

Approved February 10, 1987
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

The meeting was called to order by Senator Vidricksen at
Chairperson

1:35 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on February 2, 1987 in room 531N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Winter
Senator Frey

Committee staff present:

Julian Efird - Research
Jill Wolters - Revisor

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Duane Johnson, State Librarian
Ruthanna Danaher, State Library Advisory Commission
Mark Andrews, Division of Personal Services, Dept. of Revenue
Michael Byington, Topeka Independant Living Resource Center
Dr. Robert Grover, President, Kansas Library Association
Jane Hatch, System Librarian, Southwest Kansas Library System
James C. Marvin, Director, Topeka Public Library

The Chairman called the meeting to order for the purpose of discussing the Sunset Legislation on Senate Bills 89 and 90 which deal with the State Library and Office of the State Librarian.

Duane Johnson addressed the Committee and gave a brief history and overview on the role of the state library. He discussed the six units within the agency and outlined the services provided. He stated that the impact on the public welfare would be impacted negatively if the services of the agency were no longer provided. He also stated that the support provided to state agency research and development of local information services should be stronger. (Exhibit A)

Testimony was given by Ruthanna Danaher on behalf of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs. She spoke of the imput that women have had in developing libraries, the work they have done and the implementation of the traveling library. She stated that she was interested in seeing a continuation of what the Pioneer Club Women have started.

Mark Andrews spoke briefly concerning the wide variety of programs that could be obtained through the State Library and stressed that this wide variety was of great importance in order for them to be most efficient.

Michael Byington addressed the Committee on behalf of the Visually Impaired stating that he referred many people with handicaps to the Library as it has an expansive avenue of information available to them which does not demand that a person be able to read print. He pointed out the fact that during the Legislative Session there are a number of points of access where the general public can get bill status information, however the State Library was the only agency that did not require the inquirer to be able to read print. (Exhibit B)

Dr. Grover addressed his remarks in support of the State Library stating that it was necessary to expand its role with additional resources to attract new industry and compete successfully in this Information Age. (Exhibit C)

Stressing inter Library lending as being terribly important, Jane Hatch spoke in support of the State Library stating that timely delivery of needed material was of utmost importance. She urged the state to take a leadership role in working with one another in support and administration of library facilities. (Exhibit D)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization,
room 531N, Statehouse, at 1:35 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on February 2, 1987

James Marvin also presented testimony in support of Kansas libraries and the State Library. Time being a factor, he was limited in his remarks but stated that the State Library was a good operation and urged the Committee to keep it going. (Exhibit E)

A motion to approve the minutes of the January 26 minutes was made by Senator Bogina. This was seconded by Senator Gaines and motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. by the Chairman.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Governmental Organization

DATE: Feb. 2, 1987

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Betty Mear	6344 Robin Hood Merriam	J. C. Library
Mary Kay Smith	12683 W 82 nd Ter. Lenexa	Jc Co Library
Frank Jahn	6946 W 75 th Pl. KD	
Jo Roper	8700 West 63 rd St	Merriam KS 66202
Melanie Miller	2811A Fort, Hays	Kansas Library Association
Jim Marwin	1515 W. 10	Topeka Pub. Library
Ruthann Dasher	1017 N-5 Olathe, Ks. ^{KFW Rep}	Kans. State Lib. Adv. Comm.
Caroline Longmore	1002 Union Emporia Ks.	Kansas State Library, BPH Services
Michael J. Bunting	P.O. Box 292 Ft. Assn for the Blind and V ^{et} Inc.	
Duane F. Johnson	Topeka	State Library
Glen Plaisted	Olathe	NEKLS
Jane Hatch	Dodge City	Dodge City Public Library
Robert Grover	1907 W. 24 th St, Emporia, Ks	Southwest Ks. Lib. System
Liz E. Inge	Topeka	Kansas Library Assn
David H. Johnson	Topeka	State Library
Lure Manning	2057 Raymond Rd Salina, Ks.	Private Academic Libraries
John G. Smyth	3936 S.E. Hwy 40 Topeka	Topeka Public Library
Mary Abbott	St. Albans	
Robert Andrew	Dept Revenue	
Michael Piper	State Library	Capitol - 3rd Floor
Sue Hatfield	1927 W. 24 th St Emporia, Ks.	Kansas Library Assoc.
LM Corns	Topeka	Kansas Library Assn

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

Senator Ben E. Vidricksen, Chair
Senator Wint Winter, Jr., Vice-chair
Senator August Bogina, Jr.
Senator James L. Francisco
Senator Robert G. Frey
Senator Frank D. Gaines
Senator Jeanne Hoferer
Senator Michael L. Johnston
Senator John Strick, Jr.

