . .	5323	SH 110
Baucus, Max (D-MT) . . . . .	2651	SH 706	Kennedy, Edward M. (D-MA) . . . . .	4543	SR 113
Bentsen, Lloyd (D-TX) . . . . .	5922	SH 703	Lautenberg, Frank R. (D-NJ) . . . . .	4744	SR 372
Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (D-DE) . . . . .	5042	SR 486	Laxalt, Paul (R-NV) . . . . .	3542	SR 323A
Bingaman, Jeff (D-NM) . . . . .	5521	SH 502	Leahy, Patrick J. (D-VT) . . . . .	4242	SR 433
Boren, David L. (D-OK) . . . . .	4721	SR 452	Levin, Carl (D-MI) . . . . .	6221	SR 166
Boschwitz, Rudy (R-MN) . . . . .	5641	SH 506	Long, Russel B. (D-LA) . . . . .	4623	SR 221
Bradley, Bill (D-NJ) . . . . .	3224	SH 731	Lugar, Richard G. (R-IN) . . . . .	4814	SH 306
Bumpers, Dale (D-AR) . . . . .	4843	SD 327	McClure, James A. (R-ID) . . . . .	2752	SD 361
Burdick, Quentin N. (D-ND) . . . . .	2551	SH 511	Mathias, Charles McC., Jr. (R-MD) . . . . .	4654	SR 387A
Byrd, Robert C. (D-WV) . . . . .	3954	SH 311	Matsunaga, Spark M. (D-HI) . . . . .	6361	SH 109
Chafee, John H. (R-RI) . . . . .	2921	SD 523	Mattingly, Mack (R-GA) . . . . .	3643	SH 320
Chiles, Lawton (D-FL) . . . . .	5274	SR 450	Melcher, John (D-MT) . . . . .	2644	SH 730
Cochran, Thad (R-MS) . . . . .	5054	SR 326	Metzenbaum, Howard M. (D-OH) . . . . .	2315	SR 363
Cohen, William S. (R-ME) . . . . .	2523	SH 530	Mitchell, George J. (D-ME) . . . . .	5344	SR 364
Cranston, Alan (D-CA) . . . . .	3553	SH 112	Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (D-NY) . . . . .	4451	SR 464
D'Amato, Alfonse M. (R-NY) . . . . .	6542	SH 520	Murkowski, Frank H. (R-AK) . . . . .	6665	SH 317
Danforth, John C. (R-MO) . . . . .	6154	SR 497	Nickles, Don (R-OK) . . . . .	5754	SH 713
DeConcini, Dennis (D-AZ) . . . . .	4521	SH 328	Nunn, Sam (D-GA) . . . . .	3521	SD 335
Denton, Jeremiah (R-AL) . . . . .	5744	SD 547	Packwood, Bob (R-OR) . . . . .	5244	SR 259
Dixon, Alan J. (D-IL) . . . . .	2854	SD 316	Pell, Claiborne (D-RI) . . . . .	4642	SR 335
Dodd, Christopher J. (D-CT) . . . . .	2823	SR 402	Percy, Charles H. (R-IL) . . . . .	2152	SD 443
Dole, Robert (R-KS) . . . . .	6521	SH 141	Pressler, Larry (R-SD) . . . . .	5842	SR 415
Domenici, Pete V. (R-NM) . . . . .	6621	SD 434	Proxmire, William (D-WI) . . . . .	5653	SD 531
Durenberger, David (R-MN) . . . . .	3244	SR 375	Pryor, David (D-AR) . . . . .	2353	SR 264
Eagleton, Thomas F. (D-MO) . . . . .	5721	SD 107	Quayle, Dan (R-IN) . . . . .	5623	SH 524
East, John P. (R-NC) . . . . .	3154	SD 553	Randolph, Jennings (D-WV) . . . . .	6472	SD 302
Exon, J. James (D-NE) . . . . .	4224	SH 330	Riegle, Donald W., Jr. (D-MI) . . . . .	4822	SD 105
Ford, Wendell H. (D-KY) . . . . .	4343	SR 173A	Roth, William V., Jr. (R-DE) . . . . .	2441	SH 104
Garn, Jake (R-UT) . . . . .	5444	SD 505	Rudman, Warren (R-NH) . . . . .	3324	SH 702
Glenn, John (D-OH) . . . . .	3353	SD 228	Sarbanes, Paul S. (D-MD) . . . . .	4524	SD 237
Goldwater, Barry (R-AZ) . . . . .	2235	SR 353	Sasser, Jim (D-TN) . . . . .	3344	SR 298
Gorton, Slade (R-WA) . . . . .	2621	SH 513	Simpson, Alan K. (R-WY) . . . . .	3424	SD 457
Grassley, Charles E. (R-IA) . . . . .	3744	SH 135	Specter, Arlen (R-PA) . . . . .	4254	SH 331
Hart, Gary (D-CO) . . . . .	5852	SR 237	Stafford, Robert T. (R-VT) . . . . .	5141	SH 133
Hatch, Orrin G. (R-UT) . . . . .	5251	SR 135	Stennis, John C. (D-MS) . . . . .	6253	SR 205
Hatfield, Mark O. (R-OR) . . . . .	3753	SH 322	Stevens, Ted (R-AK) . . . . .	3004	SR 147
Hawkins, Paula (R-FL) . . . . .	3041	SH 313	Symms, Steven D. (R-ID) . . . . .	6142	SH 509
Hecht, Chic (R-NV) . . . . .	6244	SR 297	Thurmond, Strom (R-SC) . . . . .	5972	SR 218
Heflin, Howell (D-AL) . . . . .	4124	SH 728	Tower, John (R-TX) . . . . .	2934	SR 176
Heinz, John (R-PA) . . . . .	6324	SR 277	Trible, Paul S., Jr. (R-VA) . . . . .	4024	SH 517
Helms, Jesse (R-NC) . . . . .	6342	SD 402	Tsongas, Paul E. (D-MA) . . . . .	2742	SR 392
Hollings, Ernest F. (D-SC) . . . . .	6121	SR 125	Wallop, Malcolm (R-WY) . . . . .	6441	SR 210
Huddleston, Walter D. (D-KY) . . . . .	2541	SD 262	Warner, John W. (R-VA) . . . . .	2023	SR 405
Humphrey, Gordon J. (R-NH) . . . . .	2841	SH 531	Weicker, Lowell P., Jr. (R-CT) . . . . .	4041	SH 303
Inouye, Daniel K. (D-HI) . . . . .	3934	SH 722	Wilson, Pete (R-CA) . . . . .	3841	SD 613
			Zorinsky, Edward (D-NE) . . . . .	6551	SR 443

SR = Russell Building  
SD = Dirksen Building  
SH = Hart Building

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Appropriations

98th Congress, 1st Session

Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts  
William H. Natcher, Kentucky  
Neal Smith, Iowa  
Joseph P. Addabbo, New York  
Clarence D. Long, Maryland  
Sidney R. Yates, Illinois  
David R. Obey, Wisconsin  
Edward R. Roybal, California  
Louis Stokes, Ohio  
Tom Devill, Alabama  
Bill Chappell, Florida  
Bill Alexander, Arkansas  
John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania  
Bob Traxler, Michigan  
Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts  
Charles Wilson, Texas  
Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana  
Norman D. Dicks, Washington  
Matthew F. McHugh, New York  
William Lehman, Florida  
Jack Hightower, Texas  
Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota  
Julian C. Dixon, California  
Vic Fazio, California  
W.G. (Bill) Hefner, North Carolina  
Les AuCoin, Oregon  
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii  
Wes Watkins, Oklahoma  
William H. Gray, III, Pennsylvania  
Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey  
William R. Ratchford, Connecticut  
Bill Boner, Tennessee  
Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland  
Bob Carr, Michigan  
Robert J. Mrazek, New York

REPUBLICANS

Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts  
Joseph M. McDade, Pennsylvania  
Jack Edwards, Alabama  
John T. Myers, Indiana  
J. Kenneth Robinson, Virginia  
Clarence E. Miller, Ohio  
Lawrence Coughlin, Pennsylvania  
C.H. (Bill) Young, Florida  
Jack F. Kemp, New York  
Ralph S. Regula, Ohio  
George H. O'Brien, Illinois  
Virginia Smith, Nebraska  
Eldon Rudd, Arizona  
Carl D. Pursell, Michigan  
Mickey Edwards, Oklahoma  
Robert L. Livingston, Louisiana  
S. William Green, New York  
Thomas G. Loeffler, Texas  
Jerry Lewis, California  
John Edward Porter, Illinois  
Harold Rogers, Kentucky

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
February 1983

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

Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee

William H. Hatcher (D-KY), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Neal Smith, Iowa  
David R. Obey, Wisconsin  
Edward R. Roybal, California  
Louis Stokes, Ohio  
Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts  
Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey  
Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland

