

1989

Library Services and Construction Act: Reauthorization (1989-1994): Report 17

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_I_51

Recommended Citation

"Library Services and Construction Act: Reauthorization (1989-1994): Report 17" (1989). *Library Services and Construction Act: Reauthorization (1989-1994)*. Paper 6.
http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/pell_neh_I_51/6

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Education: National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities, Subject Files I (1973-1996) at DigitalCommons@URI. It has been accepted for inclusion in Library Services and Construction Act: Reauthorization (1989-1994) by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@URI. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@etal.uri.edu.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1989

COMMITTEE ACTION

On March 31, 1989, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education of the Committee on Education and Labor held a hearing regarding the reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act at the Flathead County Library in Kalispell, MT. Witnesses providing testimony included: Phyllis Honka, of Helena Montana; Mary Hudspeth, Chairperson, Montana State Library Commission; Georgia Lomax, Director of the Flathead County Library System; Richard Miller, Montana State Librarian; and Amy Owen, Utah State Librarian. In addition, the following individuals submitted letters to be included in the hearing record: John W. Hartung, Co-Director, Kootenai County Library; Inez R. Herrig, Lincoln, Lincoln County Free Library; Tim Berg, Vice-president, Flathead Valley Community College; Margaret Warden, Great Falls, MT.; Lucile Alt, Kalispell, MT; Nance Kraft, Literacy Volunteers of America in Flathead County; Debbie Schlesinger, Director, Lewis and Clark Library; Connie Heakathon, Chairperson, Flathead County Library Board of Trustees; Wanda Glover Smith, Literacy Tutor; Robert Hamill, Librarian, Flathead High School; Phyllis Kirk, Librarian, Kalispell Junior High School; Mary Elaine Pannell, Librarian, Linderman School; and Bertha Powers, President, Flathead Friends of the Library.

On April 11, 1989, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts and the Humanities, held a joint hearing in Washington, D.C. Witnesses providing testimony included: George Abrams, Executive Director, Seneca-Iroquois National Museum; Earl Beck, Chairperson, Mississippi Library Commission; Dorothy Elliott, president, Missouri Library Association; Jane Hatch, Director, Southeast Kansas Library System; Charles Kolb, Deputy Undersecretary for the Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Education; Samuel Morrison, Deputy Commissioner and chief librarian, Chicago Public Library; Sara Parker, Pennsylvania State Librarian; Gary Strong, California State Librarian; William Summers, President, American Library Association; and Dale Thompson, Director, Providence Public Library. In addition, the following individuals and organizations submitted statements for the record: Association of Research Libraries; Chief Officers of State Library Agencies; Arthur Curley, Director and Librarian, Boston Public Library; Literacy Volunteers of America; and Gretchen Wonka, Legislative Chair, Association of Library Services to Children.

On June 22, Representative Pat Williams (D-MT), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education introduced H.R. 2742, Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989. The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education.

On July 12, 1989, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education met in open session and favorably reported H.R. 2742, with amendments, to the Committee on Education and Labor by voice vote.

On July 26, 1989, the Committee on Education and Labor met in open session and considered H.R. 2742. The bill was then ordered reported as amended, by voice vote.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

First enacted as the Library Services Act in 1965, the Library Services and Construction Act was the first, and continues to be the largest federal library program. While the original Act was designed to encourage States to expand library services to underserved areas, primarily rural areas, it has since been expanded to serve all areas of the State and to assist States in the construction of public libraries. In addition, the Act has been broadened to meet the needs of special populations such as the physically handicapped, the elderly, and the illiterate.

The Library Services and Construction Act has been effective in increasing access to public library services. When enacted, only one in six Americans had adequate access to a public

library. Today, more than 90 percent of Americans have some access to library services. Having achieved the goal of providing some access to services, the Library Services and Construction Act has gone further to assist States in improving library services, especially for special populations. It is important to note that the majority of LSCA funds are allocated directly to the State Library Administrative Agency. The State agency then tailors a plan for spending these funds that reflects the individual needs of the State. The Committee believes that giving States the ability to allocate funds based on their individual needs and priorities is an important aspect of the success of the LSCA program. H.R. 2742 deliberately preserves that flexibility.

