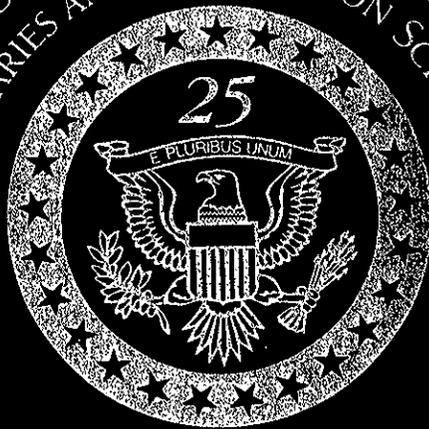


UNITED STATES NATIONAL COMMISSION ON
LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE



*Twenty-five years of advancing the public's
access to knowledge through library
and information services*

1994-95 ANNUAL REPORT



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National Commission
on Libraries and
Information Science**

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The President
The White House
Washington, DC 10500

Dear Mr. President:

It is my honor to transmit this 24th annual report of the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). This report covers the period from October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995, and is submitted to you in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(a)7 of the NCLIS Act (Public law 91-345), as amended.

During 1994/1995 the Commission devoted time and resources to providing information about the opportunities and challenges facing the Nation's libraries and information services. This information served as background for activities related to the reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). In addition, NCLIS developed and strengthened working relationships with officials in the Administration and in Congress by providing advice and recommendations concerning national policies affecting library and information services.

The Commission studied the economics of libraries and information services by investigating the costs for public libraries to connect to and use Internet-based services. *Public Libraries and the Internet: Study Results, Policy Issues, and Recommendations*, identified cost models and categories for public library Internet activities. The results of this study helped inform NII Advisory Council work on the cost of connecting schools and libraries to the Internet. NCLIS member Robert Willard and staff worked with the Council on such initiatives as the "KickStart" project publicizing best-case uses of information technology.



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The NCLIS logotype is an abstract representation
of the Commission's goal of "equal opportunity of
access to information" for all citizens through
interconnecting services and a central control core
of information.

Cover Design: Barbara J.H. Taylor

For the eighth consecutive year, NCLIS and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the U.S. Department of Education continued cooperative work on the Library Statistics Program (LSP). A LSP special achievement in FY 1995 was the first federal collection of data on State Library Agencies, including their services to libraries within their states.

The Commission completed its tenth year of cooperation with the Department of State by coordinating and monitoring proposals for 1995 International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) funds for support for international information, libraries, and archives activities.

As the Commission celebrates the 25th anniversary of the enactment of P.L. 91-345, Commissioners remember most affectionately Dr. Bessie Boehm Moore of Little Rock, Arkansas, who passed away in 1995. Dr. Moore was an NCLIS member from 1972 to 1988 when she became Vice Chairman Emeritus. Her profound influence on the important work of the Commission and her advocacy and contributions to libraries, education and services for senior citizens will continue to be felt long into the future.

Balancing owners' rights and users' needs, government information dissemination policies, the impact of networking technologies on libraries, and federal support for libraries are the primary topics that NCLIS will address in FY 1996.

Thank you for the honor of serving as the Chairperson of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeanne H. Simon". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Jeanne Hurley Simon
NCLIS Chairperson

**U.S. National Commission on Libraries and
Information Science
1993-1994 Annual Report**

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① BACKGROUND

The statutory functions of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) can be summarized into the following key functions:

1. NCLIS *determines the needs* of the people of the U.S. for library and information services.
2. NCLIS *translates those needs* into recommended national policy.
3. NCLIS *advises* the President, the Congress, state and local governments and others on implementation of national policy.

Commissioners derived these key functions in early 1995 discussions prompted by Phase II of the National Performance Review. To carry out these functions, NCLIS conducts studies, surveys and analyses of the library and information needs of the nation; appraises the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and research and development activities; conducts hearings and issues publications.

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress plus fourteen Commissioners appointed for five-year terms by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Highlights of NCLIS activities include the following:

- 1995 Advice to Congress and Administration on changes to Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA)
- 1994 Study of public libraries and the Internet
- 1993 Forums on library and information services to children and young adults
- 1992 Completion of investigation into library and information services for Native Americans
- 1991 Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services
- 1990 Adoption of Principles of Public Information
- 1989 Co-sponsorship of symposium, Information Literacy and Education for the 21st Century

- 1988 NCES and NCLIS sign the first MOU establishing the Federal-State Cooperative Statistics (FSCS) program for library data
- 1987 Adoption of Glenerin Declaration, trilateral (U.S., U.K., Canada) statement on role of information in the economy
- 1986 Agreement with ACTION to promote library and information services to elderly
- 1985 Coordination of joint congressional hearing on changing information needs of rural America
- 1984 Publication of report on information policy implications of archiving satellite data
- 1983 Start of work with State Department to further international programs in library, information and archival areas
- 1982 Issuance of proceedings of hearings and report on library and information services to cultural minorities
- 1981 Report on public/private sector relations
- 1980 Oversight hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act
- 1979 First White House Conference on Library and Information Services
- 1978 Co-sponsorship of institutes on consulting skills for state library personnel
- 1977 Examination of three issues: role of school libraries in a national networks, computer network protocols and standardization efforts for library services
- 1976 Issuance of National Inventory of Library Needs and report on role of Library of Congress in a national network
- 1975 Work with Congress, Register of Copyrights and others to resolve copyright issues and revise legislation
- 1974 Study of continuing library education needs of library personnel
- 1973 Hearings to develop a national program for library and information services
- 1972 Study of applications of new technology to library and information services
- 1971 First meeting of Commission on September 20-21
- 1970 Enactment of Public Law 91-345, establishing the Commission

2 INTRODUCTION

Jeanne Hurley Simon continued as the Commission's Chairperson. She named Martha B. Gould Vice Chair. New Commissioners Joel D. Valdez, Joan R. Challinor and Mary S. Furlong were nominated and/or confirmed during the 1995 fiscal year. (See the "Personnel and Administration" chapter of this report for details.)

Programmatically NCLIS continued its strong emphases on libraries and the Internet and on changes to the Library Services and Construction Act. The NCLIS Chairperson had extensive contact and consultation with policy officials on the status and roles of library and information services in the Administration's initiatives on education, literacy and technology.

Other major activities included conduct of a regional hearing on LSCA and co-sponsorship of a February pre-White House Conference on Aging.

The Commission examined its statutes, history, traditions and outlook to develop an options paper (Appendix C) for Phase II of the National Performance Review. It also planned various activities to commemorate its 25th anniversary.

At the reception honoring the Commission
on its twenty-fifth anniversary, Annapolis, MD
February 23, 1995



(l-r) Maryland Lieutenant Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend,
NCLIS Commissioner Barbara J. H. Taylor, Chairman of the
Commission's 25th Anniversary Committee, and
NCLIS Chairperson Jeanne Hurley Simon



(l-r) Maryland State Librarian Maurice Travillian and
NCLIS Executive Director Peter R. Young

③ ADVICE TO EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES

Hearing on the Federal Role in Support of Libraries

On October 26, 1994, NCLIS held a regional hearing titled, The Federal Role for Libraries: Planning for the Reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act. The hearing was in conjunction with the conference of the Nevada Library Association and the Mountain Plains Library Association. The states represented were Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, North Dakota and Oklahoma.



Nevadans testifying at October 1995 hearing on LSCA(l-r):
George Yan, Mayor, Wells; Sylvia Bartak, Librarian, Silverpeak;
Sally Kinsey, Extension Services Librarian, Washoe County

The Commission heard from public officials, librarians, state library directors, LSCA coordinators and library users. Testimony included reports on

- rural libraries,
- innovations in networking,
- school and public library partnerships,
- challenges in maintaining local and state efforts to qualify for federal grants.

NCLIS published and distributed a report on the hearing.

Library Services and Construction Act

Assisting in the process toward reauthorization or replacement of LSCA was a major effort in FY 1995. First was the hearing mentioned above.

Second, the federal role was the theme of numerous speeches and panel presentations of the Chairperson and the Executive Director. Third, Commissioners and staff represented NCLIS at several meetings of the library associations' task force on reauthorizing the LSCA.

Fourth, NCLIS kept in touch with senior officials in the Department of Education on its position regarding reauthorization or replacement of the LSCA. The Commission Chairperson met twice with the Secretary of Education, three times with the OERI Assistant Secretary and several times with other officials and staff in the Department. Finally, the authorizing committees in Congress sought out NCLIS' advice on proposed draft legislation to change the LSCA to the LSTA (Library Services and Technology Act) and incorporate some or all of the provisions of the LSTA in bills addressing other topics as well (H.R. 1617 and S. 856).

