

Approved: 1-26-93

Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Marvin Smith at 9:00 a.m. on January 21, 1993 in Room 521-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Arden Ensley, Revisor of Statutes
Nancy Kippes, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Duane Johnson, State Librarian
Kay Bradt, Associate Director of Libraries, Baker University
Robert Richmond, President, Friends of Kansas Libraries
Jeff Hixon, Manhattan Public Library and Coordinator of System Services of North Central Kansas Library Systems
Jim Marvin, State Library Advisory Commission
Andrew Scharf, Jr., Deputy Director, Division Information Systems

Others attending: See attached list

HB 2037 - elections; concerning federal services absentee ballots.

HB 2038 - Kansas Commission on Governmental Standards and Conduct; qualifications of members.

Chairman Smith asked if there were additional conferees on either HB 2037 or HB 2038 which was heard yesterday. Being none, he closed hearings on both bills.

HB 2007 - creating library and information network of Kansas board; prescribing powers, duties and functions thereof; abolishing the Kansas library network board.

Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research, gave background information on HB 2007 and stated that this bill does not create a new board but makes changes to the present board by adding four members, allowing the board to establish rather than just recommend, and adding powers and duties (Attachment 1).

Duane Johnson, State Librarian, testified in support of HB 2007. He stated the balloon which was passed out details the changes suggested for narrowing the focus of the objectives of the network board and preserving the powers and authorities of the state library as they exist. He stated any information fees would be expected to be paid by each local library (Attachment 2).

Kay Bradt, Associate Director of Libraries, provided testimony in support of HB 2007 (Attachment 3). Attached to her testimony is an organizational chart which illustrates how the LINK Board would be accountable to the people of Kansas through the Library Commission. She stated they would like to see the Users' Council consist of representatives of small, medium and large public libraries and small, medium and large school libraries.

Robert Richmond, President, Friends of Kansas Libraries, appeared in support of HB 2007 (Attachment 4). He pointed out that the important thing is that all sizes of libraries will access to this type of information rather than just the very large ones.

Jeff Hixon, Coordinator of System Services of North Central Kansas Library Systems, testified and provided written testimony in support of HB 2007 (Attachment 5).

Jim Marvin, State Library Advisory Commission, appeared to provide additional support to HB 2007.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS, Room 521-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. on January 21, 1993. CONTINUATION SHEET

Andrew Scharf, Jr., Acting Deputy Director, DISC, testified in support of HB 2007 and provided written testimony (Attachment 6). He recommended that the functions of the LINK board include a requirement to "Cooperate with the Division of Information Systems and Communications in seeking to achieve the purposes of LINK" and that the Director of the Division of Information Systems and Communications serve on the LINK board.

In response to concerns by committee members about the cost, Mr. Johnson stated the service would be free to the public and the local libraries would pick up the costs as part of the services they provide to the public. Carolyn Rampey stated there is a separate bill to extend the mill levy by 2 mills for all library districts which is completely separate from this bill and is in HB 2006 and the only expense connected to setting up the LINK board would be what it would cost the state library to pay for the travel, their meetings and staff, which is estimated to be about \$250,000. There is a fiscal note which will be available to the committee before acting on this bill.

In response to questions, Ms. Bradt stated they have not talked specifically as to what would be on. That would be the function of the LINK board.

Representative Bradley pointed out these services are now available to the public but are not being adapted very well. Mr. Johnson responded that part of the reason for that is that there is not the critical mass of market to make that possible.

Concern was expressed that there not be duplication but cooperation between LINK and DISC.

Ms. Rampey reiterated that the old board is a recommending and this new board will be an establishing board - only in regard to setting up this information service. This is the same board just adding to the old board.

Chairman Smith continued the hearings on HB 2007 to next week so Information Network of Kansas can bring information before the committee. He also stated there had been many calls from the Western Kansas area from people who could not come to this hearing because of bad roads.

Representative Dawson moved approval of the minutes of January 20, 1993 as presented. Representative O'Connor seconded. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:40 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, January 26 at 9:00 a.m. in 521-S.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: House Governmental Organization
& Elections

DATE: 1-21-93

[illegible]

PROPOSAL NO. 11 -- LIBRARY LAWS

Proposal No. 11 included a review by the Special Committee on Governmental Organization of various reports and other information concerning library laws and statewide information services, which have been prepared for the Kansas State Library and the Kansas Library Association, to determine if changes are needed in current statutes pertaining to libraries.