REPUBLICANS

Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts  
George M. O'Brien, Illinois  
Carl D. Pursell, Michigan  
John Porter, Illinois  
C.M. (Bill) Young, Florida

Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee

Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

David R. Obey, Wisconsin  
John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania  
Bob Traxler, Michigan  
Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Louisiana  
Jack Hightower, Texas

REPUBLICANS

Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts  
Jerry Lewis, California  
John T. Myers, Indiana  
John Edward Porter, Illinois

Treasury - Postal Service - General Government Appropriations Subcommittee

Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Joseph P. Addabbo, New York  
Daniel K. Akaka, Hawaii  
Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland  
Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts  
Clarence D. Long, Maryland

REPUBLICANS

Clarence E. Miller, Ohio  
Eldon Rudd, Arizona  
Harold Rogers, Kentucky

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

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
February 1983

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Appropriations

98th Congress, 1st Session

Mark O. Hatfield (R-Oregon), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Connecticut  
James A. McClure, Idaho  
Paul Laxalt, Nevada  
Jake Garn, Utah  
Thad Cochran, Mississippi  
Mark Andrews, North Dakota  
James Abdnor, South Dakota  
Robert H. Kasten, Jr., Wisconsin  
Alfonse D'Amato, New York  
Mack Mattingly, Georgia  
Warren Rudman, New Hampshire  
Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania  
Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico

DEMOCRATS

William Proxmire, Wisconsin  
John C. Stennis, Mississippi  
Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia  
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii  
Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina  
Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri  
Lawton Chiles, Florida  
J. Bennett Johnston, Louisiana  
Walter D. Huddleston, Kentucky  
Quentin V. Burdick, North Dakota  
Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont  
James R. Sasser, Tennessee  
Dennis DeConcini, Arizona  
Dale Bumpers, Arkansas

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
February 1983

(See over for Appropriations  
Subcommittees on Labor, Health  
and Human Services, Education;  
Legislative Branch; and Treasury,  
Postal Service, General Govern-  
ment.)

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R-CT), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon  
Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Mark Andrews, North Dakota  
Warren Rudman, New Hampshire  
Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania  
James A. McClure, Idaho  
Pete V. Domenici, New Mexico

DEMOCRATS

William Proxmire, Wisconsin  
Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia  
Ernest Hollings, South Carolina  
Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri  
Lawton Chiles, Florida  
Quentin V. Burdick, North Dakota  
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii

Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee

Alfonse D'Amato (R-NY), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon

DEMOCRATS

Dale Bumpers, Arkansas  
Ernest Hollings, South Carolina

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations Subcommittee

James Abdnor (R-SD), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Paul Laxalt, Nevada  
Mack Mattingly, Georgia

DEMOCRATS

Dennis DeConcini, Arizona  
William Proxmire, Wisconsin

February 1983

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Budget

98th Congress, 1st Session

James R. Jones (D-Okla.), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Jim Wright, Texas  
Stephen J. Solarz, New York  
Timothy E. Wirth, Colorado  
Leon E. Panetta, California  
Richard A. Gephardt, Missouri  
Bill Nelson, Florida  
Les Aspin, Wisconsin  
W.G. (Bill) Hefner, North Carolina  
Thomas J. Downey, New York  
Brian J. Donnelly, Massachusetts  
Mike Lowry, Washington  
Butler Derrick, South Carolina  
George Miller, California  
William H. Gray, III, Pennsylvania  
Pat Williams, Montana  
Geraldine A. Ferraro, New York  
Howard Wolpe, Michigan  
Martin Frost, Texas  
Vic Fazio, California

REPUBLICANS

Delbert L. Latta, Ohio  
Bud Shuster, Pennsylvania  
Bill Frenzel, Minnesota  
Jack F. Kemp, New York  
Ed Bethune, Arkansas  
Phil Gramm, Texas  
Lynn Martin, Illinois  
Bobbi Fiedler, California  
Tom Loeffler, Texas  
Willis D. Gradison, Jr., Ohio  
Connie Mack, Florida

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Budget

Pete V. Domenici (R-NM), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

William L. Armstrong, Colorado  
Nancy L. Kassebaum, Kansas  
Rudy Boschwitz, Minnesota  
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah  
John Tower, Texas  
Mark Andrews, North Dakota  
Steven D. Symms, Idaho  
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa  
Bob Kasten, Wisconsin  
Dan Quayle, Indiana  
Slade Gorton, Washington

DEMOCRATS

Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina  
Lawton Chiles, Florida  
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Delaware  
J. Bennett Johnston, Louisiana  
Jim Sasser, Tennessee  
Gary W. Hart, Colorado  
Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio  
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Michigan  
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, New York  
James Exon, Nebraska

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Education and Labor

98th Congress, 1st Session

Carl D. Perkins (D-KY), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Auqustus F. Hawkins, California  
William D. Ford, Michigan  
Joseph H. Gaydos, Pennsylvania  
William (Bill) Clay, Missouri  
Mario Biaggi, New York  
Ike Andrews, North Carolina  
Paul Simon, Illinois  
George Miller, California  
Austin J. Murphy, Pennsylvania  
Baltasar Corrada, Puerto Rico  
Dale E. Kildee, Michigan  
Pat Williams, Montana  
Ray Kogovsek, Colorado  
Harold Washington, Illinois  
Matthew G. Martinez, California  
Major R. Owens, New York  
Frank Harrison, Pennsylvania  
Frederick C. Boucher, Virginia  
Gary L. Ackerman, New York

REPUBLICANS

John N. Erlenborn, Illinois  
James M. Jeffords, Vermont  
William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania  
E. Thomas Coleman, Missouri  
Thomas E. Petri, Wisconsin  
Marge Roukema, New Jersey  
Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin  
Steve Bartlett, Texas  
Ron Packard, California  
(Vacancy)  
(Vacancy)

\* Ex Officio

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

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

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Subcommittee

Carl D. Perkins (D-KY), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

William D. Ford, Michigan  
Ike Andrews, North Carolina  
George Miller, California  
Baltasar Corrada, Puerto Rico  
Dale E. Kildee, Michigan  
Pat Williams, Montana  
Augustus F. Hawkins, California  
Mario Biaggi, New York  
Harold Washington, Illinois  
Frederick C. Boucher, Virginia  
Matthew G. Martinez, California

REPUBLICANS

William F. Goodling, Pennsylvania  
Marge Roukema, New Jersey  
Ron Packard, California  
Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin  
Steve Bartlett, Texas  
John Erlenborn, Illinois \*  
(Vacancy)

Postsecondary Education Subcommittee

Paul Simon (D-IL), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

William D. Ford, Michigan  
Ike Andrews, North Carolina  
Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky \*  
Ray Kogovsek, Colorado  
Frank Harrison, Pennsylvania  
Frederick C. Boucher, Virginia  
Major R. Owens, New York  
(Vacancy)

REPUBLICANS

E. Thomas Coleman, Missouri  
Steve Gunderson, Wisconsin  
James Jeffords, Vermont  
William Goodling, Pennsylvania  
Thomas Petri, Wisconsin  
Ron Packard, California \*

\* Ex Officio

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Labor and Human Resources

98th Congress, 1st Session

Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Robert T. Stafford, Vermont  
Dan Quayle, Indiana  
Don Nickles, Oklahoma  
Gordon J. Humphrey, New Hampshire  
Jeremiah Denton, Alabama  
Lowell P. Weicker, Connecticut  
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa  
John P. East, North Carolina  
Paula Hawkins, Florida

DEMOCRATS

Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts  
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia  
Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island  
Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri  
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., Michigan  
Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio  
Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii  
Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut

Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee

Robert T. Stafford (R-Vermont), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

John P. East, North Carolina  
Dan Quayle, Indiana  
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Connecticut  
Jeremiah Denton, Alabama  
Orrin G. Hatch, Utah \*

DEMOCRATS

Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island  
Edward Kennedy, Massachusetts  
Jennings Randolph, West Virginia  
Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri  
Christopher J. Dodd, Connecticut

\* Ex Officio

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Ways and Means

98th Congress, 1st Session

Daniel Rostenkowski (D-Illinois), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Sam M. Gibbons, Florida  
J.J. Pickle, Texas  
Charles B. Rangel, New York  
Fortney H. Stark, California  
James R. Jones, Oklahoma  
Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Indiana  
Harold E. Ford, Tennessee  
Edgar L. Jenkins, Georgia  
Richard A. Gephardt, Missouri  
Thomas J. Downey, New York  
Cecil L. Heftel, Hawaii  
Wyche Fowler, Jr., Georgia  
Frank J. Guarini, New Jersey  
James M. Shannon, Massachusetts  
Martin A. Russo, Illinois  
Donald J. Pease, Ohio  
Kent Hance, Texas  
Robert T. Matsui, California  
Beryl Anthony, Jr., Arkansas  
Ronnie G. Flipppo, Alabama  
Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota  
Barbara B. Kennelly, Connecticut