*

Agency Sunset Review Hearing

Monday, February 2, 1987

State Library and Office of the State Librarian

Conferees:

Duane F. Johnson, State Librarian
Ruthanna Danaher, State Library Advisory Commission
Mark Andrews, Division of Personal Services, Dept. of Revenue
Michael Byington, Topeka Independant Living Resource Center
Robert Grover, President, Kansas Library Association
Jane Hatch, System Librarian, Southwest Kansas Library System
James C. Marvin, Director, Topeka Public Library

Statutory references

Advisory Commission establishment	KSA 75-2546
Advisory Commission relationship to library systems	KSA 75-2549, et seq.
Agency establishment and objectives	KSA 75-2534
Authorization to contract with the Library of Congress	KSA 75-2534
Authorization for branch office	KSA 75-2542
Book and materials collections	KSA 75-2534
Cataloging and classification of all materials	KSA 75-2541
Central purchasing of computerized library services	KSA 75-2563
Document exchange with other states	KSA 75-2538
Exchange or sale of duplicate materials	KSA 75-2540
Extension service to all state residents	KSA 75-2534, et seq.
Federal funding authorization and administration	KSA 75-2562
Grants-in-aid to libraries act	KSA 75-2553, et seq.
Kansas Library Network Board establishment	KSA 75-2575, et seq.
Services to all branches of government	KSA 75-2534
Services to the blind	KSA 75-2534
State documents depository library system	KSA 75-2565, et seq.
State Librarian, qualifications and appointment	KSA 75-2535
State Librarian, general responsibilities	KSA 75-2534, et seq.
State Librarian, directive for local library support	KSA 75-2542
State library rules and regulations	KSA 75-2542

Summary statement:

In the briefest overview, the state library has the role of 1) providing reference and research service to state government and all of its agencies, 2) providing development and coordination services to local libraries and library systems, and 3) providing extension library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

The library has a staff authorization of 25 FTE employees and solicits the assistance of volunteers to perform some of the necessary clerical work for which staff is not otherwise available. The library's revised FY 1987 budget authorization was \$3,669,333. Of this amount, \$1,474,082 is funded through the federal Library Services and Construction Act. Of the total budget, \$2,496,540 is used as aid to local units or as payments under contract to local units for extension service which the agency would otherwise be expected to provide. The remaining \$1,172,793 is used for the agency's library services to state government, documents administration and distribution, interlibrary loan network support, Kansas Union Catalog maintenance and publication, clearing funds and agency administration.

History

The state library was originally established as the Territorial Library under authority of federal law at the first meeting of the Kansas Legislature in 1855. The first State Legislature of 1861 defined the agency and provided funds for book purchases in 1862. During the 131 year history of the library, the agency has operated at various times under the authority of the Auditor, Secretary of State, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Governor, and the Legislature. Throughout this history, it has been the intended policy of the agency to be a non-partisan information and research agency for all of the branches of state government and for the public. This policy is in keeping with the fundamental

principle of publicly funded library service that the library, to be a credible, impartial information agency for all of its users, must strive to perform without bias of any kind.

Organization and Services

The state library is organized into the six units of Library Development, Reference Services, Kansas Library Network, Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation, Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Administrative Services.

Library Development provides consultant assistance to local librarians and trustees in the areas of library administration and service development. LD coordinates and helps present basic library skills training for librarians and library trustees. LD is also responsible for coordinating the adult literacy training program, and for provision of consultant service to the libraries in state institutions. It is within LD that the grant-in-aid program is implemented and administered.

Reference Services maintains the library's collections of books, periodicals, documents and other information materials and assists state personnel and the public in the use of these materials. RS administers the State Documents Depository Program and is a depository for federal documents received from the Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office. RS staff conduct online research for state personnel in a variety of specialized databases located elsewhere in the United States. Fielding of telephoned information requests and then, after appropriate research, delivery of reference information by return telephone call is an active part of the staff's work. Aligned with this service, the RS operates the Legislative Hotline (1-800-432-3924) during the legislative session. The hotline is available to the public for information on legislation and it serves

also as a source of call-back requests from constituents to legislators. RS constitutes a professional research assistance for state agencies, an information access for the public to current state government and legislative history, and a collection of research materials and computerized information sources to assist in the provision of these services.