The Congress

The NCLIS Chairperson and senior staff consulted in depth with the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee on legislation to replace the Library Services and Construction Act. Mrs. Simon and staff also met with Members and staff of other committees, including those concerned with appropriations, information policy, telecommunications and other technology. They also conferred with officials in legislative-branch agencies like the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress.

The Chairperson testified at a May 2 hearing of the House Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families

of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, on plans to consolidate federal aid for job training, adult education and literacy programs.

The Commission prepared an interim report to Rep. John Porter of the House Appropriations Committee to answer his request that NCLIS study the different federal library programs and how they might be organized, in Mr. Porter's words, "to deliver services more effectively and efficiently."

Other Responses to Pending Legislation, Regulations, Reports

The Commission responded to various memos from the Legislative Reference Division of OMB regarding the enrolled bill, Improving America's Schools Act of 1994; the Administration's revised proposed draft bill, Adult Education and Family Literacy Reform Act of 1995; and the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment and Rehabilitation Systems (CAREERS) Act. NCLIS also requested to receive legislative referral memos about information policy, information management, the Paperwork Reduction Act and information technology.

The Commission commented on the August 1994 draft of Intellectual Property and the National Information Infrastructure, a report of the Information Infrastructure Task Force (IITF). At its July 1995 meeting in conjunction with the annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, NCLIS heard from copyright experts and also discussed implications for libraries and information services of the electronic networked environment and possible changes in the copyright law.

NCLIS staff attend sessions of the Conference on Fair Use, coordinated by the Office of Patents and Trademarks for the IITF. Conference attendees represented major library and publisher associations and groups and sought to produce voluntary guidelines for fair use of electronically distributed intellectual property.

NCLIS published in the Federal Register its 1990 Principles of Public Information, requesting comments on the principles' continuing relevance and usefulness. Members of the NII Advisory Council urged NCLIS to continue gathering and reporting information about states' electronic networks for libraries and information services.

FY 1995 was a year of much contact, consultation and cooperation between and among NCLIS and various units in the Department of Education. The Library Statistics Program (LSP) and the continuing consultations on the Library Services and Construction Act are described elsewhere in this report. Developments for the Department in FY 1995 included the establishment of new research institutes and research priorities for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

The new National Institute for Postsecondary Education, Libraries, and Lifelong Learning (NIPELLL) co-sponsored and/or sent representatives to NCLIS events and vice-versa. Staff of NCLIS and NIPELLL also discussed the research aims and priorities of OERI generally and NIPELLL specifically. NCLIS Chairperson Simon responded formally to OERI on its proposed research priorities.

To help the Commissioners discuss issues and formulate advice, contacts were made and/or maintained with national library and information organizations such as the following:

American Association of Law Libraries
American Library Association
American Society for Information Science
Association of Research Libraries
Chief Officers of State Library Agencies
Coalition for Networked Information
Council on Library Resources
Information Industry Association
International Federation of Library Associations
Medical Library Association
Special Libraries Association
Urban Libraries Council

④ LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN A NETWORKED, ELECTRONIC ENVIRONMENT

Study of Public Libraries' Costs for the Internet

In 1995 NCLIS pursued a major question of what it costs libraries to connect to and use Internet-based services. The study was performed for NCLIS by Dr. Charles McClure, distinguished professor at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, along with John Bertot, assistant professor at the Department of Information Studies, University of Maryland Baltimore County, and John Beachboard, doctoral student and research associate at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University.

The study resulted from the Commission's review of the findings reported in Public Libraries and the Internet: Study Results, Policy Issues, and Recommendations, published by NCLIS in June 1994, which found that 20.9% of U.S. public libraries were involved with the Internet. This survey showed the need to develop new instruments to help librarians and public officials navigate a networked information environment.

Internet Costs and Cost Models for Public Libraries addressed the public library community's need for practical cost information to support planning, decision-making, and investments related to network services. Identifying five representative connectivity models and seven broad cost categories, the report showed the wide variation in costs and models for public libraries, depending on a library's unique situation and available resources. For example, for an initial one-time cost of \$1,475 and a recurring annual cost of \$12,635, a public library can establish a minimal level of single-workstation, text-based Internet connectivity. At a more complex level, a representative multi-media Internet public library connectivity model involving multiple-workstations at multiple library locations would be a one-time cost of \$310,285 and a recurring annual cost of \$258,210.

Representative models of connectivity -- incorporating the dimensions of reach, range and governance -- used and developed in the study were as follows:

- Single workstation, single library, text-based
- Single workstation, single library, multimedia
- Multiple terminals, single library, text-based
- Multiple workstations, terminals, single library, multimedia, with existing local area networks and online public access catalogs
- Multiple workstations, terminals, multiple library, multimedia.

Costs were broadly categorized as follows:

- System/server hardware
- Communications hardware/fees
- Software
- Training and education
- Facilities upgrades/maintenance
- Content/resource development
- Programming planning/management/staffing
- No-cost items (from other institutions)

The final report of the 1995 study, Internet Costs and Cost Models for Public Libraries, was published in June and distributed widely in the U.S. NCLIS filled many other requests for copies of the report, including requests from other countries. The 1995 and 1994 studies are available on the Internet.

Third Survey Underway

At the end of the fiscal year, work was proceeding with Drs. Bertot and McClure (co-principal investigators) and Dr. Douglas Zweizig of the University of Wisconsin-Madison to continue the work of the first two surveys on public libraries and the Internet.

The new study addresses the following issues and topics related to public libraries and the Internet:

- Longitudinal comparisons between 1994 and 1996 for public libraries connected to the Internet

public access to the Internet provided by public libraries
type of Internet connectivity available to public libraries
amount and type of Internet services provided by public
libraries

uses public libraries make of Internet connectivity;

- Costs for Internet services including
cost categories and expenditures for Internet
connectivity and services
costs related with the type of connectivity
degree of connectivity cooperation and coordination;
- Policy issues related to public library Internet involvement
identification of the impact of federal support for public
library Internet activities
identification of the state and local roles related to
public libraries and the Internet
identification of the most important benefits resulting
from Internet access.

A report will be published in the early spring of 1996.

Advisory Council on the National Information Infrastructure

The cost models derived for the public libraries' study proved useful at federal, state and local levels and influenced other work. For example, NCLIS staff advised and shared much information with consultants for the NII Advisory Council and with Department of Commerce staff working on the cost of connecting schools and libraries to the NII/Internet.

NCLIS member Robert Willard and staff worked with the council on such initiatives as the "KickStart" project (to publicize best-case uses of information technology).



NCLIS Commissioners (l-r) Barbara J. H. Taylor, Norman Kelinson
and Jeanne Hurley Simon

5 LIBRARY STATISTICS

For the eighth consecutive year NCLIS and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) operated the Library Statistics Program (LSP) through a Memorandum of Understanding. Previous components of the LSP continued, with changes or additional items as noted below.

Major FY 1995 events included the following:

- Steering committee for FSCS, November 14-16, 1994
- Academic Library Statistics Committee and American Association of School Librarians Statistics Committee (in conjunction with midwinter meeting of American Library Association), February 3-9, 1995
- Workshop I for state data coordinators for public library data, March 1-3, 1995
- Library and Information Services Policy Forum, May 20-21, 1995
- Various statistics committees of ALA, in conjunction with annual conference of American Library Association
- Steering committee for survey of state library agencies, July 15, 1995
- Workshop II and steering committee for public library portion of program (in conjunction with NCES Data Conference), July 16-21, 1995.

Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS)

For the sixth consecutive year, data on public libraries were collected, reviewed and distributed. The 1993 data were collected in the summer of 1994 and disseminated, first electronically, in early 1995, and then in hard copy in September. Data for 1994 were collected in the summer of 1995. Other important targets were new data elements and definitions for electronic services.

NCLIS worked with NCES, the Bureau of the Census and the states on evaluation of the definitions, accuracy and reliability of various library service measures resulting from the Library Statistics Program. In January 1995 the Report on

Evaluation of Definitions Used in the Public Library Statistics Program was published. It covers definitions in four categories of the variables for which public library statistics are collected: outlets, staff, collections and services. (Financial variables and their definitions are to be covered in the next report in the series.) The report contains issues and recommendations under the four categories.

In its 1995 edition of Programs and Plans, NCES noted the following under Public Library Statistics: "FSCS is an example of the synergy that can result from combining federal and state cooperation with state-of-the-art technology. FSCS was the first national NCES data collection in which the respondents supplied the information electronically and in which data were also edited and tabulated completely in machine-readable form."