Grants under Titles I-III of the Library Services and Construction Act are allocated by statutory formula directly to the States. Title IV provides grants to Native American Indians and Native Hawaiians. Titles V-VI are discretionary grant programs, where individual libraries and state library administrative agencies compete for awards. Title VII provides direct authority for the Department of Education to evaluate the LSCA programs. Title VIII also provides funds directly to States for a Family Learning Center within each state. In comparison with aggregate revenues for public libraries, LSCA provides very limited support for libraries. However, because these funds leverage State and local funding for public libraries, the program makes a much larger contribution to public library funding than its actual appropriation.

In anticipation of the upcoming White House Conference on Libraries and Information Sciences as authorized in the 100th Congress, H.R. 2742 makes modest changes to the Library Services and Construction Act. This national conference is preceded by meetings at the local, state, and regional levels. Such meetings will involve participants from not only the library profession, but shall draw on the general public to provide input on the future needs of libraries. Recommendations developed at these meetings will be reviewed at the White House Conference and will ultimately be included in the final report of the Conference. It was the sense of the Committee that the White House Conference would provide an appropriate forum for a full discussion of the needs of our nation's libraries and therefore, chose to refrain from making significant modifications to the Library Services and Construction Act until after this important Conference. It is the intent of this Committee to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the White House Conference in the 1994 reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act.

In the interim, the Committee agreed that the existing titles of the Library Services and Construction Act should be updated to reflect current needs of the library community. Throughout the hearing process, witnesses commented on the importance of encouraging libraries to utilize new technologies in improving the delivery of library services to the public. H.R. 2742 expands Title II to provide for the acquisition of equipment for technology enhancement.

The Committee has expressed concern in regarding the need to preserve our historic, cultural, and scientific records. In an attempt to more actively involve public libraries in preservation efforts, Title III of the Act is modified to permit state library administrative agencies to use up to 40 percent of their Title III funds on preservation efforts.

Witnesses also raised several technical concerns regarding the operation of the programs. In response to these concerns, the Committee has included several technical modifications to improve the efficiency of the programs.

A new title VII was added to reconfirm the authority of the Department of Education to assess and evaluate the LSCA programs and \$500,000 was authorized to support this activity. A new title VIII will provide for Family Living Centers in libraries.

H.R. 2742 also limits the ability of the Department of Education to contracting out its Research Library. Finally, the Committee increased the level of authorizations for the Act to provide for the new activities authorized by H.R. 2742.

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 2742

H.R. 2742 reauthorizes the Library Services and Construction Act through 1994. Entitled the Library Services and Construction

Act Amendments of 1989, this legislation attempts to update the Library Services and Construction Act to meet the current needs of public libraries.

DEFINITIONS

Section 2 of the bill amends the definition of "Construction" to allow for the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment; adds the phrase "ensure safe working environments" and broadens the reference to machinery to include new forms of library technologies. Section 2 also adds two new paragraphs that define "handicapped individual" and "network". It is in the national interest to support access to information from the broadest ranges of sources possible, including both domestic and international resources. Technological developments are rapidly creating opportunities for the international sharing of information which is important for research, business, and educational activities. The Committee recognizes the need to develop international standards to allow Americans access to international information. For these reasons, the definition of "network" includes both domestic and international entities.

AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 3 of the bill amends the Section 4 of the Act to authorize the Titles at the following levels for Fiscal Year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary in the succeeding 4 years:

Title I Public Library Services	\$100,000,000
Title II Construction	55,000,000
Title III Interlibrary Cooperation	35,000,000
Title IV Indian Services	(2% of appropriations for I, II and III)
Title V Foreign Language Materials	1,000,000
Title VI Literacy Programs	10,000,000
Title VII Evaluation and Assessment	500,000
Title VIII Family Learning Centers	12,000,000

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR INDIAN TRIBES

Section 4 of the bill amends the internal allocation of funds under Title IV, Library Services for Indian Tribes. One half of the setaside for Indian tribes would be used for basic grants with the amount of the basic grant being determined by dividing this half by the number of tribes that submit an approved application. The other half would be used for special project grants.