REPUBLICANS

Barber B. Conable, Jr., New York  
John J. Duncan, Tennessee  
William R. Archer, Texas  
Guy Vander Jagt, Michigan  
Philip M. Crane, Illinois  
Bill Frenzel, Minnesota  
James G. Martin, North Carolina  
Richard T. Schulze, Pennsylvania  
Willis D. Gradison, Jr., Ohio  
W. Henson Moore, Louisiana  
Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., South Carolina  
William H. Thomas, California

Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee

Fortney H. Stark (D-California), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Cecil L. Heftel, Hawaii  
Frank J. Guarini, New Jersey  
Ronnie G. Flipppo, Alabama  
Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota  
Barbara B. Kennelly, Connecticut  
Edgar L. Jenkins, Georgia

REPUBLICANS

John J. Duncan, Tennessee  
Richard T. Schulze, Pennsylvania  
Guy Vander Jagt, Michigan  
W. Henson Moore, Louisiana

Committee on Finance

98th Congress, 1st Session

Robert J. Dole (R-Kansas), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Bob Packwood, Oregon  
William V. Roth, Jr., Delaware  
John C. Danforth, Missouri  
John H. Chafee, Rhode Island  
John Heinz, Pennsylvania  
Malcolm Wallop, Wyoming  
David Durenberger, Minnesota  
William L. Armstrong, Colorado  
Steven D. Symms, Idaho  
Charles E. Grassley, Iowa

DEMOCRATS

Russell B. Long, Louisiana  
Lloyd Bentsen, Texas  
Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii  
Daniel P. Moynihan, New York  
Max S. Baucus, Montana  
David L. Boren, Oklahoma  
Bill Bradley, New Jersey  
George J. Mitchell, Maine  
David Pryor, Arkansas

Estate and Gift Taxation Subcommittee

Steven D. Symms (R-Idaho), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Charles E. Grassley, Iowa

DEMOCRATS

David L. Boren, Oklahoma

REPUBLICANS

John J. Duncan, Tennessee  
Richard T. Schultze, Pennsylvania  
Guy Vander Jagt, Michigan  
W. Henson Moore, Louisiana

DEMOCRATS

Cecil L. Helms, Hawaii  
Frank J. Gurnini, New Jersey  
Ronnie G. Flippo, Alabama  
Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota  
Barbara S. Kennedy, Connecticut  
Edgar L. Jenkins, Georgia

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Government Operations

98th Congress, 1st Session

Jack Brooks (D-Texas), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Dante B. Fascell, Florida  
Don Fuqua, Florida  
John Conyers, Jr., Michigan  
Cardiss Collins, Illinois  
Glenn English, Oklahoma  
Elliott H. Levitas, Georgia  
Henry A. Waxman, California  
Ted Weiss, New York  
Mike Synar, Oklahoma  
Stephen L. Neal, North Carolina  
Doug Barnard, Jr., Georgia  
Barney Frank, Massachusetts  
Tom Lantos, California  
Ronald D. Coleman, Texas  
Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia  
Barbara Boxer, California  
Sander M. Levin, Michigan  
Buddy MacKay, Florida  
Mel Levine, California  
Major R. Owens, New York  
Edolphus Towns, New York  
John M. Spratt, Jr., South Carolina  
Joe Kolter, Pennsylvania  
Ben Erdreich, Alabama

REPUBLICANS

Frank Horton, New York  
John N. Erlenborn, Illinois  
Thomas N. Kindness, Ohio  
Robert S. Walker, Pennsylvania  
Lyle Williams, Ohio  
William F. Clinger, Jr. Pennsylvania  
Raymond J. McGrath, New York  
Judd Gregg, New Hampshire  
Dan Burton, Indiana  
John R. McKernan, Jr., Maine  
Tom Lewis, Florida  
Alfred A. (Al) McCandless, California  
Larry E. Craig, Idaho  
(Vacancy)

Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee

Glenn English (D-Oklahoma), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Stephen L. Neal, North Carolina  
Ronald D. Coleman, Texas  
Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia  
Buddy MacKay, Florida  
Edolphus Towns, New York

REPUBLICANS

Thomas N. Kindness, Ohio  
John N. Erlenborn, Illinois  
Tom Lewis, Florida  
Dan Burton, Indiana

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
March 1983

(See over for Senate Govern-  
mental Affairs Committee)

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Governmental Affairs

98th Congress, 1st Session

William V. Roth, Jr., (R-Delaware), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Charles H. Percy, Illinois  
Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Charles McC. Mathias, Maryland  
William S. Cohen, Maine  
Dave Durenberger, Minnesota  
Warren Rudman, New Hampshire  
John C. Danforth, Missouri  
Thad Cochran, Mississippi  
William L. Armstrong, Colorado

DEMOCRATS

Thomas F. Eagleton, Missouri  
Henry M. Jackson, Washington  
Lawton Chiles, Florida  
Sam Nunn, Georgia  
John Glenn, Ohio  
Jim Sasser, Tennessee  
Carl Levin, Michigan  
Jeff Bingaman, New Mexico

Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services Subcommittee

Ted Stevens, (R-Alaska), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Maryland  
William L. Armstrong, Colorado

DEMOCRATS

Jim Sasser, Tennessee  
Jeff Bingaman, New Mexico

Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittees

Glenn English (D-Oklahoma), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Thomas H. Kindness, Ohio  
John H. Erlenborn, Illinois  
Tom Lewis, Florida  
Dan Burton, Indiana

DEMOCRATS

Stephen J. Heat, North Carolina  
Ronald D. Coleman, Texas  
Robert E. Wise, West Virginia  
Buddy Mackay, Florida  
Edolphus Towns, New York

(See over for Senate Govern-  
mental Affairs Committee)

American Library Association  
Washington Office

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
March 1983

(See over for House Govern-  
ment Operations Committee)

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Energy and Commerce

98th Congress, 1st Session

John D. Dingell (D-Michigan), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

James H. Scheuer, New York  
Richard L. Ottinger, New York  
Henry A. Waxman, California  
Timothy E. Wirth, Colorado  
Philip R. Sharp, Indiana  
James J. Florio, New Jersey  
Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts  
Thomas A. Luken, Ohio  
Doug Walgren, Pennsylvania  
Albert Gore, Jr., Tennessee  
Barbara A. Mikulski, Maryland  
Al Swift, Washington  
Mickey Leland, Texas  
Richard C. Shelby, Alabama  
Cardiss Collins, Illinois  
Mike Synar, Oklahoma  
W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, La.  
Ron Wyden, Oregon  
Ralph M. Hall, Texas  
Dennis E. Eckart, Ohio  
Wayne Dowdy, Mississippi  
Bill Richardson, New Mexico  
Jim Slattery, Kansas  
Gerry Sikorski, Minnesota  
John Bryant, Texas  
Jim Bates, California

REPUBLICANS

James T. Broyhill, North Carolina  
Norman F. Lent, New York  
Edward R. Madigan, Illinois  
Carlos J. Moorhead, California  
Matthew J. Rinaldo, New Jersey  
Tom Corcoran, Illinois  
William E. Dannemeyer, California  
Bob Whittaker, Kansas  
Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa  
Don Ritter, Pennsylvania  
Dan Coats, Indiana  
Thomas J. Bliley, Jr., Virginia  
Jack Fields, Texas  
Michael G. Oxley, Ohio  
Howard C. Nielson, Utah

Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance Subcommittee

Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colorado), Chairman

DEMOCRATS

Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts  
Al Swift, Washington  
Cardiss Collins, Illinois  
Albert Gore, Jr., Tennessee  
Mickey Leland, Texas  
John Bryant, Texas  
Jim Bates, California  
James H. Scheuer, New York  
Henry A. Waxman, California

REPUBLICANS

Matthew J. Rinaldo, New Jersey  
Carlos J. Moorhead, California  
Thomas J. Tauke, Iowa  
Michael G. Oxley, Ohio

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

(See over for Senate Committee  
on Commerce, Science, and  
Transportation)

U. S. SENATE

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

98th Congress, 1st Session

Bob Packwood (R-Oregon), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Barry Goldwater, Arizona  
John C. Danforth, Missouri  
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Kansas  
Larry Pressler, South Dakota  
Slade Gorton, Washington  
Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Bob Kasten, Wisconsin  
Paul S. Trible, Virginia

DEMOCRATS

Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina  
Russell B. Long, Louisiana  
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii  
Wendell H. Ford, Kentucky  
Donald W. Riegle, Michigan  
J. James Exon, Nebraska  
Howell Heflin, Alabama  
Frank R. Lautenberg, New Jersey

Communications Subcommittee

Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Larry Pressler, South Dakota  
Ted Stevens, Alaska  
Slade Gorton, Washington

DEMOCRATS

Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina  
Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii  
Wendell H. Ford, Kentucky

Telecommunications, Consumer Protection, and Finance Subcommittee

Timothy E. Wirth (D-Colorado), Chairman

REPUBLICANS

Matthew J. Rinaldo, New Jersey  
Carlos J. Thornburg, California  
Thomas J. Tjebke, Iowa  
Michael G. Oxley, Ohio

DEMOCRATS

Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts  
Al Swift, Washington  
Carolee Collins, Illinois  
Albert Gore, Jr., Tennessee  
Mickey Land, Texas  
John Bryant, Texas  
Jim Bates, California  
James H. Scherer, New York  
Henry A. Waxman, California

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

(See over for House Committee  
on Energy and Commerce)

(See over for Senate Committee  
on Commerce, Science and  
Transportation)

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

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

LEGISLATIVE DAY IN WASHINGTON - APRIL 19, 1983  
(A separate form should be filled out by each participant.)