State Library Statistics

A special achievement in FY 1995 was the Library Statistics Program's first ever collection and publication of data from state library agencies. States submitted detailed information on programs, expenditures, staffing and so forth for some 60 tables of data. The Library Statistics Program plans to survey state library agencies annually so that LSP can provide valid and reliable national data on important library resources and developments.

Academic and School Library Data

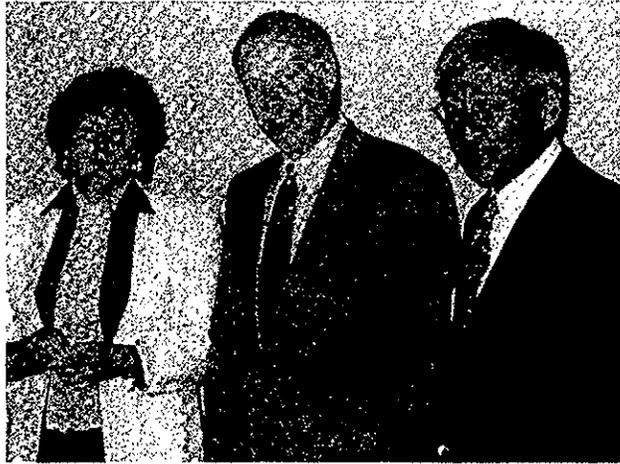
Academic library data are collected biennially as part of the Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS). FY 1995's planning and development -- carried out for the LSP by the ALA's Office for Research and Statistics and the statistics committees of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the Association of Research Libraries -- will make possible the survey itself in 1996.

The American Association of School Libraries has its own permanent statistics committee which meets twice a year at ALA conferences. NCLIS and NCES staff meet with AASL

personnel when necessary or desirable to plan for and carry out the portions of the School and Staff Surveys (SASS) on school library media centers.

Forum on Library and Information Services Policy

On May 20-21, 1995, NCLIS and the National Center for Education Statistics co-sponsored the third annual Forum on Library and Information Services Policy. The forums' objectives are to ensure that statistics about libraries and information services meet the needs of policy-makers at various levels and to guide the development of public policy related to libraries and information services. Proceedings of the forum were published.



At NCLIS meeting in Pittsburgh, July 15, 1995: (l-r)
Toni Carbo Bearman, Dean, School of Library and Information
Science, University of Pittsburgh
Robert S. Willard, NCLIS Commissioner
Peter R. Young, NCLIS Executive Director



At National Women's History Month Celebration
U.S. Government Printing Office, March 29, 1995:
NCLIS Chairperson Jeanne Hurley Simon
with Public Printer Michael DiMario

⑥ INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

U.S. Department of State

The Commission completed its tenth year of cooperation with the Department of State to coordinate and monitor proposals for International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) funds and to disburse the funds. The allocation for ICSECA, included in the State Department's International Organizations and Programs account, was formerly under International Conventions and Scientific Organizations Contributions (ICSOC). A total of \$175,000 was awarded in FY 1995 to support the following projects:

U.S. National Committee to International Federation for Information and Documentation: Support for international activities and meetings	\$30,000
U.S. National Archives and Records Administration: Travel support for U.S. government archivists and others to participate in international archival meetings	\$15,000
National Information Standards Organization: Support for the attendance of U.S. experts at international standards meetings; support for the Secretariat of TL 36 Subcommittee 4 on computer application and information documentation; support for the U.S. Technical Advisory Group to TC 46	\$30,000
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA): Meetings on library preservation programs, copyright issues and library networking for developing countries	\$20,000
Chen and Chen Consultants: Ninth International Conference on New Information Technology for Library and Information Professionals	\$20,000

Library of Congress:	\$20,000
U.S. participation in UNESCO projects on rehabilitation of national libraries in Russia and Bosnia/Herzegovina and operation of International Center for International Standard Serial Numbers	
East Asian and Pacific Area International Relations Committee, American Library Association:	\$30,000
Partial support for first bilateral People's Republic of China-USA Conference on Global Information Access	
U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science:	\$10,000
Representation at 1995 IFLA conference in Istanbul	

The NCLIS executive director conferred with representatives of the U.S. National Committee of the Federation of Information and Documentation regarding possible reinstatement of U.S. membership in UNESCO, how the NCLIS program with the Department of State might subsequently change and how to work with and advise groups supported under the NCLIS-Department of State program.

Other Activities

Chairperson Simon and Commissioners Frank Lucchino and Gary Sudduth represented NCLIS at the August 1995 meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions in Istanbul.

NCLIS continued to host orientation and information-sharing sessions for librarians and other officials visiting the U.S., usually under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency or Meridian House International. Mrs. Simon, Mr. Young and/or Ms. Williams met with visitors from Lyon, France; Almaty, Kazakhstan; Chisinau, Moldova; Colima; Mexico; Bratislava, Slovakia; Barcelona, Spain. Mr. Young also addressed 24 librarians from 21 countries participating in the USIA's Multi-Regional Project. He spoke about the federal role for libraries and national information policy development.

7 PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

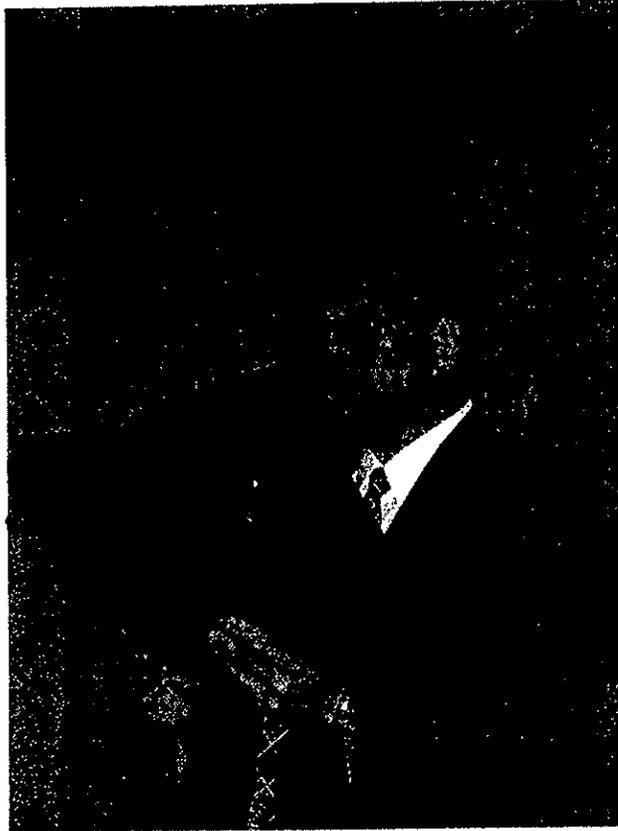
NCLIS co-hosted a national Pre-White House Conference for Older Adults, called "Toward the White House Conference on Aging: Priorities and Policies for Library and Information Services for Older Adults." Other hosts were two divisions of the American Library Association (the Reference and Adult Services Division and the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies) and the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress. Peter Young and Mary Alice Hedge, with conference chair Allan Kleiman and ALA's Margaret Monsour, formed the conference planning committee.

The pre-conference took place February 3, 1995, in Philadelphia. Over 200 participants developed recommendations on major topics that were on the agenda of the May 1995 White House Conference on Aging. The pre-conference featured speakers, presentations, hearings and testimony by older adults, librarians, gerontologists, library trustees and government officials.

Focus groups concentrated on eight major areas relating to libraries and information services:

- older adults and disabilities
- older adults and cultural diversity
- libraries and interdependence of generations
- old adults and federal legislative policy
- older adults and research, education and training
- older adults and special constituencies
- libraries: older adults and technology
- older adults and lifelong learning, arts and humanities.

Commissioners Jeanne Simon, Daniel Casey, Mary Furlong, Martha Gould, Gary Sudduth and Robert Willard participated in the pre-conference. NCLIS published the proceedings of the pre-conference in June 1995. The 24 policy recommendations that pre-conference participants developed are Appendix E of this annual report.



Pennsylvania State Librarian Gary Wolfe Reading
PA Governor Ridge's July 1995
Proclamation on the 25th Anniversary of NCLIS

⑧ 25th ANNIVERSARY

In December 1994 the NCLIS 25th Anniversary Committee began planning activities for a year-long celebration, lasting from July 20, 1995, the anniversary of enactment of NCLIS' enabling legislation (P.L. 91-345), to September 21, 1996, the anniversary of the first meeting of the Commission.

Chaired by Barbara Taylor, with members Joan Challinor, Kay Riddle, Bobby Roberts, Gary Sudduth and Willard, the committee chose the theme, "Twenty-five years of advancing the public's access to knowledge through library and information services."