The Kansas Library Network is a planning board created by statute to provide for a more orderly process whereby all types of libraries may participate in interlibrary cooperation. The KLN, with members from all types of libraries, the Board of Regents, State Department of Education and the State Library, is directed to:

- (a) recommend statewide priorities for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing;
- (b) develop and publish annually a state plan for library network activities;
- (c) review and evaluate policies and activities of Kansas libraries which implement the state plan;
- (d) encourage public awareness of the need for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing; and
- (e) establish guidelines to carry out its activities.

It is within the operation of the KLN that the Interlibrary Loan Development Plan has been implemented and administered.

Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation is responsible for operating the interlibrary lending communications network which assists the state-wide sharing of library materials, for maintaining and publishing the Kansas Union Catalog of library materials, and for providing consultant assistance to local libraries on the applications of microcomputers and other forms of computerized operations for the improvement of public services and library administration. The centralized communications network has facilitated the active sharing of books and other materials between libraries of all types and sizes, and has encouraged

these libraries to be willing to extend the availability of their information resources to citizens who live outside and distant from the local taxing district. The Kansas Union Catalog, an index by author, title and subject of books and periodicals owned by more than 250 libraries and including identification of more than 1,700,000 titles, shows what materials can be interlibrary loaned, provides cataloging and classification information for inexpensive local processing, and enables the coordination of book purchasing among libraries to minimize duplication of purchases. The KUC is also an invaluable research and education tool as it shows the student or investigator, by detailed subject, the full range of material which can be supplied within the state.

Library Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped administers this extension service and assists in the delivery of the Talking Books program to eligible readers. The agency maintains the headquarters for this service in Emporia in space adjacent to the ESU School of Library and Information Management. This location enables students of the graduate school to gain a better awareness of, and possibly work experience in, the particular needs of service to this special group of citizens. The state library contracts with six local units for space, trained personnel, book shelving and other equipment for the delivery of this service to users. Each local contractor serves the users in its assigned multi-county territory. The headquarters office maintains a backup collection of Talking Books, circulates recorded periodicals, duplicates replacement copies of books and periodicals, as needed, maintains the inventory record of more than \$3,000,000 of equipment on loan to this service from the Library of Congress, National Library for the Blind, and maintains reader registration records and use statistics. The director of this service also is the liaison with consumer groups who represent the interests of the users of this service and with other public groups who have concerns or support activities for this group of users.

Administrative Services administers budget, accounting and audit services for all divisions of the agency, administers personnel and payroll records, personnel policy, agency inventories and Affirmative Action-Equal Employment Opportunity records. This unit guides the collection of library statistics and compiles the annual publication of the Public Library Statistics. This unit is also responsible for maintaining financial controls ,project monitoring and audits for all federal programs which the agency administers for the Kansas library community. The state library is under contract with the US Office of Education to meet federal regulations in the use of Library Services and Construction Act grants which are available to the state. AS oversees the agency's conformance, and the conformance of sub-grantees, to these regulations.

Assertion of Need for the Agency

In response to the question in statute concerning the continuing need for the agency, or concerning the impact on the public welfare of the discontinuence of the agency (KSA 74-7248), the public welfare would be impacted negatively if the services of the agency were no longer provided. The present organization of the State Library is an effective format for the provision of these services, although the supports provided to state agency research and to the development of local information services should be stronger. Agency budget requests have specified these unmet needs and the appropriate responses.

State Library Sunset Review Hearing, February 2, 1987

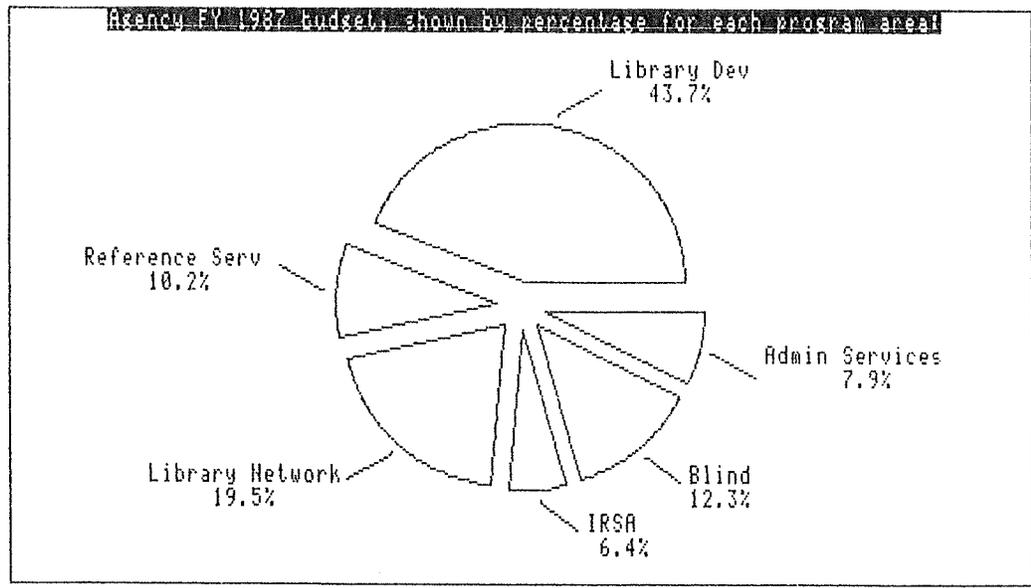
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**State Library Staff Support in the Agency of Neighboring States,
1983 Year of Operation**