REPORT ON CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE VISITS

Your name \_\_\_\_\_ Your state \_\_\_\_\_

Your title/affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

2. Legislator \_\_\_\_\_

Contact & title \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

3. Legislator \_\_\_\_\_

Contact & title \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

4. Legislator \_\_\_\_\_

Contact & title \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

5. Legislator \_\_\_\_\_

Contact & title \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

(over)

EVALUATION - LEGISLATIVE DAY ACTIVITIES

6. Did the morning briefing present helpful information?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

7. Was the afternoon wrap-up session valuable?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

8. Did the packet of materials present helpful information?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_

9. Was Legislative Day valuable for you and your delegation?

10. In future Legislative Days, what areas would you like to see added or changed?

11. Other comments, criticisms and/or suggestions?

12. 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.

13. Do you have any such information on congressional staff people?

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

As of April 15, 1983	Senate	House
<b>LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1984</b>		
Administration budget would eliminate LSCA I and III and HEA II-A, B and C; and would cut the ECIA Ch. 2 school block grant marginally. NCLIS would be cut 18 percent.	Hearings underway	Hearings underway
<b>CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RESOLUTION</b>		
House-passed budget would allow funding of library programs and postal subsidies at current levels. Senate budget resolution still in markup. Hollings floor amendment will increase Function 500 which includes education and libraries. <u>ACTION NEEDED:</u> Urge all Senators to support this amendment.	Committee markup resumes 4/19	H.Con.Res. 91 House passed
<b>POSTAL REVENUE FOREGONE SUBSIDY</b>		
FY '84 budget would cut nonprofit rate subsidy to \$400 million; if passed, 4th class library rate would jump from 47¢ to 73¢ October 1 for 2-1b. package. Senate Budget Committee resolution assumes \$789 million in subsidy; House-passed budget assumes \$879 million, the amount needed to maintain current rates through FY 1974. Actual funding still to be determined.	Hearings underway	Hearings underway
<b>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS</b>		
LC has requested \$231,257,000, a 4% increase over '83; hopes to increase preservation.	Hearings 4/19 10:00 a.m. S-128 Capitol	Hearings concluded
<b>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES</b>		
FY 1984 budget request is \$112,200,000, a 14 percent cut from 1983.	Hearings underway	Hearings underway
<b>NATIONAL ARCHIVES, NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION. Funding:</b>		
Administration's FY '84 budget for NARS is \$87,105,000, better than '83 funding of \$83 million but still inadequate. NHPRC's \$3 million for grants would be zero in '84 budget.	Hearings underway	Hearings underway
NHPRC Reauthorization: HR 2196 is 5-year extension at \$3 million/year. Senate bill needed.	No bill yet	HR 2196 Brooks, etc.
NARS Independence: The best solution; bill needed on House side. Hse. Govt. Ops. & Sen. Govt. Affairs Committees handle reauth. & indep. issues.	S 905 Eagleton, etc.	Subcom. approved No bill yet
<b>LIBRARY SERVICES &amp; CONSTRUCTION ACT REAUTHORIZATION</b>		
Revision of Dec. 8, 1982 draft bill expected to be introduced by Rep. Paul Simon any time now. No action in Senate subcommittee yet.		Hearings held in March on draft

	Senate	House
<b>MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE ACT</b> A 3-year extension is pending. HR 2350 (the earlier HR 1555 as approved by Rep. Waxman's Health & the Environment Subcom.) would authorize \$10,000,000, \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000; S 773, \$10,500,000, \$11,025,000 and \$11,576,000 for FY 1984, '85 and '86.	S 773 Hatch Committee ordered reported	HR 2350 Waxman, etc. Subcommittee approved
<b>NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCE ACT</b> Revised legislation to restore tax deduction for manuscripts and artwork donated by creators to libraries and museums. Papers of public officials not eligible. HR 1285 & S 427 contain new safeguards against abuse. S 776 is a different approach, a partial deduction tied to the tax bracket. <u>ACTION NEEDED:</u> HR 1285 needs further cosponsors and commitment from Ways & Means Committee members to hold hearings.	S 427 Baucus & others  S 776 Moynihan	HR 1285 Downey & others   
<b>CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT</b> S 66, similar to last year's S 2172, has been revised by staff based on outcome of negotiations between Nat'l. League of Cities & Nat'l. Cable TV Assn. Revision even less favorable to public access and local franchise negotiation than original S 66. <u>ACTION NEEDED:</u> If involved in cable, express concerns to Senate & House Commerce Committee members.	S 66 Goldwater Full com. markup April 21	Subcommittee bill to be introduced in May
<b>MATH &amp; SCIENCE EDUCATION</b> House-passed bill and staff revision of S 530 include opportunities for acquisition of materials and equipment and coordination with public libraries.	S 530 Pell, etc. Subcom. markup 4/20	HR 1310 House passed
<b>EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES REPAIR &amp; RENOVATION FOR JOBS ACT.</b> HR 1720 could be included in a public jobs bill, a public works bill, or go on its own. Its outlook is uncertain at this point, but cosponsors are still needed. Bill has el/sec, postsec (including academic libs), and public library components; the latter would authorize \$500 million for PL repair & renovation.		HR 1720 Kildee & others
<b>COMPUTER CONTRIBUTION ACT</b> The House bills provide companies a tax deduction for computer contributions to schools. None makes public libraries eligible. Outlook very uncertain.		HR 91, Donnelly HR 701, Stark HR 2417, Wright

THE FEDERAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS

PRELIMINARY PHASE	FIRST BUDGET RESOLUTION PHASE	APPROPRIATIONS PHASE	SECOND BUDGET RESOLUTION PHASE
<p>Executive departments &amp; 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>Congressional Budget Office submits budget analysis to budget committees.  <u>Deadline:</u> April 1</p> <p>First budget resolutions reported out by Senate &amp; House budget committees.  <u>Deadline:</u> April 15</p> <p>Authorizing committees report bills authorizing new budget authority for the budget cycle now in progress.  <u>Deadline:</u> May 15</p> <p>House and Senate adopt first concurrent budget resolution, setting initial spending and revenue targets for each function.  <u>Deadline:</u> May 15</p>	<p>Congress enacts appropriations and other spending bills  <u>Timing:</u> May 15 to September 15</p> <p><u>Note 1:</u> Appropriations committees are distinct from budget committees.</p> <p><u>Note 2:</u> The appropriations time frame often extends beyond the September 15 deadline.</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>House and Senate adopt second concurrent budget resolution setting "binding" spending ceilings.  <u>Deadline:</u> September 15</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>New federal fiscal year begins.  <u>Deadline:</u> October 1</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends, e.g., FY 1984 will begin on October 1, 1983 and end on September 30, 1984.</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.