Messages and Proclamations

The Commission received a July 20, 1995, anniversary letter from President Clinton, in which he noted the Commission's efforts over the past quarter century to ensure that the country's many libraries and information services succeed in meeting the American people's needs.

State librarians received April 1995 letters from NCLIS Chairperson Simon requesting gubernatorial proclamations on the occasion of the Commission's 25th anniversary and on the importance of libraries and information services. The governors of Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia issued proclamations or statements during the year. The proclamations from Maryland Governor Parris Glendening and Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Ridge were presented to the Commission when it met in their states in February and July respectively.

The Chief Officers of State Library Agencies adopted a May 1995 resolution recognizing the anniversary of the Commission. The White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce approved an August 15, 1995, resolution commending the work of the Commission.

9 PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Commissioners

On July 12 the President submitted to the Senate the appointment of Joel D. Valdez to replace Dr. Ben-chieh Liu. The Senate confirmed his nomination on October 7. Mr. Valdez is the senior vice president for business affairs at the University of Arizona. He was the Tucson city manager from 1974-1990, assistant city manager 1971-1974, and administrative assistant to the Tucson Public Library director from 1966-1970. Mr. Valdez is active in international programs and in professional public administration and management associations.

Dr. Joan R. Challinor of Washington, DC., a historian and chairperson of the Advisory Committee of Radcliffe College's Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, was nominated by the President to replace Elinor H. Swaim as an NCLIS Member. Dr. Challinor is also a member of the Madison Council of the Library of Congress and a director of Knight-Ridder, Inc., a newspaper and electronic publisher. The Senate received her nomination January 5 and confirmed it April 6, for a term ending in 1999.

Dr. Mary S. Furlong was nominated to a term ending 1999, to replace Daniel W. Casey. The Senate received her nomination March 23 and confirmed it August 11. Dr. Furlong is president and founder of SeniorNet, a non-profit national organization for seniors interested in using computer and network technologies and Internet-based services. She is also a professor of education at the University of San Francisco. Dr. Furlong fills the NCLIS seat reserved for a person ". . . knowledgeable with respect to the library and information and service and science needs of the elderly." (P.L. 91-345)

Committees of the Commission

As NCLIS membership changed in the winter and early spring of 1994, committee designations and activity were put on hold so that the Commission could work as a committee of the

Silver Awards

The committee developed the concept and process for 25 Silver Awards to be given by NCLIS in 1996 to honor representatives of all the people who have made noteworthy and sustained contributions to the strength of libraries and information services in the past 25 years at the national, state and/or local levels. Nominees could be users and supporters of libraries and information services, librarians or other information professionals, or elected or appointed officials.

The Commission issued a July 28, 1995, press release and accompanying nomination form. The deadline for receipt of nominations is November 30, 1995. The awards are to be announced and presented between January and September 1996.

Other Activities

An anniversary reception will coincide with the Commission's December 1995 meeting in Washington, DC. A commemorative publication is also planned for 1996 and other activities are under consideration as well.

whole for orientation and planning. In 1995 an Information Policies Committee was formed to consider, among other things, the types of government information needed and used by the public and the formats in which that information is/should be available. The committee's deliberations paralleled a study being done by the Government Printing Office, at Congress' behest, on wider use of electronic means to disseminate government information. Carol DiPrete chairs the NCLIS Information Policies Committee; members are Shirley Adamovich, Bobby Roberts and Robert Willard.

In early 1995 Chairperson Simon named a 25th Anniversary Committee, with Barbara Taylor as chairman and Joan Challinor, Kay Riddle, Bobby Roberts, Gary Sudduth and Bob Willard as members. The committee's activities are covered in chapter 8 of this report.

An informal budget committee of Vice Chair Martha Gould and Members Norman Kelinson and Joel Valdez reviewed fiscal documents during the year.

Meetings of the Commission

The Commission's first meeting of the fiscal year was October 25-27, 1994, in Reno and Lake Tahoe, Nevada. The first afternoon session was for planning and was held at the National Judicial College in Reno. October 26 was a regional hearing on federal support for libraries. (See chapter 3.) A regular business meeting took place on the 27th. Martha Gould, NCLIS Vice Chair and then Director of the Washoe County Library, with headquarters in Reno, arranged for the meeting and the hearing.

The second meeting, February 23-24, 1995, in Annapolis, Maryland, featured presentations from representatives of the U.S. Postal Service the Government Printing Office and others on current initiatives. Commissioners also devoted much time to the options paper on the agency's mission, required as part of Phase II of the National Performance Review.

The Commission's third meeting of the year was July 14-15 in Pittsburgh, to coincide with the annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL). NCLIS heard from AALL members and experts on copyright and fair use and on the Supreme Court library, as well as from Pittsburgh library directors and educators on local services and initiatives. Commissioner Frank Lucchino was the local contact and host for the meeting, the first day of which was at The Carnegie.

Staff and Contract Employees

Permanent staff continued as in FY 1994. As of December 12, 1994, three contract employees were added to the staff in administratively determined positions. They were Kim Miller, NCLIS special assistant - technical; Mimie Rutledge, special assistant - fiscal for the Library Statistics Program; Barbara Whiteleather, special assistant. John Lorenz continued as consultant for LSP.

Budget

The NCLIS budget for FY 1995 was \$901,000, down \$3,000 from the appropriation of \$904,000 for FY 1994. A mid-year recession of \$4,000 left a total of \$897,000 for the year. The FY 1995 fiscal statement is Appendix F of this report.

Operations

The Commission expanded its use of the Internet in 1995, especially e-mail communications with Commissioners. Prior to the February meeting in Annapolis, some Commissioners met in the NCLIS office on February 22 for computer orientation and training, focusing on electronic mail.

In the summer of 1995 NCLIS staff distributed some extra copies of Commission and other publications by offering them to library school deans and library school libraries. The library schools were also asked about switching to e-mail for press releases from the Commission. The transfer from mailed copies to electronic copies of press releases is expected to expand to other mailing lists for NCLIS also.

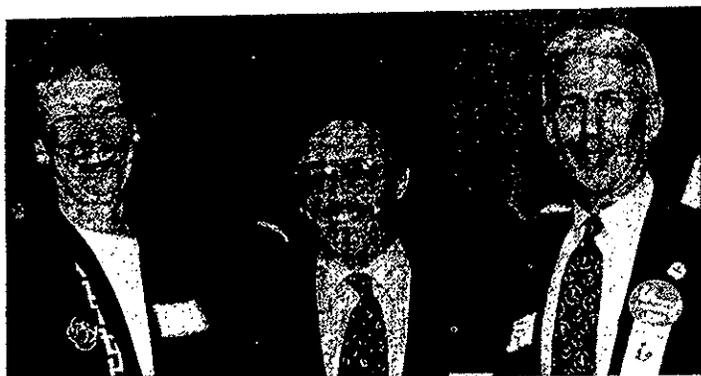
Switching to more electronic communication was one of several cost-cutting measures the NCLIS staff undertook. Another was asking the General Services Administration to review office space.

National Performance Review

Along with all other federal agencies, NCLIS participated in and was affected by the initiatives of the National Performance Review (NPR), begun in September 1993 to cut costs and improve services. Phase II of NPR, begun January 1995, required agencies to explain their missions, whether they are necessary functions of the federal government, how they could or should be done differently, and how customers would view possible eliminations or changes.

The Commission's response to these questions was developed in February 1995. It is Appendix E of this report.

The focus on customer service, begun by NPR in 1994, continued in 1995 and is expected to continue to 1996.



NCLIS Staffer Jane Williams with
1994/95 ALA President Arthur Curley and
ALA Executive Board Member Charles Beard

Members of the Commission

The Commission is composed of the Librarian of Congress and 14 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners' terms expire on July 19 of the years indicated in parenthesis.