Arkansas State Library	58 FTE
Colorado State Library	31 FTE
Iowa State Library	50 FTE
Missouri State Library	52 FTE
Nebraska State Library	52 FTE
New Mexico State Library	72 FTE
Oklahoma State Library	86 FTE
Wyoming State Library	31 FTE
Kansas State Library	25 FTE (1987)

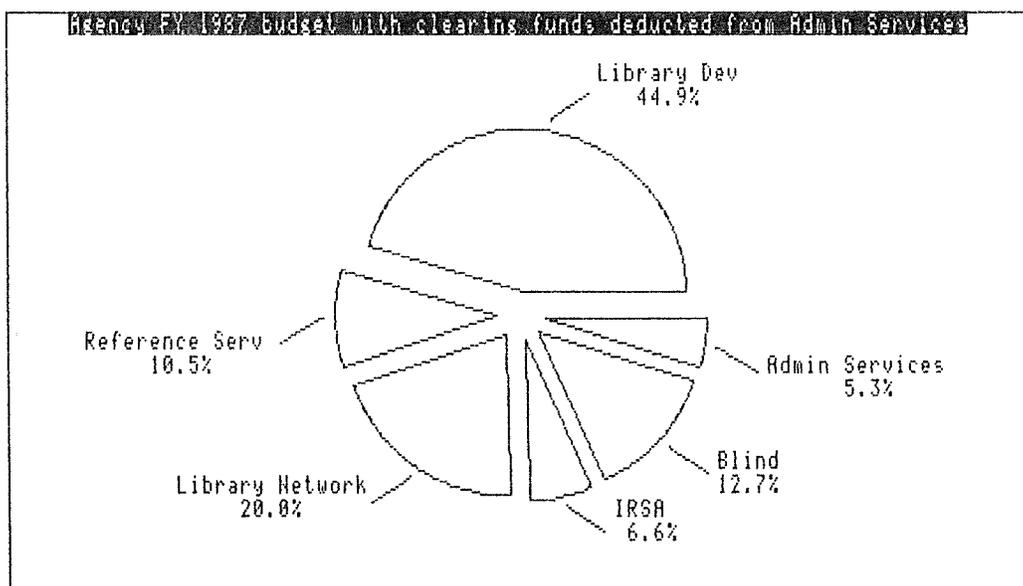
Agency FY 1987 budget, shown by percentage for each program area:

PROGRAM	PERCENTAGE	FUNDING
Library Development	43.68	\$1,601,760
Reference Services	10.20	\$ 374,492
Kansas Library Network	19.50	\$ 715,528
Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation	6.41	\$ 235,388
Library Services for the Blind	12.32	\$ 452,424
Administrative Services	7.89	\$ 289,741
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	100.00	\$3,669,333



Agency FY 1987 budget, with clearing funds deducted from
 Administrative Services budget:

PROGRAM	PERCENTAGE	FUNDING
Library Development	44.88	\$1,601,760
Reference Services	10.49	\$ 374,492
Kansas Library Network	20.04	\$ 715,528
Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation	6.59	\$ 235,388
Library Services for the Blind	12.67	\$ 452,424
Administrative Services	5.33	\$ 189,177
	-----	-----
	100.00	\$3,568,769



Kansas State Library - February 1987

State Government Support for Public and State Library Services, Per Capita - 1986

(Compiled from the Survey of State Aid to Public Libraries: 1986-87, conducted by Alex Landenson for the Urban Libraries Council)

State government in each of the fifty states provides support to local public libraries as a part of the state responsibility for public education. State support is provided through cash grants-in-aid (state aid) and through support services of the State Library. A majority of states use a combination of these two forms of support to provide assistance to local units, but a few use either grant aid or service, to the exclusion of the other form. For a complete financial detail of state support to local libraries, both grant aid and State Library services must be included in the analysis.