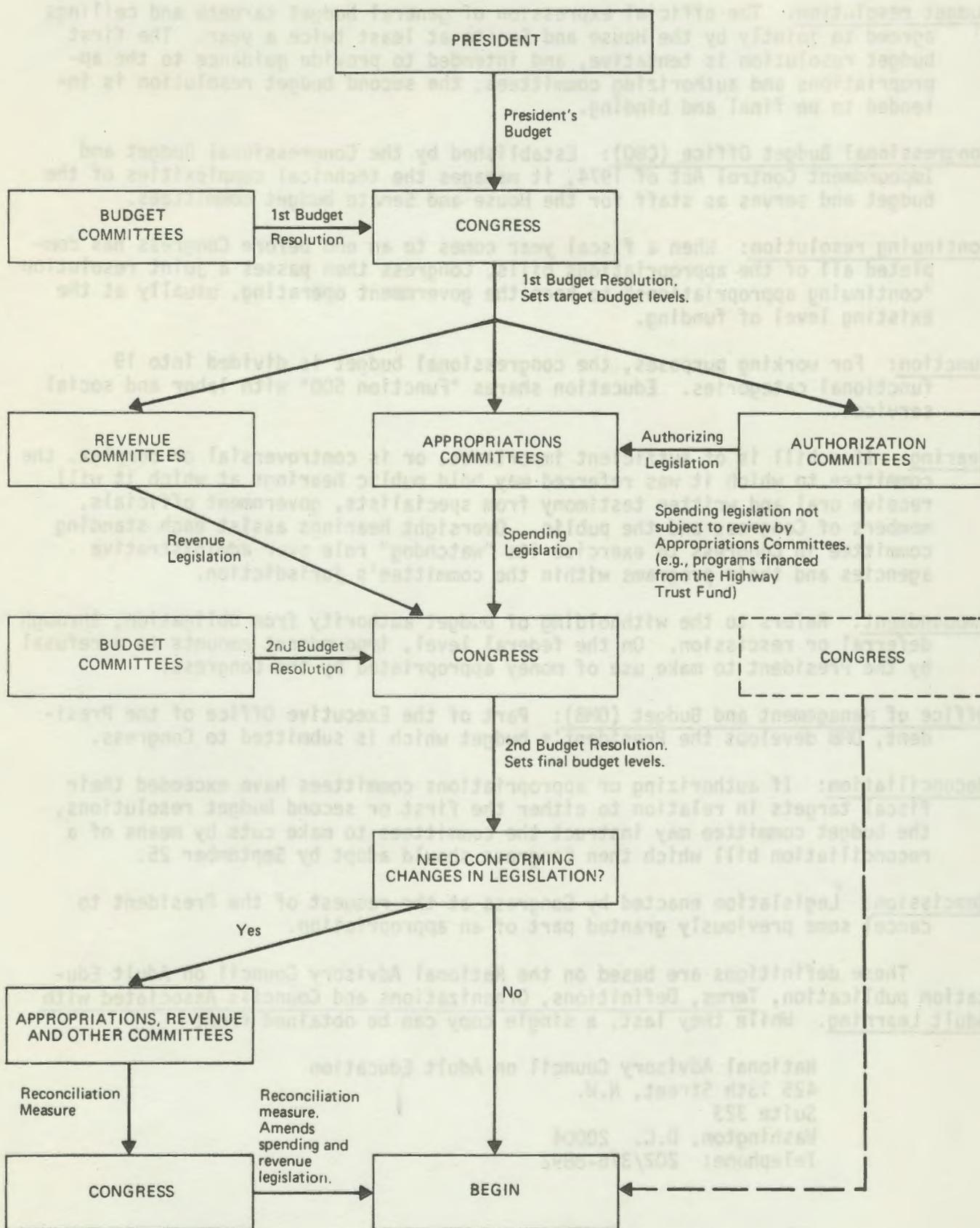
Reconciliation: If authorizing or appropriations committees have exceeded their fiscal targets in relation to either the first or second budget resolutions, the budget committee may instruct the committees to make cuts by means of a reconciliation bill which then Congress should adopt by September 25.

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



## CONTRACTING OUT FEDERAL ACTIVITIES - An Update on OMB A-76

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget is currently revising Circular No. A-76 "Performance of Commercial Activities." The proposed revision was published in the January 12 Federal Register, pp. 1376-1379, with a deadline for comments of March 14, 1983. June 1983 is OMB's target for publication of the revised circular.

The circular establishes federal policy regarding the operation of commercial activities and requires federal agencies to conduct cost comparisons to determine the most economical way to perform commercial activities -- by private commercial source or in-house using government facilities and personnel. Library services and facility operation and cataloging are among the examples of such activities listed in the circular. Much of the policy material which will be used to implement the circular was transferred from the text of the circular, which was published in the Federal Register for public review and comment, to a Supplement which was not widely available for review and comment.

The proposed revision was the subject of a public hearing at OMB on March 3. In his first public speech as a Member of Congress, Rep. Major Owens (D-NY) testified, calling on his experience both as a librarian and as a contract monitor in New York City. Rep. Owens' statement, in which he spelled out his concerns about the potential effects of the proposed revision on library services in federal agencies, was printed in the March 14 Congressional Record, pp. E 1014-1015. He summed up his recommendations:

If the circular is to work for the Government and its contractors, as well as for the people who pay the Government's bills, it must be refined and improved to provide:

Full and equitable partnership between the public and private sectors working together in the best interests of the U.S. taxpayer, each doing what it is best equipped to do;

Retention of the Government's core information capabilities to assure that the associated, inherently governmental activities are discharged by Federal employees; and

Free and open access by the American public to Government information and information resources, access not controlled or inhibited by either foreign or proprietary interests.

ALA's Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT) and the Armed Forces Librarians Section (AFLS) submitted a response to OMB on the proposed revision. They made 36 recommendations to address the 8 fundamental issues which they identified as necessary to be addressed and modified before A-76 can become an effective tool for federal managers. FLRT and AFLS are particularly concerned that OMB's present method of identifying commercial activities lacks definition, is inappropriate and is inaccurate. Both the language and the thrust of the revision are "widget" oriented, and not appropriate for the kinds of services which libraries and information centers provide. Most of the text focuses on contracting out large-scale activities, whereas many federal libraries are operated by a few people. As written, the language appears to order agencies not to perform cost comparisons for activities with 10 or fewer full time equivalent employees. As a result, some 1,000 federal libraries -- approximately 90 percent of the total -- would be subject to contracting out without further cost analysis.

U.S. Office of Personnel Management  
Position Standards for Federal Librarians

Although the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) announced that it would publish the revised classification and qualification standards for federal librarians early in 1983, they are apparently still awaiting approval at OPM. The controversial standards are currently under review at the General Accounting Office (GAO), the investigative arm of Congress. As the result of a series of congressional hearings on pay equity in September 1982, Reps. Geraldine Ferraro (D-NY), Patricia Schroeder (D-CO), and Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH) asked GAO to conduct a major pay equity study to evaluate the federal position classification system. They asked for an illustrative case study of the proposed librarian standards as the first part of the pay equity study. In mid-March, 13 Senators and Representatives sent a letter to the head of GAO to request that the first portion of the study, that dealing with the proposed librarians standards, be completed by July 1, 1983.

In response to constituent requests, Senators and Representatives from both parties have asked Donald Devine, Director of OPM, to postpone publication of the proposed standards until GAO completes its review. It is not known, however, if he will honor those numerous requests.

The furor over the revision of the classification and qualification standards for librarians in the federal government has continued since December 1981 when the first draft for the Library-Information Service Series, GS-1410 was issued. By the end of 1982, three drafts of the standards had been reviewed and rejected by ALA, all three national libraries, the Federal Library Committee, and others. Each proposed standard which was made available differed in structure and content; each was improved from the previous one; but each contained serious errors and inequities which had not been corrected. As the controversy proceeded, it became apparent that these errors are the result of OPM's conscious and deliberate attempt to devalue the work and qualifications of library and information service professions in comparison with the standards against which other professional occupational groups are measured.

In recent months, OPM has undertaken a carefully orchestrated effort aimed at accomplishing two objectives. First, OPM attempts to justify many of the decisions it made during development of the proposed librarians standards and throughout their subsequent review by the library community. Second, OPM tries to either minimize or distort a number of very fundamental issues raised in the course of those reviews; issues brought to OPM's attention by federal librarians and agency personnel specialists, by librarians outside the federal government, by representatives of the three national libraries, by labor unions, by members of several library and information science associations and by members of Congress. In March, ALA Past-President Betty Stone documented a number of the OPM misrepresentations of the facts in a letter to GAO.

In December 1982, when Betty Stone submitted ALA's third response of the year objecting to the proposed standards, she recommended, finally, that they be withdrawn. Dr. Stone repeated her earlier recommendation that new drafts should be developed based on a new fact-finding effort by a joint, full-partners team composed of OPM specialists, federal librarians, library users and agency personnel specialists, the Library of Congress, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the Federal Library Committee, ALA and others.