Jeanne Hurley Simon
NCLIS Chairperson, 1993
The Emeritus Foundation
Washington, DC (1997)



Martha B. Gould
NCLIS Vice Chair, 1994 -
Director, Washoe County
Library (retired Jan. '95)
Reno, NV (1997)



Shirley Gray Adamovich
Former NH State Librarian
and Commissioner of Cultural
Affairs
Durham, NH (1996)



James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
Washington, DC
(Permanent Member)



Joan R. Challinor, Ph.D.
Washington, DC (1999)



Carol K. DiPrete
Dean for Academic Services
Roger Williams University
Bristol, RI (1996)



Mary S. Furlong, Ph.D.
President, SeniorNet
Prof., Univ. of San Francisco
San Francisco, CA (1999)



Norman Kelson
President
Universal Financial Services
Davenport, IA (1995)



Frank J. Lucchino
Controller
County of Allegheny
Pittsburgh, PA (1998)



Kay W. Riddle
Denver, CO
(1995)



Bobby L. Roberts, Ph.D.
 Director, Central Arkansas
 Library System
 Little Rock, AR (1998)



Gary N. Sudduth
 President and CEO
 Minneapolis Urban League
 Minneapolis, MN (1997)



Winston Tabb
 Associate Librarian,
 Collection Ser.
 Library of Congress
 (Represents Dr. Billington)



Barbara J. H. Taylor
 Commissioner, 1985-90
 Germantown, MD (1995)



Joel D. Valdez
 Senior VP, Business Affairs
 The University of Arizona
 Tucson, AZ (1998)



Robert S. Willard
 VP for Government Relations
 Lawyers Cooperative Pub.
 Spring Valley, OH (1999)

Members-Designee



C. E. "Abe" Abramson
C.E. Abramson/Realtor
Missoula, MT (2000)
(nominated by
President Clinton 10/95;
Senate confirmation pending)



Walter H. Anderson
Editor & Vice President
Parade Publications
New York, NY (2000)
(nominated by
President Clinton 10/95;
Senate confirmation pending)



LeVar Burton
Actor/Director
Sherman Oaks, CA
(nominated by
President Clinton 11/95;
Senate confirmation pending)

Emeritus



Charles Benton
NCLIS Chairman, 1978-82
Commissioner, 1982-85



Frederick Burkhardt
NCLIS Chairman, 1970-78
Former Vice Chairman,
Nat'l. Adv. Comm. on
Libraries, 1966-68



Elinor M. Hashim
NCLIS Chairman, 1982-86
Commissioner, 1982-1986



Jerald C. Newman
Chairman, 1987-90
Commissioner, 1982-87, 87-92



Charles E. Reid
Chairman, 1990-1992
Commissioner, 1990-1993



IN MEMORIAM

Bessie Boehm Moore
1902 - 1995

Dr. Bessie Grace Boehm Moore, of Little Rock, Arkansas, died October 24, 1995. President Johnson appointed her to the National Advisory Commission on Libraries in 1965. Presidents Nixon, Carter and Reagan appointed her to serve four terms as an NCLIS member from 1972 through 1988, when she was made Vice Chairman Emeritus. She also served on the 1979 and 1991 White House Conference on Library and Information Services Advisory Committees.

Dr. Moore was widely recognized for her distinguished career and her dedicated service, advocacy and contributions to libraries, education and services for senior citizens. With degrees in education, Dr. Moore received many awards and honors during her career as a teacher, library board member, school and school library supervisor, and director of the Arkansas State Council on Economic Education.

In 1989 NCLIS honored Dr. Moore with a Distinguished Lifetime Service Award. The American Library Association's Bessie Boehm Moore Award is made annually for an outstanding and creative program for public library service to the aging.

In an October 27 letter to the family and friends of Dr. Moore, President Clinton wrote, "She was truly one of Arkansas' greatest treasures, and we shall miss her."



IN MEMORIAM

Daniel W. Casey
1921 - 1995

Daniel W. Casey, a retired communications executive from Syracuse, NY, was a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for more than 15 years. He served the terms of 1973-1978, 1984-1989 and 1990-1994. Although his term officially ended in 1994, Mr. Casey continued to serve while a Commissioner-designee went through the process of being nominated and confirmed.

Mr. Casey was an active Commissioner up until his death on March 13, 1995. He was nationally recognized for his dedication to improving libraries and information services for the people of the United States. He held many memberships in local, state and national library and civic groups and also held many awards and citations from them.

An alumnus of Niagara University, Daniel Casey dedicated his business career to communications. He worked as a news reporter and advertising copy writer before establishing a commercial television station in Syracuse in 1961. In 1975 Mr. Casey formed a public relations, advertising and broadcasting consulting service.



IN MEMORIAM

Joseph Becker
1923 - 1995

Joseph Becker, a pioneering and internationally known information scientist of Pacific Palisades, CA, was a Member of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science from 1971-1979. Mr. Becker died on July 23, 1995.

As a Commissioner in the early and formative years of NCLIS, he was instrumental in drafting *Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action*, issued by the Commission in 1975.

With degrees in aeronautical engineering and library science, Mr. Becker held various educational and governmental positions before forming the consulting firm Becker and Hayes, Inc., in 1969 and serving as its president. He wrote several books, including *The Handbook of Data Processing for Libraries* and *The First Book of Information Science and Technology*.

Commission Staff



Peter R. Young
Executive Director



Mary Alice Hedge
Associate Executive Director



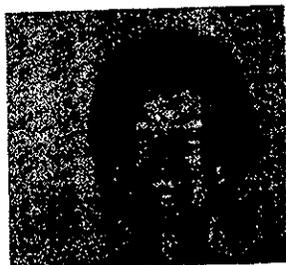
Kim Miller
Special Assistant - Technical



Cherylene W. Rollerson
Secretary



Vivian D. Terrell
Administrative Officer



Jane Williams
Research Associate

Library Statistics Program Staff



John G. Lorenz
Coordinator



Mimie L. Rutledge
Special Assistant - Fiscal



Barbara L. Whiteleather
Special Assistant

Former Members of the Commission

ANDREW A. AINES, former Director, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC (1970-76), Acting NCLIS Executive Director, July 1980 - November 15, 1980

HELMUT A. ALPERS, former Executive Vice President, Gartner Group, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut (1979-84)

GORDON M. AMBACH, Executive Director, Chief State School Officers, Washington, DC (1980-85)

WILLIAM O. BAKER, former Chairman, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1970-75)

PATRICIA BARBOUR, former Member, National Advisory Council on Community Education, Dearborn Heights, Michigan (1984-89) (Resigned 1988)

JOSEPH BECKER, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Santa Monica, California (1970-79) (Deceased July 1995)

CHARLES BENTON (Chairman Emeritus), NCLIS Chairman (1978-82) and Commissioner (1982-85). Chairman, Public Media, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, former Librarian of Congress (1975 - September 1987), Washington, DC

FREDERICK BURKHARDT (Chairman Emeritus), NCLIS Chairman (1970-78) and former Vice Chairman, National Advisory Commission on Libraries (1966-68), Bennington, Vermont

ROBERT W. BURNS, JR., former Assistant Director of Libraries for Research Services, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado (1977-81)

DANIEL H. CARTER, President, Daniel Carter Consulting, Houston, Texas (1984-89). Acting NCLIS Executive Director, portion of 1988

DANIEL W. CASEY, retired communications executive, Syracuse, NY (1973-1987, 1984-1989, 1990-1994) (Deceased March 1995)

HAROLD CROTTY, former President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Detroit, Michigan (1970-77) (Resigned 1975) (Deceased 1986)

CARLOS A. CUADRA, President, Cuadra Associates, Santa Monica, California (1970-84)

LESLIE W. DUNLAP, former Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1970-75)

LEE EDWARDS, Director, Institute on Political Journalism at Georgetown University, Washington, DC (1985-90)

J. MICHAEL FARRELL, NCLIS Chairman (1992-93) and Commissioner (1990-92). Attorney at Law, Washington, DC.

WANDA L. FORBES, School Librarian and Former Member, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, Columbia, South Carolina (1983-93)

FRANK GANNON, President, Frank Gannon Productions, and former Editor of *Saturday Review*, New York, New York (1985-90)

MARTIN GOLAND, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1970-77)

JOAN H. GROSS, former Assistant for Public Affairs, New York City, Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, New York, New York (1978-82)

ELINOR M. HASHIM (Chairman Emeritus), NCLIS Chairman (1982-86). OCLC Government Relations Officer, Washington, DC. (1982-1986). Acting Executive Director, portion of 1986.