It is recognized that some expenditures for State Library services may not be in specific support of local library service, but the percent of the total State Library expenditure which bears no relation to local service support is relatively small. There is no source of statistics which excludes this small factor. To exclude State Library services from the analysis would give a very incomplete image of the state commitment to local libraries within the educational system.

This statistical comparison does not include state appropriations for public library construction and improvement which, in the eleven states which provide this additional form of aid, totals \$35,969,230.

<u>Population</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Grant Aid to Public Libraries</u>	<u>Library Services</u>	<u>State Combined Support</u>	<u>Per Capita Support</u>	<u>Rank in the Comparison</u>
3990000	ALABAMA	\$3597846	\$2075529	\$5673375	\$1.42	29
500000	ALASKA	1282500	3135400	4417900	8.84	3
3053000	ARIZONA	550000	4430500	4980500	1.63	25
2349000	ARKANSAS	2682871	1818893	4501764	1.92	20
25622000	CALIFORNIA	31608000	10521000	42129000	1.64	24
3178000	COLORADO	2105847	944277	3050124	.96	42
3154000	CONNECTICUT	1978500	5646369	7624869	2.42	14
613000	DELAWARE	345000	691000	1036000	1.69	22
10976000	FLORIDA	7798934	3720309	11519243	1.05	41
5837000	GEORGIA	15214555	947883	16162438	2.77	11
1039000	HAWAII	0	13054163	13054163	12.56	2
1001000	IDAHO	0	1338000	1338000	1.37	31
11511000	ILLINOIS	26711906	4489721	31201627	2.71	12
5837000	INDIANA	1858095	1958694	3816789	.65	48
2910000	IOWA	1400000	1058000	2458000	.85	43
2438000	KANSAS	1050499	882507	1933006	.79	45
3723000	KENTUCKY	1527140	1071100	2598240	.70	47
4462000	LOUISIANA	830008	846000	1676008	.38	50
1156000	MAINE	416500	1539409	1955909	1.69	23
4349000	MARYLAND	15950527	1324262	17274789	3.97	7
5798000	MASSACHUSETTS	30656089	661738	31317827	5.40	4
9075000	MICHIGAN	8590000	3534400	12124400	1.34	32

State Government Support for Public and State Library Services

February 1987

Page Two

<u>Population</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Grant Aid to Public Libraries</u>	<u>Library Services</u>	<u>State Combined Support</u>	<u>Per Capita Support</u>	<u>Rank in the Comparison</u>
4162000	MINNESOTA	\$5128700	\$ 940535	\$6069235	\$1.46	27
2598000	MISSISSIPPI	1786099	1346050	3132149	1.21	37
5000000	MISSOURI	1765500	599144	2364644	.47	49
824000	MONTANA	371541	620130	991671	1.20	38
1606000	NEBRASKA	481195	1286874	1768069	1.10	40
911000	NEVADA	175000	1112796	1287796	1.41	30
977000	NEW HAMPSHIRE	25000	1400000	1425000	1.46	28
7515000	NEW JERSEY	11808000	3594000	15402000	2.05	19
1424000	NEW MEXICO	175000	1691700	1866700	1.31	33
17735000	NEW YORK	72723056	7158903	79881959	4.50	5
6165000	NORTH CAROLINA	10789462	2863238	13652700	2.21	17
686000	NORTH DAKOTA	630405	1647038	2277443	3.32	10
10752000	OHIO	186179069	5556803	191735872	17.76	1
3298000	OKLAHOMA	1368086	2414579	3782665	1.16	39
2674000	OREGON	320000	1828896	2148896	.80	44
11901000	PENNSYLVANIA	18350000	2721000	21071000	1.77	21
962000	RHODE ISLAND	1741247	801701	2542948	2.64	13
3300000	SOUTH CAROLINA	3106211	1927526	5033737	1.53	26
706000	SOUTH DAKOTA	0	1640123	1640123	2.32	16
4717000	TENNESSEE	5421036	559695	5980731	1.27	35
15989000	TEXAS	5116896	6592630	11709526	.73	46
1652000	UTAH	0	2044000	2044000	1.24	36
530000	VERMONT	398160	1526400	1924560	3.63	9
5636000	VIRGINIA	10383345	14924362	25307707	4.49	6
4349000	WASHINGTON	0	5645110	5645110	1.30	34
1952000	WEST VIRGINIA	5811831	1805730	7617561	3.90	8
47666000	WISCONSIN	7889600	2362100	10251700	2.15	18
511000	WYOMING	0	1217432	1217432	2.38	15

Call the State Library

Information you need, when you need it. Resources available through the Kansas State Library provide information to support governmental decision making, research projects and daily operations. As a decision maker you know the importance of the "right information".