ALA's principal objections to the proposed standards continue to be based on the following inequities and problems found in all three drafts:

- OPI has violated its long-established practice and common pattern for grade eligibility by proposing to lower the entry grade level for librarians holding master's degrees from GS-9 to GS-7, two grades below the entry level in the current librarian standard and below that for other professional series. Other recently issued professional series such as accounting, auditing and cartography accept as proof of eligibility at the GS-9 level the master's degree as defined by each professionally accredited college or university offering the master's degree.
- Librarians would be required to stay longer in graduate school and pay more tuition than master's degree holders in other professional series. The new draft stipulates that librarians are eligible for a GS-9 if they complete all requirements for a master's or equivalent degree in library-information service for which at least 2 full academic years of graduate study is required. Under the current standards, librarians who have completed all requirements for a master's degree enter at the GS-9, as do holders of master's degrees in other professional series. OPI's own guidelines for grade eligibility based on graduate education specify that completion of all requirements for a master's or equivalent degree or two years of full-time graduate education qualifies for entry at the GS-9 level.
- An undergraduate major in library and information science is substituted for the MLS as the basic educational requirement for the entire professional series despite a great deal of documentation submitted previously pointing out that the four-year LIS degree is inappropriate and is not a recognized program accredited by any accrediting body.
- The factor level descriptions, i.e., the criteria used to place federal government positions in the correct grades on the basis of duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required, place more stringent requirements on librarians than are stated in the Primary Standard for all occupational series and in the standards for other professional series. This inappropriately rigorous language will restrict advancement once librarians are employed.
- Experience and on-the-job training are fully substitutable for graduate education but there is no validation instrument to measure the trade-off between professional or paraprofessional experience and graduate education.
- There is confusion between work assignments appropriate for technicians and those requiring professional library and information science expertise.
- There is no provision for advancement beyond GS-14 in the series. This is especially troublesome in a profession which is female-dominated for it makes it very difficult for women in the profession to move into the top administrative grades of the federal service.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

National Library Week  
April 17 - 23, 1983

One of the many advantages shared by American citizens is the excellent library system at our disposal.

Libraries provide many services to the community. They further knowledge, stimulate interest in a variety of subjects, and serve as a repository for our history and heritage. All citizens can take advantage of the wealth of information resources and literature found in our libraries.

This year's theme for the twenty-sixth annual observance of National Library Week is "Go For It! Use Your Library." During Library Week it is fitting that we pause to reflect on the educational opportunities the library provides and pledge ourselves to support and utilize them. The library plays a vital role in American life and has contributed significantly to the growth and development of this nation.

*Ronald Reagan*

SUMMARY OF

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDATIONS

FY 1984 Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations

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

	FY 1983 Continuing Resolution	FY 1983 After Proposed Rescission	FY 1984 Reagan Request	FY 1984 Reconciliation Level & ALA Recommendation
<u>Library Services and Construction Act</u>				
Title I, Public Library Services	\$ 60,000,000	no change	-0-	\$ 65,000,000
III, Interlibrary Cooperation	11,520,000	no change	-0-	15,000,000
TOTAL LSCA	\$ 71,520,000		-0-	\$ 80,000,000
<u>Higher Education Act</u>				
Title II-A, College Library Resources	1,920,000	no change	-0-	5,000,000
II-B, Lib. Training, Research and Development	380,000	no change	-0-	1,200,000
II-C, Research Libraries	6,000,000	no change	-0-	6,000,000
TOTAL HEA	\$ 8,800,000		-0-	\$ 12,200,000
<u>Education Consolidation &amp; Improvement Act</u>				
Chapter 2 El. & Sec. Educ. State Block Grant*	\$479,420,000	\$476,879,000	\$478,879,000	\$589,368,000

\*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	\$ 700,000
National Center for Education Statistics (incl. library surveys)	\$ 8,947,000

The American Library Association supports the budget request of \$41,963,000 for the National Library of Medicine, plus the authorized amount for the Medical Library Assistance Act. Authorization of \$10,000,000 for MLAA is pending in the House (HR 1555), \$10,500,000 in the Senate (S. 773).

3. FY 1983 Rescission Request

The American Library Association recommends that Congress take no action on the rescission requested for FY 1983 for the ECIA Chapter 2 school block grant, thus retaining the current funding level for the remainder of the fiscal year.

## 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 15,000 public libraries benefit from the improved, expanded and new programs resulting from LSCA support. A recent evaluation study for the Department of Education estimated that 94 percent 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.

<u>Funding:</u>	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000	\$65,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>	\$150,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	41,250,000	62,500,000
Appropriation	pending	60,000,000	60,000,000	62,500,000

<sup>1/</sup> PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$150,000,000 to \$65,000,000.

### 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). Architect's 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.

<u>Funding:</u>	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	-0-	-0-	-0- <sup>1/</sup>	such sums
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Appropriation	pending	\$50,000,000 <sup>2/</sup>	-0-	-0-

<sup>1/</sup> PL 97-35 authorized no appropriations for title II, but left the statutory language in place; <sup>2/</sup> Provided by PL 98-8, emergency jobs supplemental funding for FY 1983.

### 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.

<u>Funding:</u>	FY 1984	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>	\$20,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	10,560,000	12,000,000
Appropriation	pending	11,520,000	11,520,000	12,000,000

<sup>1/</sup> PL 97-35 reduced authorization from \$20,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

#### 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.

#### Administration's Lack of Support for Library Programs:

Last year, despite a lawsuit involving ten states and three adverse General Accounting Office opinions, the Administration impounded for six months \$19,710,000 in LSCA titles I and III funds provided by Congress for FY 1982. The funds were finally released in April 1982 when the expiration of the rescission consideration period forced the release of the funds. Because LSCA is not advance funded, this delay had immediate effects on the planning, staffing, and quality of library service throughout the country. Congress did not agree to the rescission, firmly rejected the FY 1983 zero budget, and recently included public library construction funds in the FY 1983 emergency supplemental. Yet libraries once more face a devastating zero budget for FY 1984.

#### Impact of Proposed Program Elimination:

Title I - PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES: The elimination of LSCA was firmly rejected by Congress last year, but is being proposed again in FY 1984. 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 funding accounts for only about five percent of public library support, it is a critical five percent used to reach that part of the population without library services, or with very inadequate service, or for whom provision of library and information services requires extra effort or special materials and equipment. In most states the impact would include:

- o Reduced staff and programs at all the State Library Agencies; constituent services to 14,000 public libraries would be greatly cut or eliminated.
- o Reduced support to statewide library system; in Minnesota a 20 percent cut to 13 regional systems, a 55 percent cut in Indiana.
- o Reduction of library services to over 8 million persons in orphanages, mental health institutions, hospitals, prisons, and in programs for the blind and physically handicapped. In 20 states, federal funds account for about 54 percent of funding for services to the institutionalized; the range is 40 to 100 percent.
- o Termination of library literacy programs; in New Jersey alone, LSCA-trained volunteers have taught reading skills to over 300 persons.
- o Termination of special library services; in New York, the operation of the Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center is dependent on LSCA funds and its future will be uncertain without these funds. The popular and much-needed Job Information Centers providing job-hunting help will also be in jeopardy without federal aid.
- o Termination of book purchase grants; termination or no growth in statewide film libraries.

- o The 151 public libraries designated Major Urban Resource Libraries, but already pressed to meet the demands of their primary clientele, may cease service to those outside city limits, reduce hours of operation, or impose user fees, in an attempt to make up for lost funds.
- o Delivery services which would have extended library services to the elderly and people in rural areas would end. In West Virginia, innovative approaches to delivering library services to rural mountain communities have met with great success. However, without LSCA funds, training programs for staff, the books and films and even the telephone service would end. "Books-by-Mail" programs, also hit hard by postal subsidy cuts, would end.

Title II - CONSTRUCTION: PL 98-8 (HR 1718), the emergency jobs supplemental funding bill for FY 1983 signed into law on March 24, 1983, provides \$50 million for LSCA II. Prior to this, LSCA II was last funded in FY 1973. Assistance is needed for over \$400 million worth of public library construction and renovation projects in FY 1983. States indicate that first attention will be given to urgently needed, labor intensive, quick start-up projects such as removing architectural barriers to the handicapped or improving insulation in antiquated Carnegie libraries, adding-on to overcrowded buildings, and converting available non-library space to library use.

The FY 1983 funding of \$50 million is a bare beginning compared with the \$2.3 billion needed in 1981-85. A total of 2,900 public library construction and renovation projects have accumulated in the ten years since LSCA II was last funded. This means that about 20 percent of all library facilities are overcrowded or in need of renovation. Almost \$400 million is needed in FY 1984 alone. Federal support for renovations to make buildings accessible for the handicapped, and to modernize heat and lighting systems is an excellent investment which will pay dividends immediately and far into the future.

Title III - INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION: The absence of federal support rejected last year but proposed again, would effectively eliminate cooperative library programs. In most states, a small number of regional resource-sharing organizations have been established. These organizations link the resources of all the libraries within a given area and provide a central clearinghouse for interlibrary loan and reference services. If a question cannot be answered at the local library or if the local library does not own a requested item, the regional library authority is called upon. These organizations vary in name -- in Indiana they are called ALSA (Area Library Service Authorities); in Minnesota it is PLANET (Public Library Access Network); in Iowa it is ILITE. The purposes are the same; to provide the mechanism to bring information to all persons in the state by harnessing all the state's resources. In most cases, LSCA title III funds provide the majority of funding for these organizations. Zeroing-out LSCA III will result in:

- o Limited effectiveness and mission for the regional library system operating in all 50 states and severely limiting the resources which encourage continued cooperative endeavors.
- o Termination of local, regional and state union list projects which collect information on all library holdings; these union lists are invaluable sources to researchers and students, and to library managers are essential to avoiding expensive duplication in purchasing.