PAULETTE H. HOLAHAN, Deputy Judicial Administrator for Public Information, Louisiana Supreme Court, New Orleans, Louisiana (1980-85)

CLARA STANTON JONES, former Director, Detroit Public Library and former President, American Library Association, Oakland, California (1978-82)

JOHN E. JUERGENSMEYER, attorney, Juergensmeyer and Associates, Elgin, Illinois (1982-87)

JOHN KEMENY, former President, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire (1970-73) (Deceased 1992)

FRANCIS KEPPEL, former Director, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Cambridge, Massachusetts (1978-83) (Deceased 1990)

BYRON LEEDS, former Vice President, Post Graphics, Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey (1982-86)

MARIAN P. LEITH, former Assistant Director and former Program Director, State Library, Raleigh, North Carolina (1975-80)

LOUIS A. LERNER, former Ambassador to Norway and Publisher, *Lerner Home Newspapers*, Chicago, Illinois (1970-77) (Deceased 1985)

BEN-CHIEH LIU, Professor of Management and Information Science, Chicago State University, Lisle, Illinois (1991-93)

JOHN G. LORENZ, former Deputy Librarian of Congress, Washington, DC (served for Dr. Mumford, 1970-75). Acting NCLIS Executive Director, July - August 1990

JAMES E. LYONS, Publisher, University Press of America, Inc., Lanham, Maryland (1991-94) (Resigned 1993)

BESSIE BOEHM MOORE (Vice Chairman Emeritus), former Executive Director, State Council on Economic Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1971-88) (Deceased October 1995)

L. QUINCY MUMFORD, former Librarian of Congress, Washington, DC (1970-75) (Deceased 1982)

FRANCES H. NAFTALIN, former President, Minneapolis Public Library Board, Minneapolis, Minnesota (1978-82)

GEORGE H. NASH, author, historian, and biographer of Herbert Hoover, West Branch, Iowa (1986-90) (Resigned March 1990)

JERALD C. NEWMAN (Chairman Emeritus), NCLIS Chairman (1987-1990) and Commissioner (1982-92), North Woodmere, New York

RAYMOND J. PETERSEN, former Executive Vice President, Hearst Magazines (1988-91)

MARGARET PHELAN, President, Phelan Business Research, Shawnee Mission, Kansas (1983-89). Acting NCLIS Executive Director, portion of 1988 (Resigned 1989)

CHARLES REID (Chairman Emeritus), NCLIS Chairman (1990-92) and Commissioner (1990-93)

RALPH A. RENICK, former Vice President/News Director, WTVJ News, Miami, Florida (1975-77) (Completed Harold Crotty's term) (Deceased 1991)

CATHERINE D. SCOTT, Chief Librarian, Museum Reference Center and former Librarian, Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC (1970-76)

PHILIP A. SPRAGUE, businessman, Chicago, Illinois (1978-83)

ELINOR H. SWAIM, former chairman, NC State Library Commission, and Roban Public Library Board of Trustees, Salisbury, North Carolina (1990-94)

HORACE E. TATE, State Senator (Georgia) and former Executive Director, Georgia Association of Educators, Atlanta, Georgia (1977-81)

KENNETH Y. TOMLINSON (NCLIS Chairman, 1986 - April 1987), Executive Editor, *Reader's Digest*, Pleasantville, New York

SALLY JO VASICKO, former Assistant Secretary, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor and former Chairperson and Professor, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana (1987-92) (Resigned 1990)

JOHN E. VELDE, JR., businessman, Hollywood, California (1970-79)

MARGARET S. WARDEN, former President, Montana Library Association and former State Senator, Helena, Montana (1979-84)

WILLIAM A. WELSH, former Deputy Librarian of Congress, Washington, DC (served for Dr. Boorstin, 1976-88)

JULIA LI WU, President, Los Angeles Community College District Board, Los Angeles, California (1973-78, 1982-92)

MILDRED E. YOUNGER, Member, Board of Directors, Los Angeles Library Association, Los Angeles, California (1975-80)

ALFRED R. ZIPF, former Executive Vice President, Bank of America, San Francisco, California (1970-73)

Appendix A

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970

As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act"

National
Commission on
Libraries and
Information
Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting,

accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440

84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4 The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or requests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5 (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate;

Advice to
President and
Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, or economically, socially, or culturally

Studies,
surveys, etc.

deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries;

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and

Report to
President and
Congress.

reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Contract authority.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Hearings.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442
Appointments
by President.

Terms of office.

office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government Service.

Compensation,
travel expenses.

84 STAT. 442
35 F.R. 6247.

(c) (1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act.

83 Stat. 190.

Professional
and technical
personnel,
appointment.
80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and

intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

APPROVED JULY 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT: No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

Appendix B

PUBLIC LAW 102-95—AUG. 14, 1991 105 STAT.
479

Public Law 102-95
102d Congress

An Act

To improve the operation and effectiveness of the United States National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes. Aug. 14, 1991
[S. 1593]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. Short Title

This act may cited as the “National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act Amendments of 1991”.

SEC. 2. COMMISSION ESTABLISHED.

Subsection (b) of section 3 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Act”) (20 U.S.C. 1502(b)) is repealed.

SEC. 3. CONTRIBUTIONS

Section 4 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1503) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 4. CONTRIBUTIONS.

“The Commission is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, bequests, and devises of property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, and

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act Amendments of 1991.
20 USC 1501 note.

devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon the order of the Commission.”

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

Subsection (a) of section 6 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1505(a)) is amended—

(1) after the third sentence thereof, by inserting the following new sentence: “A majority of members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for conduct of business at official meetings of the Commission.”; and

(2) in the fourth sentence thereof by striking “(1) the terms of office” and all that follows through “time of appointment,” and inserting “(1) the term of office of any member of the Commission shall continue until the earlier of (A) the date on which the member’s successor has been appointed by the President; or (B) July 19 of the year succeeding the year in which the member’s appointed term of office shall expire.”.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 7 of the Act (20 U.S.C. 1506) is amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated \$911,000 for fiscal year 1992 and such sums as may be necessary for each succeeding fiscal year thereafter to carry out the provisions of this Act”.

— Approved August 14, 1991.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1593:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 137 (1991):

July 30, considered and passed Senate.

Aug. 1, considered and passed House.

Appendix C

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Options Paper

Results of Review of Agency-- Phase Two -- National Performance Review

27 February 1995

STATEMENT OF POLICY The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.
Public Law 91-345, establishing NCLIS, July 20, 1970, Sec. 2.

OVERVIEW

The U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) was established by P.L. 91-345 (July 20, 1970) as an independent agency to *plan and advise* governments and agencies on library and information services adequate to meet the *needs of the people* of the United States through federal *cooperation* with state and local governments, and public and private agencies.

The Commission is an executive branch (micro) agency with an appropriation of \$901,000 (FY 1995), plus flow-through reimbursable funds of \$175,000 from the Department of State to support international library, information, and archival activities, and \$300,000 from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to support the Library Statistics Program,

cooperatively operated by NCLIS and NCES. NCLIS has seven full-time-equivalent employees (including one FTE reserved for Commissioners' salaries). The Library Statistics Program has two, plus a coordinator under contract.

Fourteen Commissioners (only five of whom can be librarians) are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year terms. The Commissioners receive salary when attending to official NCLIS business. The Librarian of Congress is the only permanent Commissioner.

MISSION AND GOALS

The mission of NCLIS is inherently governmental: NCLIS provides policy advice to the President, the Congress, federal, state, local, and private agencies. This advice is essential to assure the achievement of national *goals*. The goals of NCLIS are:

- 1.) to develop overall *plans* for adequately meeting the library and information *needs* of the people of the United States;
- 2.) to recommend the most effective *utilization* of the nation's educational resources; and
- 3.) to assure optimal provision of library and information services through federal cooperation with state and local governments.

The Commission's statutory functions are summarized by the following:

A.) In order to advise, plan and recommend, NCLIS:

- 1.) conducts studies, surveys and analyses of library and information needs,
- 2.) appraises and evaluates library and information resources, services and programs,
- 3.) promotes research to extend and improve national and international library and information communications and cooperative networks,
- 4.) develops and coordinates plans to meet library and informational needs,
- 5.) advises the President and the Congress, and federal, state, local, and private agencies on the implementation of library and information services policies.

- B.) The Commission contracts with federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out its functions.
- C.) The Commission conducts hearings and publishes reports.
- D.) The Commission cooperates with other federal agencies.

These statutory functions may be summarized by the following key functions:

1. NCLIS *determines the needs* of the people of the U.S. for library and information services.
2. NCLIS *translates those needs* into recommended national policy.
3. NCLIS *advises* the President, the Congress, state and local governments and others on implementation of national policy.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY FUNCTIONS

determining needs of the people of the U.S. for library and information services

Is this program or function critical to the agency's mission based on customer input?

This critical function is the foundation of NCLIS. Responsive national policies require that people's needs for libraries and information are known and understood. In America's transition to the information age, citizens require new resources and skills to participate in the intellectual life of the nation. The Commission fulfills a key role in determining the need for policies to assure that **all** the people of the U.S. have the opportunity to participate in the global information age.

Can it be done as well or better at the state or local level?

By definition, this function cannot be performed at the state or local level. The Commission determines the needs of **all** the people of the U.S. from a national independent perspective with special attention to rural areas, the economically, socially, or culturally deprived, and the elderly. NCLIS members, appointed by the President, have special competence or interest in society's diverse needs for library and information services. Studies and research by states, localities, and professional organizations to determine library and information service needs do not always address national goals. NCLIS provides a national policy interpretation for this patchwork of research, plans, and programs by focusing on the needs of **all** the people.