The Kansas State Library Can:

- Locate relevant information quickly

The State Library has knowledgeable personnel to assist you in locating and using the books, periodicals, and state and federal government documents that are available on loan to you. Whether you are looking for a federal law, a current article on hazardous waste, or an appropriate quotation for a speech, the State Library can supply it. You may telephone your requests, visit us, or receive materials through interoffice mail.

- Legislative Reference

Our Legislative Reference Division has newspaper clippings, voting records, bill status information and an extensive index of all legislation introduced since 1908. Call Rita Haley - her number is x2149.

- Prepare brief or exhaustive bibliographies

Using a microcomputer, we can search online bibliographic files. We have access to NCSL's LEGISNET, an online system containing legislative research reports and public policy articles. The end product is a bibliography of literature tailored to your specific needs. Another online system, PAI, provides legislative bill tracking for the 50 states. Talk to Marc Galbraith or Cindy Roupe at x3296.

- Secure materials through Interlibrary Loan

Should you need a specific book, document or periodical article that is not available at the State Library, the item can be located through access to the Kansas Union Catalog or a nationwide interlibrary loan network. Call Rhonda Moeller at x3296.

Call us at x3296 and one of our staff members will be happy to help you. All work is confidential.

Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc.

SUNSET REVIEW OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

TESTIMONY BY

MICHAEL J. BYINGTON, LOBBYIST

I want to provide the Committee with an overview of what the Kansas State Library means to blind and visually impaired Kansans. The Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired Inc. is the largest all volunteer organization of and for the blind and visually impaired in Kansas. We are thus in a position to be aware of the ways in which the scope of services of the Kansas State Library effects the blind and visually impaired.

It will be of no surprise to the Committee that I will touch on the services of the Library's Division for the Blind and Physically handicapped -ie- the talking book and limited Braille section. I will also point out, however, that there are a number of other services offered by the State Library which are a simple convenience to most Kansans, but which are an absolute necessity to the blind and visually impaired.

If one adds both state and federal tax obligations together, one will learn that the provision of talking books and Braille for the blind, visually impaired, and physically handicapped costs each tax payer only twelve cents per year. This twelve cents per tax payer makes the written world available to many intelligent, productive citizens who otherwise would be virtually illiterate and unable to apply their intelligence.

The State Library has done a good job providing library materials to the blind, visually impaired, and physically handicapped since taking this responsibility over from the Kansas Division of Services for the Blind a number of years ago. The State Library, for example, not only makes nationally known titles available in an accessible form to the blind and visually impaired, but also makes many magazines exclusive to the Kansas lifestyle available.

The Kansas Association for the Blind and visually impaired Inc. is thus urging the continuation of the Kansas State Library, and is urging continuation of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped within that Library. In fact, not only should this continuation take place, but also some expansion should be considered. I realize that generally this is not the year in which a great deal of governmental expansion is being considered, but I would remind the Committee that an inefficient government is not a cost effective government. People are living longer, but unfortunately, eyes are not necessarily lasting longer along with the people. Thus, particularly among the elderly, the number of blind people in the state is on the

rise. In order to handle greater demand, the Legislature could do one of two things with reference to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. More staff could be provided, or a one time investment could be made to computerize the Division's record keeping. Computerization is by far the more cost effective of these two actions. I would thus urge the Kansas Legislature to consider computerization of the record keeping system for the Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This move will allow existing Library staff to handle larger caseloads and will allow more outreach work to be done to locate newly blinded Kansans.

With reference to services offered by other divisions of the Kansas State Library, and which are vital to the blind and visually impaired. I would remind the Committee that there are a number of points of access where the general public can get bill status information during the months the Kansas Legislature meets. All other sources of information besides the State Library telephone lines, however, require the inquirer to be able to read print. State Library reference librarians also often provide informational services to people who could not get the information through any other means.

In closing, my organization is asking you to continue and improve that which is working well. Continue the State Library and the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped within it. There are many Kansans whose eyes do not work, but those minds do. Do not shut down this sense organ as well as the ones which are already not working so well.



