

Administration's Budget for Libraries. There he goes again! President Reagan's fiscal year 1986 budget would once again, for the fourth year in a row, eliminate most federal library programs, including the Higher Education Act title II programs. The budget requests for programs of special interest to academic and research librarians are shown below:

	<u>FY 1985</u>	<u>FY 1986 Reagan</u>
Higher Education Act		
Title II-A, college libraries	-0-	-0-
II-B, training, research	\$ 1,000,000	-0-
II-C, research libraries	6,000,000	-0-
IV-C, work study	592,500,000	830,000,000*
(*up to 50% of this could be used for supplemental aid grants)		
VI, international educ.	26,550,000	-0-
Library Services & Construction Act		
Title III, interlib. cooperation	18,000,000	-0-
Natl. Com. on Libs. & Info. Sci.	720,000	-0-
GPO SuDocs	28,868,000	28,868,000
Library of Congress	236,010,000	253,129,000
National Library of Medicine	47,870,000	45,184,000
Medical Library Assistance Act	8,040,000	8,136,000
Natl. Agricultural Library	11,400,000	11,100,000
National Archives	94,925,000	99,363,000
Natl. Historical Pubs. & Record Com.	4,000,000	-0-
Natl. Endowment for Humanities	139,478,000	126,000,000
Postsec. Educ. Improvement Fund	12,710,000	-0-
Postal subsidies	801,000,000	-0-

Congressional leaders are determined to cut federal budget deficits of over \$200 billion, so programs proposed for cuts or elimination in the Administration's budget are at risk even if they have enjoyed strong congressional support in previous years.

AT&T Private Line Tariffs. AT&T Communications filed a new private line tariff request with the Federal Communications Commission on January 18 with a proposed effective date of March 4. These tariffs (AT&T-C Tariff FCC Nos. 9, 10, and 11) would completely restructure AT&T private line service for interstate dedicated leased lines such as those used by OCLC, RLG, and WLN for library bibliographic data transmission.

AT&T officials have indicated that the new tariffs would cause significant rate increases for libraries--similar to those of an earlier tariff proposed in October 1983 and subsequently found unlawful by the FCC. Only 15 days were allowed for public input to the FCC on the new tariffs, later extended three days because a 3-day federal holiday followed immediately after the filing of the tariffs on a Friday evening.

However, customer impact data in enough detail to estimate the impact of the tariffs on library networks in different parts of the country will not be available from AT&T until late in February, long after the extended deadline of February 7. ALA, ARL, OCLC, and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges have requested an extension of the deadline so that the library community could participate meaningfully in the FCC proceeding. As of the of February 7 deadline, the FCC had taken no action to extend the date further, so the outcome is uncertain.