NCLIS develops policy recommendations reflecting this broad range of needs.

Is there any way to cut costs or improve performance by introducing competition?

No. With an annual appropriation of less than a million, NCLIS could not continue to perform its statutory functions with any reduction in appropriations. NCLIS can continue to improve performance, however, by requesting that additional national research, analysis, and hearings be performed by other agencies, when this is warranted, rather than by performing independent research to determine people's needs for library and information services.

Option I: Termination of Function

Pros: Determining the needs of the people for library and information services would cease to be a responsibility of the federal government. The government would save .0006% of the 1996 federal budget.

Cons: The federal government would have no consistent current or future independent basis for evaluating policy options for achieving national goals and which respond to the needs of all the people in areas related to the following, for example:

- state/federal/commercial roles and responsibilities in the national information infrastructure;
- government information services available to the public;
- affordable and equitable opportunities for public access to information services;
- plans to create a global network of electronic libraries;
- protection of intellectual property, security, and individual privacy.

Option II: Restructuring of Function

The Commission could restructure this function by developing increased support from other agencies, and from additional private and independent sources.

Pros: The Commission shall take advantage of the resources, research, and analyses of others agencies --- governmental, non-profit, and private. The Commission shall examine and use those products, determine information gaps, and request that appropriate groups undertake studies, analyses and research. If no agency responds to the need for research, the Commission shall accept funds outside its own appropriated budget to assure

that the needed facts are available on which to recommend policy.

Cons: Often studies, research, and analyses of library and information services are done from the standpoint of institutional or private needs, not from the independent national perspective of the customer's needs. To ensure formulation of responsive national policies, NCLIS must assure the availability of independent research results in assessing and determining library and information needs of the nation. In performing fewer studies itself, the Commission must develop mechanisms to assure that the research results meet national goals.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY FUNCTIONS:

translating people's needs for library and information services into recommended national policy

Is this program or function critical to the agency's mission based on customer input?

This NCLIS function is critical. Library and information services that meet the needs of the people require the recommendation of appropriate national policies, as well as federal/state coordination. NCLIS recommends national policies to the President and Congress that address issues of broad public interest. These issues relate to the balance between the interests of the owners and users of intellectual property, the dissemination of federal information, equitable access to telecommunication services, etc. NCLIS recommendations also relate to programs providing financial support to local and state-based libraries and information services, again to help address broad issues of the public interest such as equity of educational and economic opportunities, and for ensuring equitable access to information.

Can it be done as well or better at the state or local level?

As with the first function, states and localities are critical partners, but recommendations for national policy require the Commission's national, independent, and objective perspective.

Is there any way to cut costs or improve performance by introducing competition?

Increased cooperation and coordination with other agencies at local, state, federal levels, and with the private sector, are key to improved performance. The National

Commission can use research, studies, and analyses performed by other agencies; add perspective when necessary to assure that the people's needs are addressed; scan the environment for new trends, needs, and statistical data to consider; and serve as the federal ombudsman to alert other agencies to needs, advise them of developments, and ask advice in recommending policy. The "competition" is that other federal agencies retain their spheres of influence, expertise and policy, and programmatic authority. NCLIS will work actively to identify needs and to have these needs addressed by other responsible agencies.

Option I: Termination of Function

Pros: Translating people's needs for library and information services into recommended national policy is no longer a responsibility or cost of the federal government.

Cons: People's needs continue but appropriate ways to help meet them at the federal level are not formulated. Program decisions are made, but the impact of these decisions are not available to inform key policy-makers at the national, state, and local levels.

Option II: Restructuring of Function

The Commission could restructure this function by developing support from other agencies, and from additional private and independent sources.

Pros: As NCLIS takes on a more active role with other agencies, everyone benefits from increased knowledge of needs and of allied efforts to research and respond to needs. Better coordination is achieved at the national, state, and local levels.

Cons: None.

ASSESSMENT OF KEY FUNCTIONS:

*advising President, Congress and state and local governments
on implementation of national policy*

***Is this program or function critical to the agency's mission
based on customer input?***

This function is critical to the cycle of determining needs, devising policy to address those needs, implementing policy, and evaluating and revising policy based on changing conditions. Without advice about the implementation of national policy, the American people stand in danger of losing critical links to rapidly changing information sources concerning the status and condition of national programs and priorities.

Especially in the area of new global information networks, commercial interests may not accommodate the specialized library and information needs of certain portions of the population, especially the disadvantaged. Without access to a broad range of information resources, representing a wide range of views, the people become less well-informed and the nation suffers. NCLIS provides a citizen voice for shaping policy to meet the individual library and information needs of all the people.

Can it be done as well or better at the state or local level?

National policy implementation cannot be done at the state or local levels. The effects of national policy, of course, influence the state and local levels and feedback from the local and state levels is necessary, as is coordination between the national and sub-national levels. However, national policy for all the people of the U.S. requires that implementation be established at the national level with coordination at the state and local levels.

Is there any way to cut costs or improve performance by introducing competition? Implementation of the federal government's various policy and program responsibilities related to library and information services is performed by a variety of executive, legislative, and private agencies, each of which reflects a variety of specialized interests and priorities. NCLIS reflects the interests of its citizen-members, appointed by the President to advise on the implementation of policies which affect all the people in the nation. Improved performance can be achieved with improved coordination and oversight, which the National Commission can provide, rather than performing its own studies, research, hearings, etc.

Option I: Termination of Function

Pros: National policy addressing people's needs for libraries and information services ceases to be a responsibility or cost of the federal government.

Cons: State and local governments, and libraries and information service organizations require policy direction, support, and advice from the federal government. This will not be forthcoming at this critical time of social transition to the global information society. Without national policy direction, equitable individual participation in the emerging global information age may well prove impossible. Gaps between

those who have access to information and those who suffer from lack of such access will increase, and social, educational, and economic problems will increase.

Option II: Restructuring of Function

The Commission could restructure this function by developing support from other agencies, and from additional private and independent sources.

Pros: As NCLIS takes on a more proactive and coordinating role, everyone benefits from increased knowledge of needs and from allied efforts to research and respond to the changing needs of society for information services and libraries. The information society has the opportunity to promote understanding of diversity in the global community.

Cons: None.

Appendix D

NCLIS Publications, Speeches and Presentations at Major
Conferences and Meetings
(October 1994 - September 1995)

Publications

**Annual Report 1993-1994*. 1995, 71 pages.

**Hearing on the Federal Role for Libraries: Planning for the Reauthorization of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA)*. (October 26, 1994, Incline Village, Nevada) 1995. 88 pages.

**Toward the 1995 White House Conference on Aging: Priorities and Policies for Library and Information Services for Older Adults*. Proceedings of a National Pre-White House Conference on Aging. (February 3, 1995, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) 1995. 204 pages.

*McClure, Charles R., John Carlo Bertot and John C. Beachboard. *Internet Costs and Cost Models for Public Libraries: Final Report*. NCLIS, 1995. 47 pages.

Simon, Jeanne Hurley, "American Public Library Trustees," *ALTA Newsletter* (October 1994).

Simon, Jeanne Hurley, "The National Commission, Library Advocates, and the Information Superhighway," *Texas Library Journal*, Vol. 70, no. 4 (Winter 1994), pp. 148-153.

Williams, Jane. "U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science." *Bowker Annual: Library and Book Trade Almanac*, 1995.

*At the time of publication of this annual report, copies of these publications are available free of charge from the NCLIS office.