- o Reduced effectiveness of statewide reference referral services as staff reductions result in diminished service; in New Jersey, for example, half of the requests for materials received by the state library would be refused.
- o Sharing of library resources will become more difficult and expensive as state interlibrary loan centers reduce staff and no funds are provided for postage costs. In South Carolina, all interlibrary lending postage charges incurred by the State library's loan collection are paid by federal funds. In Minnesota a contract funded by LSCA funds links the State's public libraries to the resources of the State's academic libraries and libraries in nearby states through the MINITEX network; without federal funds, this service will end.
- o The 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. Many persons enjoy the privilege of using public library services outside of their own county or city. This prevalent generosity will be considered a luxury if funds for resource sharing are not available.

## LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

## Title II - Public Library Construction and Renovation

Appropriations under PL 98-8 (HR 1718), FY 1983 Emergency Jobs Supplemental

STATE	FY 1983 ALLOCATION	
	TOTAL	\$ 50,000,000
Alabama		1,124,301
Alaska		168,586
Arizona		694,025
Arkansas		440,904
California		5,611,351
Colorado		549,224
Connecticut		539,015
Delaware		182,499
District of Columbia		232,070
Florida		1,617,633
Georgia		855,999
Hawaii		216,857
Idaho		255,069
Illinois		2,893,046
Indiana		1,427,290
Iowa		547,612
Kansas		421,071
Kentucky		886,222
Louisiana		956,504
Maine		260,966
Maryland		711,800
Massachusetts		929,960
Michigan		2,628,425
Minnesota		735,868
Mississippi		618,622
Missouri		836,449
Montana		220,523
Nebraska		315,107
Nevada		315,793
New Hampshire		233,948
New Jersey		1,153,361
New Mexico		364,418
New York		2,588,381
North Carolina		985,616
North Dakota		193,363
Ohio		2,795,620
Oklahoma		507,290
Oregon		753,119
Pennsylvania		3,046,740
Puerto Rico		927,180
Rhode Island		323,000
South Carolina		781,807
South Dakota		190,250
Tennessee		1,187,532
Texas		2,200,175
Utah		313,746
Vermont		171,183
Virginia		876,579
Washington		1,111,482
West Virginia		644,954
Wisconsin		1,283,911
Wyoming		173,554

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 1983: \$60,000,000  
 Budget Recommendation FY 1984: \$ -0-  
 RECOMMENDATION FY 1984: \$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 1983 appropriation:

State	What the States Would Lose Based on \$60,000,000	State	What the States Would Lose Based on \$60,000,000
AL	\$ 1,034,811	MT	\$ 368,820
AK	285,941	NE	536,935
AZ	783,272	NV	371,580
AR	690,522	NH	397,558
CA	5,280,193	NJ	1,782,323
CO	819,950	NM	479,014
CT	866,941	NY	3,969,457
DE	327,732	NC	1,460,635
DC	336,907	ND	340,065
FL	2,311,254	OH	2,517,105
GA	1,372,687	OK	849,271
HI	407,084	OR	764,995
ID	402,564	PA	2,746,752
IL	2,650,715	PR	885,957
IN	1,378,190	RI	403,254
IA	825,209	SC	869,366
KS	707,164	SD	348,109
KY	985,725	TN	1,185,177
LA	1,102,316	TX	3,253,641
ME	441,346	UT	513,548
MD	1,104,894	VT	309,756
MA	1,431,285	VA	1,347,331
MI	2,186,845	WA	1,086,327
MN	1,075,006	WV	618,384
MS	740,916	WI	1,209,925
MO	1,255,288	WY	301,035

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

April 1983

## 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 1983:	\$11,520,000
Budget Recommendation FY 1984:	\$ -0-
RECOMMENDATION FY 1984:	\$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. Without federal funds, the opportunity will be eliminated for New Jersey's public, academic and school libraries to participate in a regional and national network for cooperative cataloging of library materials and the sharing of books and periodicals with other libraries. If LSCA III is zero-funded, the states would lose the following sums based on the FY 1983 appropriation:

State	What States Would Lose Based on \$11,520,000	State	What States Would Lose Based on \$11,520,000
AL	\$ 198,682	MT	\$ 72,039
AK	56,336	NE	104,045
AZ	150,869	NV	72,614
AR	133,239	NH	77,552
CA	1,005,648	NJ	340,770
CO	157,841	NM	93,035
CT	166,773	NY	756,502
DE	64,279	NC	279,623
DC	66,023	ND	66,624
FL	441,309	OH	480,438
GA	262,905	OK	163,414
HI	79,363	OR	147,395
ID	78,503	PA	524,089
IL	505,834	PR	170,387
IN	263,952	RI	78,635
IA	158,840	SC	167,234
KS	136,402	SD	68,153
KY	189,351	TN	227,263
LA	211,513	TX	620,439
ME	35,875	UT	99,600
MD	212,003	VT	60,863
MA	274,044	VA	258,086
MI	417,661	WA	208,474
MN	206,322	WV	119,527
MS	142,318	WI	231,968
MO	240,590	WY	59,205

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

April 1983

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 to assist in the maintenance and improvement of their library collections, and to enable them to share resources and participate in library networks.

Authorization: PL 97-35 reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983, and 1984 from \$30,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Funding:

	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Authorization	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,988,000
Appropriations	pending	1,920,000	1,920,000	2,988,000

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, audio-visual 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 the 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: Approximately 2,200 college and university libraries, community college libraries, and other eligible institutions received II-A grants of \$840 in FY 1982, serving a minimum of 4,000,000 student users. In recent years, the grant awards have dwindled; nevertheless, these funds make a significant contribution to recipient libraries, not only in the year in which they are received, but cumulatively as collections are developed. Often a II-A grant is used by an academic library to build a strong collection in a subject area as agreed upon by a regional library network. Thus, the strengths in any given collection are multiplied as they become strengths in a regional, or even national, collection which can be shared among academic, public, school and special libraries. In this way, not only academic users benefit, but the non-academic public as well. This cooperation magnifies the effects of II-A grants and it would be unfortunate if the initial ventures in resource sharing which these grants have made possible were cut short.

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 declining. Over seventy-five percent of the II-A 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.

American Library Association  
Washington Office  
April 1983

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 1983: \$1,920,000  
 Reagan Budget Request FY 1984: -0-  
 RECOMMENDATION FY 1984: \$5,000,000 (Budget Reconciliation Level)

Impact of Proposed Program Elimination: The purpose of this program was recently broadened 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 postsecondary 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 economics book, for example, costs \$48.61. The average 1982 price of American periodical subscriptions is \$44.80, a 14.5 percent increase from the 1981 price of \$39.13, which was a 13.3 percent increase from 1980. The impact of zero funding on the states is shown below based on the FY 1982 funding level of \$1,920,000.

State	No. of Eligible Institutions	Estimated Amount State Would Lose	State	No. of Eligible Institutions	Estimated Amount State Would Lose
AL	46	\$ 38,640	MT	17	\$ 14,290
AK	10	8,400	NE	21	17,640
AZ	26	21,840	NV	6	5,040
AR	22	18,480	NH	22	18,480
CA	165	138,600	NJ	40	33,600
CO	29	26,040	NM	12	10,080
CT	37	31,080	NY	189	158,760
DE	11	9,240	NC	90	75,600
DC	10	8,400	ND	11	9,240
FL	65	54,600	OH	91	76,440
GA	56	47,040	OK	26	21,840
HI	12	10,080	OR	27	27,720
ID	6	5,040	PA	127	106,680
IL	96	80,640	PR	29	24,360
IN	49	41,160	RI	13	10,920
IA	47	39,480	SC	49	41,160
KS	33	32,760	SD	17	14,280
KY	33	27,720	TN	46	38,640
LA	21	17,640	TX	95	79,800
ME	18	15,120	UT	8	6,720
MD	31	26,880	VT	20	16,800
MA	85	71,400	VA	63	52,920
MI	69	57,960	WA	42	35,280
MN	49	41,160	WV	22	18,480
MS	32	26,880	WI	68	57,120
MO	46	38,640	WY	5	4,200

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

April 1983

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) the training of persons, especially minorities, in librarianship; 2) research and demonstration projects relating to the improvement of libraries; and 3) special purpose grants.

Authorization: PL 97-35 reduced the authorization levels for FY 1982, 1983 and 1984 from \$30,000,000 to \$1,200,000.