Kansas Library Association

901 N. Main
Hutchinson, KS. 67501
316-663-2501

To: Senate Governmental Organization Committee
Subcommittee on the State Library

From: Robert Grover, President
Kansas Library Association

Date: February 2, 1987

Subject: State Library Review

I am pleased to address the members of this subcommittee during this review of the Kansas State Library. Indeed, the issue is not whether Kansas needs a State Library; the issue is whether the State Library possesses the necessary resources to fulfill the information needs of the people of Kansas.

In my brief remarks today, I wish to suggest to you the critical need to recognize the place of the State Library as a leader in the use of information in the State, to support the present work of the agency, and to suggest an expanded role with the necessary additional resources which will enable the State Library to assist in the economic development of Kansas, enabling our state to attract new industry and to compete successfully in this Information Age.

The State Library is the agency which provides leadership for all libraries in the State--public libraries, academic libraries, and special libraries of all kinds. Also, the State Library works cooperatively with the State Department of Education in its work with school library media centers. Among the State Library's services are research support for state government, provision of continuing education for library staffs, coordination of networking among all types of libraries to facilitate interlibrary loan transactions, administration of federal programs for libraries, and administration of the Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped subregional libraries throughout Kansas. In these roles the State Library, through the remarkably capable leadership of Duane Johnson, has provided excellent service to the people of Kansas. I assure you that I speak for the membership of the Kansas Library Association and for the librarians in the State when I say that Mr. Johnson and his competent staff have provided the highest quality of service with limited resources.



Kansas Library Association

901 N. Main
Hutchinson, KS. 67501
316-663-2501

My point is that the State Library needs additional resources to fulfill its leadership role in an age of information. In a society which has moved from the production of goods to a predominantly service economy, information has assumed a greater economic role. The enterprise which can most efficiently marshal its information resources to increase efficiency can make a greater profit; likewise, a State must make available to the private and public sector, its agencies, and its individual citizens, the best collection of information which will enable the economic and cultural development of its citizenry. Libraries are not merely storehouses of books--they are storehouses of knowledge and information in many formats, including journals, laser discs, computerized databases, microforms, newspapers, and audio and video cassettes. Libraries support the many uses of information by individuals and groups--for educational, recreational, research, and informational purposes. With the proliferation of information currently available, it is essential that information professionals, particularly librarians, are up-to-date and capable of working effectively with library clientele in the use of information. As our society continues to become more complex and information becomes a more valuable commodity, the importance of libraries and information professionals, and the role of the State Library will become even more important than it now is.

To best support the education of the populace and to support the economic development of the private sector, including agribusiness, the State Library needs additional staff to expand its role of providing continuing education for library/information professionals who can then stay current in a rapidly changing profession. The State Library, with additional budget and human resources, could assume a more proactive leadership role, in cooperation with other state and local agencies, in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of additional information services to promote economic development in Kansas. Such services, actively promoted as a strong feature of the State, would place Kansas on the cutting edge for the recruitment of high tech industry, infusing new growth.

The State Library is doing an excellent job. I strongly urge this committee to support a significant increase in the role of the State Library in the future economic growth of Kansas. Furthermore, I urge the subcommittee to plan now for substantial increases in its allocation of resources for the State Library.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

February 2, 1987

The seven regional library systems of Kansas are committed to the concept that all Kansas residents deserve timely access to information in book, magazine, recorded and computer generated formats. The Kansas State Library has taken a leadership role in the evolving process of making the materials from all types of libraries throughout the state available to Kansas residents regardless of the geographic barriers existing in the state.

Kansas has a population pattern which makes information resource sharing a necessity. The state has only two urban population centers - the Wichita area and the Kansas City-Lawrence-Topeka area. Of the 727 incorporated cities in the state, 58% have populations of under 1000 people. Many residents live outside an incorporated city. The library collections in the state are underfinanced. The regent university campuses and community and private college campuses are not distributed in a pattern which makes on-campus access possible for many Kansas residents. Yet, through the leadership of the Kansas State Library in cooperation with the Kansas Library Network Board, the seven regional library systems and literally hundreds of local public, school and college library staff members the materials housed in libraries of this state traverse the miles to be used by Kansans. This process is achieved because the Kansas State Library provides the key index, the Kansas Union Catalog, and the contractual support for the data entry and data management that this vital tool requires. The State Library has also provided the development and training to implement the computer network that transmits the requests for this material - more than 70,000 transactions in 1985 - in minutes rather than days. To a student with an assignment deadline or a businessman faced with a decision the speed of the system is vitally important. To the future evolution of information delivery in the state the computer capability is essential. In a state where public library collections are below standards by 2 million volumes and school library budgets are painfully inadequate to support the research needs of students this access to other collections is an asset that can not be assigned an adequate value estimate.