Speeches and Presentations

October 13 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Symposium, From the University to the Consumer: Putting Knowledge to Work for Business, Government and the Public, Remarks (Jeanne Simon)

October 15 John A. Logan Community College, Carterville, IL. Education of Preschool Children, "Born to Read" Program in connection with Prudential Insurance, Remarks (Jeanne Simon)

October 27 Nevada Library Association/Mountain Plains Library Association Conference, Lake Tahoe, NV, Opening General Session, "The Information Highway" (Jeanne Simon)

October 29 Southeastern Library Association Conference, Charlotte, NC, Third General Session, "*The National Commission and the Information Superhighway*" (Jeanne Simon)

November 2 Texas System Leadership Conference, Austin, TX, Keynote Address, "*The National Commission, Library Advocates and the Information Superhighway*" (Jeanne Simon)

December 5 CAPCON Library Network, Conference on Libraries and the National Information Infrastructure, Washington, DC, "*NCLIS and the NIP*" (Peter Young)

March 20 Rockford Public Library, Rockford, IL, Report on NCLIS activities (Jeanne Simon)

March 20 Rockford Network, Rockford, IL, "*Empowerment: The Promise and the Price*" (Jeanne Simon)

March 29 National Women's History Month Celebration, U.S. Government Printing Office, "*Women's History: Promises to Keep -- A Personal Perspective*" (Jeanne Simon)

March 30 Sixth Annual Elizabeth W. Stone Lecture, School of Library and Information Science, the Catholic University of America, "*The Role of NCLIS and American Library Development*" (Jeanne Simon)

April 4 Hearing on NCLIS' FY 1996 budget request, House Appropriations Committee, Labor, HHS, Education and Related Agencies Subcommittee. Testimony (Jeanne Simon)

April 14 Federal Depository Library Conference, "*Public Libraries and the Internet/NII*" (Peter Young)

April 28 Delaware Library Association Annual Conference, "*Power, Leadership and Political Reality*," (Peter Young)

May 4 Maryland Library Association Annual Conference, "*New Wave Librarians: Information Paradise or Purgatory?*" (Peter Young)

May 10 7th International Congress on Medical Librarianship, Washington, DC. Greetings (Jeanne Simon)

June 8 Lincoln Trail Library System, "Interconnections: An Information Technology Conference Series," Champaign, IL. Keynote speech, "*Libraries and Their Role in the NII: A View from NCLIS*" (Jeanne Simon)

June 19 Association of Jewish Libraries, 30th annual convention, Chicago, IL. Luncheon speech (Jeanne Simon)

June 24 Federal Librarians and Armed Forces Libraries Round Table, "America's Federal Libraries: Value to Share," Chicago, IL. "*Federal Libraries and National Information Policies*" (Jeanne Simon)

June 24 Chapter Relations Conclave at ALA Annual Conference, "Library Advocacy Starting at Home," Chicago, IL. "*Unusual Advocacy*" (Jeanne Simon)

June 26 American Association of School Libraries,
Association for Library Service to Children and Young Adult
Library Services Association, Chicago, IL. "*Legislative Services
for Youth Services*" (Jeanne Simon)

August 14 University of Maryland, "Managing Technology
in Public Libraries: a Leadership Institute," Aspen Institute,
Wye, MD. (Peter Young)

Appendix E

Toward the White House Conference on Aging Defining Priorities and Policies for Library and Information Services for Older Adults

February 3, 1995, Philadelphia, PA

Recommendations

1

Topic Group 4: Older Adults and Federal Legislative Policy

A: Any act that has an information component must include the explicit identification of libraries as access points and agencies of implementation. Thus, libraries will be eligible to receive funds from authorized appropriations.

#2

Topic Group 1: Older Adults and Disabilities

A: Make libraries **accessible** to older adults with disabilities, including:

- barrier-free access to buildings and programs
- access to on-line catalogs
- comfortable, user-friendly environment
- staff sensitivity training

#3

Topic Group 5: Older Adults and Research, Education, and Training

C: Federal, state, and local research initiatives should require multi-agency collaboration.

#4

Topic Group 8: Older Adults, and Lifelong Learning, Arts and Humanities

A: Resolve that programs for older Americans be recognized as a critical component of the local, state, and national educational infrastructure and that their importance for the quality of intellectual and civic life is to be reflected in educational policies and funding at the national, state, and local levels, including:

- lifelong learning as part of the budgetary process
- a commitment to national advocacy
- utilizing other resources
- concern for and commitment to cultural and historical preservation

#5

Topic Group 7: Libraries, Older Adults, and Technology

A: In pending telecommunications reform legislation, preferential rates should be provided to libraries and similar institutions. Additionally, telecommunications providers should be required to wire libraries, schools, etc., as a condition of their receiving the franchise.

#6

Topic Group 4: Older Adults and Federal Legislative Policy

C: Attach to National Information Infrastructure (NII) and National Telecommunications Information Agency (NTIA) grant funding programs provisions for technology/information literacy training. Include specific language targeting older adults and provision for assistive technology to improve accessibility for training.

#7

Topic Group 3: Libraries and Interdependence of Generations

B: All state councils on aging and all advisory councils to area agencies on aging will include a representative of library and information services.

#8

Topic Group 1: Older Adults and Disabilities

C: Promoting library services to older adults with disabilities through:

- increased promotion to current users
- outreach to non-users
- networking among libraries, organizations serving older adults, and consumers
- serving as a clearinghouse for information about disabilities and assistive technology

#9

Topic Group 7: Libraries, Older Adults, and Technology

C: In developing technology, libraries should be key shapers of the Global Information Infrastructure (GII). And, in developing related standards, they should address diverse needs (e.g., those with limited English language skills, those requiring assistive or adaptive technology, and those with little formal education). In providing access to technology, libraries should develop easy-to-use interfaces for the general public.

#10

Topic Group 2: Older Adults and Cultural Diversity

A: Resolve that sensitivity toward the diversity of older adults pervade the library profession beginning with changes in curriculum and the active recruitment of minorities for library and information science programs and continuing education for library staff.

#11

Topic Group 7: Libraries, Older Adults, and Technology

B: Public libraries should provide both access to technology and training in the use of technology. There needs to be a human infrastructure to serve as “techno-guides” and navigators for information in all formats.

#12

Topic Group 2: Older Adults and Cultural Diversity

C: Resolve that federal, state, and local jurisdictions ensure adequate funding to support multi-cultural programs for older adults and also incorporate funding support for all resolutions resulting from the White House Conference on Aging.

#13

Topic Group 1: Older Adults and Disabilities

B: Increasing availability and awareness of library materials in accessible formats, including:

- more large print (especially informational)
- Electronic formats that are compatible with **adaptive technology**
- promotion of materials from the National Library Service/B & P H

#14

Topic Group 4: Older Adults and Federal Legislative Policy

B: Fund the expansion of traditional library development to include new technology resource centers that support lifelong learning, economic training, and senior-related information.

#15

Topic Group 6: Older Adults and Special Constituencies

A: Libraries provide stimulating programming for older adults in the library, in senior centers, where people live, and in places where groups meet. Further, that they provide location, resources, and impetus to building library-based groups of users to build communities.

#16

Topic Group 6: Older Adults and Special Constituencies

C: Libraries recognize that not all older adults are culturally familiar or trained in the use of libraries. Libraries ensure equity of service to all groups in the community and recognize that special groups have the same informational needs as other older adults.

#17

Topic Group 3: Libraries and Interdependence of Generations

A: The library will be a coordinating force that brings together organizations serving all generations to improve the quality of life in the community.

#18

Topic Group 6: Older Adults and Special Constituencies

B: Libraries will collaborate with other groups, institutions, networks, and individuals in the community to provide and enhance services to older adults and develop new cooperative projects.

#19

Topic Group 8: Older Adults and Lifelong Learning, Arts and Humanities

B: When developing programs, include materials in appropriate formats and auxiliary aids. Incorporate distance-learning tools and use new avenues of delivery while expanding public relations regarding existing resources, such as interlibrary loan.

#20

Topic Group 5: Older Adults and Research, Education, and Training

B: Libraries need to expand their role in educating the public by:

- using electronic technology in addition to existing approaches
- heightening attention to the continuum of the lifespan
- infusing attention to the lifespan continuum into library and information science curricula

#21

Topic Group 5: Older Adults and Research, Education, and Training

A: There needs to be a public policy for a multi-agency approach to developing training modules including participation by:

- ALA
- geriatric associations and centers
- university research centers
- federal, state, and local agencies

#22

Topic Group 2: Older Adults and Cultural Diversity

B: Resolve that immediate action be taken by state library agencies to develop separate units focusing on services to the deaf community with emphasis on deaf culture and provision of materials for all people with hearing disabilities in English and other languages.

#23

Topic Group 8: Older Adults and Lifelong Learning, Arts and Humanities

C: Develop a national policy for arts and humanities resource sharing at all levels and a national strategy to ensure equitable access to funding.

#24

Topic Group 3: Libraries and Interdependence of Generations

C: The library, in collaboration with other agencies and groups, will offer both programs that tap the talents of all ages and that offer resources with the ultimate goal of strengthening society's values of the contributions of all generations.

Appendix F

Fiscal Statement - 1995

NCLIS Appropriation	901,000
minus rescission	-4,000
	897,000
Funds from other federal agencies	
Department of State	175,000
National Center for Education Statistics	300,000
<i>Obligations, NCLIS appropriation</i>	893,000
Personnel compensation	
Full-time NCLIS staff	376,000
Commissioners	50,000
Benefits	75,000
Travel and Transportation of persons	52,000
Rent	122,000
Comm, utilities, misc. charges	29,000
Printing and reproduction	14,000
Consulting services	14,000
Other services	104,000
Interagency services	42,000
Supplies and materials	15,000
Equipment	0
TOTAL as of October 5, 1995	893,000