Under current law, the basic grant equals the 1.5% setaside divided by the total number of tribes. All funds not applied for successfully are reallocated as special project grants. Because of the significant increase in the number of Tribes eligible to apply, the average basic grant would have decreased had the formula not been adjusted. On the average, Tribes will see an

increase in the size of the their basic grant under the new allocation system. The legislative intent of this provision is to put more emphasis on the basic grant over the special grant.

This section also amends Title IV to specify that Special grants will only be awarded to only those tribes that receive a basic grant.

To avoid applications from overlapping entities serving the same area, the bill requires that implementing regulations "prevent an allocation from being made to serve the same population by any two or more of the following: an Alaskan native village, a regional corporation or a village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act." This provision was included in the legislation to accommodate the large increase in the number of Alaskan Tribes, Villages and Regional Corporations recognized under the law as of January 1, 1989.

The Committee notes that there has been a decrease in the number of tribes receiving awards under the Basic Grant program and is concerned by this fact. The Office of Library Programs is strongly urged to develop a program that will educate eligible Tribes as to where they can obtain information and technical assistance in preparing applications for the Title IV program. In addition, the Department is urged to monitor grants through site visits. The Committee believes that such efforts will lead

to greater participation in both of the Title IV programs.

STATE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON TITLE V AND VI APPLICATIONS

Section 5 of the bill requires the Secretary of Education to provide the State Library Administrative Agency with the opportunity to comment on any application for Title V and VI funds as it relates to the overall State plan. Such opportunity to comment on an application should be granted after the closing date for application to the programs and therefore after all grants have been submitted to the Department for consideration. The opportunity to comment on any application for a grant under Title V or Title VI shall not be interpreted as an obligation to comment or approve such applications. Nor shall this provision be extended to programs other than those under title V or title VI. In the event that the Agency chooses to comment, such comments shall reflect on the purposes of the grant only as they relate to the long range plan filed by the State library administrative agency.

The Committee recognizes that State Library Administrative Agencies as well as public libraries are eligible to compete under this program. Therefore, it is possible that both the State Library Administrative Agency and a public library within the State could be submitting a grant under the same program. Because the State Library Administrative Agency is able to offer only limited comments after the application has been submitted, the

HOUSE REPORT LANGUAGE

Committee believes that the concerns raised regarding conflict of interest have been addressed.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

Section 6 of the bill modifies the system of evaluating a States maintenance of effort in supporting public libraries. In the past, states were required to maintain a certain level of spending on selected library programs to be eligible to receive ISCA funds. This level of spending was compared with what the State had actually spent on those same selected programs in the second preceding fiscal year. Through the hearing process, the Committee learned that this system of measuring maintenance of effort did not fully reflect State spending on public libraries. Because there was no clear definition as to which library programs were to be reported, reporting varied on a State by State basis. In addition, this system did not permit States to reallocate spending to new activities in the event that funding priorities for library programs changed.

H.R. 2742 modifies the system of measuring State support of libraries by comparing aggregate State spending on public libraries and public library systems with aggregate spending on the same programs in the second preceding fiscal year. States are required to meet 90 percent of the second previous year's spending level. The Maintenance of Effort requirement has proven to be effective in leveraging State support for public libraries.

This provision preserves the spirit of the maintenance of effort requirements while simplifying the system of reporting.

EDUCATION RESEARCH LIBRARY

Section 7 of the bill restricts the ability of the Department of Education to contract out the Department of Education's Resource Library to a for-profit corporation by prohibiting that any functions or activities of the Library related to the operation of the Library Services and Construction Act cannot be contracted out. This section also instructs the Comptroller General to conduct a study of the Library and report to the Congress by September 30, 1990.

Established more than 100 years ago, the Research Library has remained an integral part of the Department's operation, serving both Departmental staff as well as the education research community. The Library maintains one of the largest and most comprehensive collections in the U.S., second only to Columbia Teachers' College Library. Included in its collections are the complete archives of the Department and thousands of rare books, textbooks, and other materials, some dating back to the 15th Century. It is the Committee's intent that the Library shall be fully assessed before any action to contract out its services shall be taken.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLE I PURPOSES

Sections 8 - 11 of the bill amend Title I of the Act. The largest program under LSCA, Title I provides support for public library services. The Committee intends that Title I funds not be used for general operations, but to expand or improve services provided to the public. The distribution of LSCA Title I funds within the State is left primarily at the discretion of the State Library Administrative Agency. Sections 8-11 add additional possible uses of Title I funds to the section on "Purposes" in current law. The Committee notes that these activities are not required, but are to serve as a menu of possible uses of Title I funds.