The State Library administers aid and support programs that meet special needs. The per capita state aid grants to public libraries provide funds which local libraries and regional library systems depend upon to increase the materials in local collections and keep the doors open for users. Through the efforts of the State Library in cooperation with the Kansas Library Network Board a coordinated plan to begin to address the "resource poverty" of the state has been implemented in the Interlibrary Loan Development Plan. Special user needs such as the visually impaired, physically handicapped and individuals in need of literacy training are being addressed. These specialized services are beyond the financial or staffing abilities of local libraries. Only through the combined efforts of the State Library and cooperating contracting libraries in the state can such costly special services be provided. The assistance in drawing federal funds to the state for construction and other federal programs can be done effectively by a state level advocacy agency such as the State Library.

In a rapidly changing world impacted by technology and entirely new fields of information retraining through continuing education is essential. The State Library has developed a recognition system to encourage library staff members to increase skills. The positive response to the recognition system has increased

the demand for continuing education offerings. The regional library systems look to the State Library to continue and expand the quality offerings for regional system consultants and local library staff members. The Library Development Division has done a great deal with limited staff and resources but much more could and should be done in this vital area. The consultation and research capabilities of the present State Library staff are stretched to the maximum when so few individuals must respond to the needs of such a diverse number of constituents.

One of the most effective roles the State Library has accepted is that of effectively coordinating library efforts. Through programs of the Kansas Library Network Board the needs and potential contributions of each of the types of libraries in the state are assessed and translated into a planned course of action. The seven regional library systems respond to the needs of the library members in the area each is designated to serve but look to the State Library to map a considered course of action toward statewide information access. The State Library acts as a leader in insuring that Kansans will be involved in the worldwide scope necessary for effective information access today. This level of planning and direction could not be achieved without an agency with the statutory authority to implement action and the respect of the library leadership which Duane Johnson and the State Library staff have earned in the state.

Prepared by:

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Presentation by James C. Marvin,
Librarian, Topeka Public Library,
to Senate Governmental Organization Committee

Thank you for affording me a few minutes to talk about the need which Kansas libraries, librarians and citizens have for a strong, effective State Library. While my focus may be from an urban library setting, good library service is good library service, no matter what the population numbers may be. (Now that small towns have resurfaced as a good place to raise potential governors, i.e. Smolan and Atwood, I might add my hometown, on the borderland of Minnesota and Canada, numbers about 1200 folks.)

My library experience has been in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and mostly, Kansas. The years have seen change in the importance of state agencies, from the provision of consultants and checkers of the statistics, to a new responsibility in the incredibly increased flow of information to potential users. This involves the provision and coordination of an intricate and carefully developed statewide plan for the identification of our libraries' holdings and ~~and~~ their orderly use by consumers throughout the state. Modern data transmission equipment and an up-to-date catalog of holdings are linchpins of such an operation. I can think of no agency but the State Library for this undertaking.

A complexity of federal library programs must be related to the individual public libraries for whom they are targeted (the LSCA program) and the State Library is indispensable in the process. One in particular (MURLS) deals with urban library needs and our State Library has given us considerable latitude in using these modest funds for innovative purposes.

For the bringing together or coalescing of a wide range of library matters, involving all kinds of libraries, a strong State Library is a natural, neutral force, for productive cooperative work. Its record has been excellent in this area, particularly in concert with the Kansas Network Board.

A State Library, no matter how effective and efficient, can only work with what it has. Ours dispenses grants-in-aid to public libraries, to the extent that such modest funds are available. They have done this fairly and accurately, probably discouraged that Kansas' ranking near the bottom in provision of State funding for public libraries makes only a small dent here.

→ and inter-library loan
development funds

From the mundane but important gathering of statistics to an attempt to provide meaningful continuing education opportunities, to the staffing of literary and legislative hotlines, and the provision of services to the blind and physically handicapped, the sense of importance of this fine State agency can also be sensed.

It is not perfect, because the tools it must work with are not always adequate, but our need for a strong state library agency has never been greater. Under its present effective leadership, much has been accomplished with modest financial resources. It is my pleasure and responsibility to soundly endorse the continuation of this State agency.