Funding:

	FY 1984	FY 1983	(After PL 97-35 FY 1982	FY 1981
Authorization	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	1,027,000	1,000,000
Appropriations	pending	880,000	880,000	917,000
Training	pending	640,000	640,000	667,000
Research & Demonstrations	pending	240,000	240,000	250,000
Special Purpose Grants	pending	-0-	-0-	-0- <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> 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 a widely representative work force which knows how to use communication technology in the information transfer process. 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. In 1982, 74 fellowships primarily for minorities and/or economically disadvantaged groups were awarded to 33 institutions of higher education in 19 states plus the District of Columbia. These fellowships targeted technological innovation, computer technology, networking, service to the aging, and research methodology areas. The scarcity of library and information science school faculty members in areas such as computer technology, information systems, telecommunications, and service to special user groups like the aging, would be exacerbated without II-B doctoral fellowships.

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 science 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 economically disadvantaged, libraries are handicapped by the severe shortage of minority librarians themselves. Title II-B funds have made it possible to have a creditable number of Black and other minority students in library schools. Professional staffing in libraries is only 5.8 percent Black, 4 percent Asian, 1.8 percent Hispanic, and 0.2 percent Native American. Without II-B fellowship help, these percentages would be even lower. 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 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: The Title II-B research program is the only federal program of research in library and information science. In the field of library science there has been great change in recent years, with the prospect of greater change to come. This has resulted in large part from the continued application of modern technology, especially computer science, to improving library services. Only through painstaking research by scholar librarians and information scientists have librarians been able to make such remarkable progress in the application of computers to library operations. During this period of change, there is a demanding need for research in such areas as the library institutions effectiveness, how libraries can and should incorporate new technologies, what skills the new librarian should possess, etc. Work in the last two years concentrated on defining the current research and education needs; this momentum should not be lost. Like the training of young people for a profession, funding for research in library science is an investment in the future.

Ten years ago the II-B training program alone received \$2.8 million; the current level for training and research together is \$380,000. Even this small amount has made a significant difference; however, II-B should be funded at the authorized level of \$1.2 million.

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 from \$15,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

<u>Funding:</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Authorization	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$10,000,000
Budget Recommendation	-0-	-0-	5,280,000	7,000,000
Appropriation	pending	6,000,000	5,760,000	6,000,000

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 insure access to researchers of unique and valuable collections. Title II-C has focused attention and funds on the problems of preserving research collections; the continued, pervasive deterioration of American research collections because of acidic paper, 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. Through a II-C grant, however, the combined holdings of 6,860,000 volumes at Duke, North Carolina State and the University of North Carolina will be available through an online bibliographic access network to both the university communities and to nearby private and governmental research institutes.

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

Purpose: To consolidate 28 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 1984 appropriations process will actually be made available for the 1984-85 school year.

Authorization FY 1984:	\$589,368,000
Budget Recommendation FY 1984:	478,879,000
Appropriation FY 1983:	479,420,000
Appropriation FY 1983 with proposed rescission:	476,879,000

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 28 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 28 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.

The Budget: A recent survey by the American Association of School Administrators showed that of school districts responding to a sampling survey, 88 percent spent an average of \$15,000 on title IV-B purposes in the 1982/83 school year. Fifty-six percent of the responding districts spent some funds on books and materials. These high percentages are not surprising, considering that for many small and private schools, IV-B was the only federal program in which they participated. Nationwide, IV-B provided 20 to 30 percent of all funds spent on school library resources and instructional equipment. Whether this experience in the first year of the block grant will continue is uncertain.

Past experience shows that when libraries receive funds under consolidation, there are likely to be "feast or famine" years, making sensible collection development and long-range planning difficult. School library collections must be current and responsible to curriculum needs if students are to be well informed and literate. However, not only must library resources be current, they must be available in the most useful and appropriate technological format as well. Federal funds have made it possible for many schools to join the information age and to use information technologies as a mechanism for responding to the education and training needs of society.

A September 1982 report by the Office of Technology Assessment, "Informational Technology and Its Impact on American Education," emphasizes that the information revolution is "creating new stresses on many societal institutions, particularly those such as public schools and libraries that traditionally have borne the major responsibility for providing education and other public information services." Congress recognizes the need to improve mathematical, scientific and technological education. Since library and information services play a critical role in education at every level, the improvement of scientific and technological education cannot take place without supportive library resources which are up-to-date both in form and content.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDATION

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (PL 84-597 as amended)

TITLE II - PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION

as a component of emergency measures for jobs and public works

<u>Library Services and Construction Act</u>	<u>FY 1983 Emergency Supplemental</u>	<u>FY 1984 Reagan Request</u>	<u>FY 1984 ALA Recommendation</u>
Title II, Public Library Construction & Renovation	\$50,000,000	-0-	\$50,000,000

Description of Program: LSCA II authorizes grants to the states for public library construction, which includes conversion of existing buildings, expansions, renovations, and remodeling for handicapped access and energy retrofitting.

Funding: PL 98-8 (HR 1718), the emergency jobs supplemental funding bill for FY 1983 signed into law on March 24, 1983, provides \$50 million for LSCA II. Prior to this, LSCA II was last funded in FY 1973.

Authorization: The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (PL 97-35) extended LSCA through FY 1984 (with an automatic one-year extension under GEPA). PL 97-35 authorized no appropriations for title II, but left the statutory language in place.

Allotment to States: LSCA II provides for a basic state allotment of \$100,000 (\$20,000 for each outlying territory); additional funds are distributed on a population ratio basis. The FY 1983 emergency supplemental (PL 98-8) targets the funds to high unemployment states by specifying that one-third of the funds will be allocated among states according to a relative unemployment ratio, and one sixth according to a long-term unemployment ratio.

Matching Requirement: States and communities must match the federal contribution on a per capita income ratio basis. The required federal share ranges between 33 and 66 percent.

Planning Requirement: LSCA requires the state library agencies which administer the program to develop state plans and programs for improving and extending public library service, including construction needs. Thus, states are continuously on top of construction needs. Projects are identified, justified, and waiting for federal start-up funds.

Expected Uses of '83 Funds: Assistance is needed for over \$400 million worth of public library construction and renovation projects in FY 1983. States indicate that first attention will be given to urgently needed, labor intensive, quick start-up projects such as removing architectural barriers to the handicapped or improving insulation at antiquated Carnegie libraries, adding-on to overcrowded buildings, and converting available non-library space to library use.

Further Needs: The FY 1983 funding of \$50 million is a bare beginning compared with the \$2.3 billion needed in 1981-85. A total of 2,900 public library construction and renovation projects have accumulated in the ten years since LSCA II was last funded. This means that about 20 percent of all library facilities are overcrowded or in need of renovation. Almost \$400 million is needed in FY 1984 alone; \$50 million is a modest recommendation.

Jobs Stimulus: Each \$50 million in LSCA II funds would immediately generate from 5,800 to 13,000 jobs (using AFL-CIO figures), depending on whether states and localities match at the minimum level, or at better than 2 to 1 as in past years under LSCA II.

(over)

## PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION NEEDS: 1981-85

STATE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FIVE YEAR TOTAL COST
Alabama	50	\$ 38,203,243
Alaska	58	43,783,240
Arizona	54	54,004,803
Arkansas	72	21,037,880
California	231	324,511,319
Colorado	73	61,837,623
Connecticut	41	46,675,362
Delaware	17	7,178,190
D.C.	5	375,000
Florida	74	105,504,459
Georgia	120	93,739,918
Hawaii	5	22,800,000
Idaho	28	11,417,619
Illinois	220	169,240,584
Indiana	91	53,862,943
Iowa	78	65,327,916
Kansas	100	
Kentucky	69	37,365,374
Louisiana	43	32,546,705
Maine	21	4,053,647
Maryland	52	72,152,766
Massachusetts	29	36,836,348
Michigan	93	60,531,828
Minnesota	41	39,343,385
Mississippi	74	44,487,178
Missouri	112	49,018,267
Montana	16	2,948,178
Nebraska	7	443,100
Nevada	19	20,536,367
New Hampshire	20	3,792,908
New Jersey	48	67,871,635
New Mexico	15	14,414,637
New York	93	93,595,996
North Carolina	55	53,629,799
North Dakota		
Ohio	52	27,207,929
Oklahoma	44	
Oregon	24	34,470,000
Pennsylvania	21	16,623,492
Rhode Island	15	12,777,000
South Carolina	46	31,853,174
South Dakota		
Tennessee	102	48,964,594
Texas	125	140,869,766
U.S. Virgin Islands	4	12,939,800
Utah	32	20,167,963
Vermont	16	2,718,568
Virginia	107	79,368,415
Washington	79	60,149,582
West Virginia	49	12,281,000
Wisconsin	46	44,129,772
Wyoming		
TOTALS	2,886	\$ 2,298,089,272

Source: U.S. Public Library Space Needs Assessment Survey, 1980/81. Sponsored by American Library Association & the Chiefs of State Library Agencies.