Section 8 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Intergenerational Library Services. The Committee recognizes that many of the nation's libraries are faced with the problem of accommodating the growing number of children left unattended in libraries during the afterschool hours. One way to address this problem is through the use of older volunteers to provide literacy and reading skill programs for "latchkey" children. The use of such volunteers provides a meaningful way for older Americans to share their talents; it greatly benefits the children who receive both assistance in developing reading skills but also special attention from an older adult; and, it helps the staffs of public libraries who are taking time from their other duties to supervise latchkey children.

Section 9 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Childcare Library Outreach.

Section 10 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Library Literacy Centers. Such Centers could operate in the existing local libraries under the direction of the State Library Administrative Agency in conjunction with other bodies such as the State Educational Agency, the State Employment Agency, and public television stations.

Section 11 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include a drug abuse prevention activities. The Committee recognizes the important role that public libraries can play in providing the community with educational materials and encourages libraries to utilize Title I resources in developing drug abuse prevention program.

IMPROVING PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Section 12 of the bill amends Title I by recognizing that grants of Title I funds to library systems or networks result in improved public library services. Title I purposes are limited to activities that improve public library services. However, the Committee recognizes that a library or state library administrative agency may draw on the resources of private libraries or non-library entities involved in networks to improve

public library services. It is the intent of the Committee that such activities are allowable under Title I.

RATABLE REDUCTION

Section 13 of the bill amends Title I to make it possible to ratably reduce grants to Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS) should there be a reduction in federal appropriations or in the population of cities which qualify. Under current law, the if Title I funding exceeds \$60 million, a portion of the Title I funds in most States must be reserved for libraries serving cities with a population of 100,000 or more. These libraries are described in the law as "major urban resource libraries". In the event that Title I funds exceed \$60 million, yet are lower than the State's previous year Title I allocation, the State Library Agency is currently prohibited from proportionally reducing MURLS funding. This provision permits the State Library Administrative Agency to ratably reduce the MURLS allocation. The provision also permits the State Library Administrative Agency to ratable reduce funding to a MURL in the event that city served by that library declines in population. The Committee notes that the State Library Administrative Agency is not required to make such adjustments.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 103

Section 14 of the bill deletes redundant and confusing

language in Section 103 of the Act and leaves the purposes more appropriately stated under Section 102, Uses of Federal Funds.

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT

Section 15 of the bill amends Title II to expand its focus from the construction and renovation of public library facilities to include their enhancement through technology. Committee amendments affecting Title II, including the addition of "technology enhancement" to the name of this Title, adding a definition of the term "technology enhancement," and expanding the meanings of the terms "construction" and "equipment", all take note of the new realities of public library service.

Witnesses testified that residents in even the smallest community needs access to a global information network. Yet the costs for equipment to provide such access are high. Many public libraries have not been able to allocate funds from their operating budgets sufficient to take full advantage of technological applications as capitalization costs have posed a significant barrier. It is the Committee's intent that substantial technological equipment necessary to provide access to information, that is, equipment in the nature of a capital investment, may be an eligible use of Title II funds, even through not part of a construction or renovation projects.

In addition, Section 15 expands the use of Title III funds to

include "developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing".

PRESERVATION

Section 16 of the bill amends Title II to ensure that public libraries constructed under this title are constructed with future preservation needs in mind.

RESOURCE SHARING

Section 17 of the bill amends Title III of the Act by substituting the word "attaining" for "eventual". In addition, this section amends the Section 304 of the Act to encourage increased public access to school library holdings during periods that school is not in session, especially in areas with limited library resources.

PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Section 18 of the bill amends Title III by providing for an optional Statewide preservation cooperation plan and the identification of preservation objectives. States choosing this option are required to develop such a plan "in consultation with such parties and agencies as the State archives, historical societies, libraries, scholarly organizations and other interested parties". The plan must specify the methods by which

the State library will work with the entities in preserving endangered library and information resources. The State library agency may contract all or part of its preservation program to other institutions.

States with preservation cooperation plans are permitted to use up to 40 percent of Title III funds to carry them out.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIALS ACQUISITION

Section 19 of the bill amends Title V of the Act by increasing the maximum Title V award from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The Committee notes that the cost of purchasing foreign language materials have increased significantly since Title V was first authorized. The increase in costs is driven primarily by the decline of the dollar against foreign currencies. While Title V is designed to assist non-research libraries in acquiring foreign language materials, it was the sense of the Committee that a maximum grant of \$15,000 was not sufficient to cover the cost of even minor acquisitions or a minimal number of subscriptions. Therefore, the maximum grant size was increased to more accurately reflect the cost of foreign materials. It is important to note that \$50,000 is a maximum grant size. The Committee does not intend that all grants made under the Title be made at the maximum award level.

Libraries are a vital part of America's infrastructure for

developing and sustaining our citizen's foreign language competencies. It is in the national interest to develop and disseminate materials that will improve such competencies. Grants made under this Title may be made to a library or consortia for subcontracts with public broadcasting agencies for the development of materials for foreign language proficiency for dissemination by libraries. Such materials shall include materials on business, political and economic development, and scientific developments.

LITERACY GRANTS

Section 20 of the bill amends Title VI by raising the amount of a literacy program grant from \$25,000 and \$35,000. Under this program, individual libraries or state library administrative agencies may apply directly to the Department of Education for literacy grant awards. This program is highly competitive. Since its initial authorization, the Title VI program has seen an increase in the number and quality of applications. Because this program has been so successful in encouraging libraries to develop programs to reduce illiteracy, the Committee extended the program as originally authorized, with the exception of an increase in maximum award to \$35,000.

In an effort to share information on effective literacy projects funded under this Title, the Office of Library programs shall annually submit project summaries to the national

clearinghouse on literacy education, as designated under Section 372 of the Adult Education Act.

EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT

Section 21 of the bill adds a new Title VII to the Act that would authorize \$500,000 for evaluation and assessment of the Library Services and Construction Act programs. The Committee intends that any evaluation or assessment of the Library Services and Construction Act as authorized under this Title shall be directed by the Office of Library Programs.

FAMILY LEARNING CENTERS

Section 22 of the bill adds a new Title VIII to the Act that would authorize \$12,000,000 for Family Learning Centers. The Secretary shall make grants to States to award competitively one Family Learning Center in the State. The Family Clearing Center will encourage libraries to provide family oriented services to promote lifetime learning and family involvement in education. Funds shall be used to purchase resources and materials in both print and electronic formats in such areas as child care, child development, nutrition, parenting skills, and job and career information.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Section 23 of the bill changes the references from "library services" to "public library services" in Title I.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 24 of the bill makes the "Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989" effective October 1, 1989.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE

In compliance with clause 2(1)(3)(C) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, submitted prior to the filing of this report, is set forth as follows:

COMMITTEE ESTIMATE

With reference to the statement required by clause 7(a)(1) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee agrees with the estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee estimates that the enactment of H.R. 4986 will have no inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy. It is the judgement of the Committee that there is no inflationary impact of this legislation as a component of the Federal budget.

COMMITTEE FINDINGS

With reference to the statement required by clause 2(1)(3)(A) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives regarding any findings or recommendations pursuant to this Committee's oversight reviews or studies, the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education has conducted two legislative hearings on this bill.

OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

In compliance with clause 2(1)(3)(D) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states no findings or recommendations by the Committee on Government Operations were submitted to the Committee with reference to the subject matter specifically addressed in H.R. 2742.

SUMMARY

The Committee on Education and Labor finds that H.R. 2742, appropriately amends the Library Services and Construction Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 of the bill specifies the short title as the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989 and clarifies that all references in this legislation refer to the Library Services and Construction Act.

Section 2 of the bill amends the definition of "Construction" to allow for the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment; adds the phrase "ensure safe working environments" and broadens the reference to machinery to include new forms of library technologies. Section 2 also

adds two new paragraphs that define "handicapped individual" and "network".

Section 3 of the bill amends the Section 4 of the Act to authorize the Titles at the following levels for Fiscal Year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary in the succeeding 4 years;

Title I Public Library Services	\$100,000,000
Title II Construction	55,000,000
Title III Interlibrary Cooperation	35,000,000
Title IV Indian Services	(2% of appropriations for I, II and III)
Title V Foreign Language	
Materials	1,000,000
Title VI Literacy Programs	10,000,000
Title VII Evaluation and Assessment	500,000
Title VIII Family Learning Centers	12,000,000

Section 4 of the bill amends the internal allocation of funds under Title IV, Library Services for Indian Tribes. One half of the setaside for Indian tribes would be used for basic grants with the amount of the basic grant being determined by dividing this half by the number of tribes that submit an approved application. The other half would be used for special project grants. Under current law, the basic grant equals the 1.5% setaside divided by the total number of tribes. All funds not applied for successfully are reallocated as special project grants.

To avoid applications from overlapping entities serving the same area, the bill requires that implementing regulations "prevent an allocation from being made to serve the same population by any two or more of the following: an Alaskan native village, a regional corporation or a village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act."

Section 5 of the bill requires the Secretary of Education to provide the State Library Agency with the opportunity to comment on any application for Title V and VI funds as it relates to the overall State plan.

Section 6 of the bill provides for periodic review and revision of maintenance of effort requirements to allow States to report levels of State and local expenditures more closely related to the LSCA program in the State. Review and revision would occur every five years.

Section 7 of the bill limits the ability of the Department of Education to contract out the Department of Education Research Library. In addition, this section requires the Comptroller General to assess the Library.

Section 8 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Intergenerational Library Services.

Section 9 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Childcare Library Outreach.

Section 10 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include Library Literacy Centers.

Section 11 of the bill amends Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs to include a drug abuse prevention.

Section 12 of the bill amends Title I by recognizing that grants of Title I funds to library systems or networks result in improved public library services.

Section 13 of the bill amends Title I to make it possible to ratably reduce grants to Major Urban Resource Libraries (MURLS) should there be a drop in federal appropriations or in the population of cities which qualify.

Section 14 of the bill deletes redundant and confusing language and leaves the purposes more appropriately stated under Section 102, Uses of Federal Funds.

Section 15 of the bill amends Title II to include the following: a new definition is added to define "technology enhancement", Title I purposes as reflected in annual programs would be expanded to include use of technology, LSCA Title II is retitled "Public Library Construction and Technology Enhancement", "Technology Enhancement" is added as an allowable use of Title II funds, Expands the use of Title III funds to include "developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing".

Section 16 of the bill amends Title II to ensure that public libraries constructed under this title are constructed with future preservation needs in mind.

Section 17 of the bill substitutes the word "attaining" for the word "eventual" in Section 301 and 304 of the Act. In addition, this section amends Section 304 of the Act to encourage public and school libraries to make available school library resources available to the public when school is not in session.

Section 18 of the bill amends Title III by providing for an optional Statewide preservation cooperation plan and the identification of preservation objectives. States choosing this option are required to develop such a plan "in consultation with such parties and agencies as the State archives, historical societies, libraries, scholarly organizations and other interested parties". The plan must specify the methods by which the State library will work with the entities in preserving endangered library and information resources. The State library agency may contract all or part of its preservation program to other institutions. States with preservation cooperation plans are permitted to use up to 40 percent of Title III funds to carry them out

Section 19 of the bill amends Title V of the Act to increase the maximum grant award size from \$15,000 to \$50,000.

Section 20 of the bill amends Title VI by raising the amount of a literacy program grant from \$25,000 and 35,000.

Section 21 of the bill adds a new Title VII to the Act that would authorize \$500,000 for evaluation and assessment of LSCA programs.

Section 22 of the bill adds a new Title VIII to the Act that would authorize \$12,000,000 for Family Learning Centers.

Section 23 of the bill changes the references from "library services" to "public library services" in Title I.

Section 24 of the bill makes the above amendments effective October 1, 1989.