BACKGROUND

The Committee was presented copies of *A Summary of Kansas Library Law and Funding with Recommendations for Improvement*, a 1991 consultant report prepared by F. Mason and Associates and submitted to the Kansas State Library and the Kansas Library Association. A copy of this report is on file in the Legislative Research Department. The Mason report contains recommendations involving (1) changes in current library laws and (2) creation of a new network for providing statewide library information services.

In order to adapt the Mason report recommendations, an Action Committee was formed by the State Librarian and the Kansas Library Association to develop a consensus for action and to recommend specific changes and improvements. The Action Committee's study resulted in the issuance of the *Final Report of the Kansas Library Laws Study Action Committee with Recommendations for Library Improvement*. The Committee received copies of this report which is on file in the Legislative Research Department. A summary of proposed statutory changes, abstracted by the State Librarian, also was distributed to the Committee.

The Action Committee's report represents the areas in which consensus was achieved about many of the Mason report's recommendations. The proposed statutory changes pertain to alterations in both organizational and financial provisions in current law and additions of new statutory provisions to library laws. Not all of the recommendations would require changes or additions to current statutes. A number of conferees appeared in support of many of the concepts and proposals contained in the Action Committee's report. However, several conferees raised specific concerns about some of the recommendations. The general areas of agreement are described under the following topics: state level changes, regional libraries, and local libraries.

State Level Changes

There are recommendations to alter the responsibilities and composition of the State Library Advisory Commission. The proposed changes would transform the Commission from an advisory to policymaking entity and give the State Library Commission authority to hire and fire the State Librarian. Membership on the Commission would be expanded from eight to ten members, with the two additional members being legislators.

The Library and Information Network of Kansas (LINK) proposal creating a new statewide network for providing information services was reviewed by the Committee. The document, LINK, which describes the four components of the proposal, is on file in the Legislative Research Department. The four components of LINK include access to many databases on the network; information services, including electronic mail, reference, interlibrary loan, document delivery, and training; statewide telecommunications to provide accessibility; and network governance. In regard to governance, the current Kansas Library Network Board would become the LINK Board.

One-third of the funds from a proposed 1.5 mill tax levy applied to property within each regional library system would finance LINK; one-third would go to regional systems; and one-third would go to local libraries. The new mill levy would raise approximately \$21.0 million statewide.

The cost to establish LINK is estimated at \$7.0 million, exclusive of the cost of networking the Regents' libraries which is part of a \$3.5 million proposal submitted by the State Board of Regents for enhanced

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee acknowledges the efforts of librarians across the state to develop a comprehensive plan for public libraries that addresses service delivery, coordination, and funding. Following its review of the library proposal, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Legislation should be introduced that would increase the property tax levy limits for public libraries by an additional 2 mills. Information presented to the Committee indicates that a large majority of the state's library districts are at or near their statutory mill levy limits. The districts that are at their limits include some of the state's largest libraries. For that reason, the Committee recommends that the current statutory levy limits, which currently range from 1 to 8 mills, be increased by 2 mills. The purpose of the Committee's recommendation is to remove impediments that could limit local library districts in providing additional services to their patrons.

Shown below are the current levy limits and the limits proposed by the Committee:

Public Library District	Mills	
	Current Limit	Proposed Limit
Salina and Hutchinson	6.0	8.0
Joint Townships and Cities of the Third Class	3.0	5.0
Topeka-Shawnee County and Leavenworth-Leavenworth County	8.0	10.0
Kansas City Kansas School Board	6.0	8.0
Counties	1.5	3.5
Designated Urban Counties	2.0	4.0
First Class Cities (Population Under 50,000)	2.0	4.0
Second Class Cities	3.0	5.0
Third Class Cities	2.0	4.0
Townships	2.5	4.5
Regional Libraries	.75	2.75

2. Legislation should be introduced to establish the Library Information Network of Kansas (LINK) Board. Duties of the 14-member LINK Board would be to plan and develop statewide linkages among existing public libraries in order to establish an integrated and coordinated program of information and library resources. According to the proposal presented to the Committee by representatives of public libraries, the network would operate on an annual budget of \$7.0 million, which represents one-third of a proposed 1.5 mill levy on property within regional library districts.

The Committee's recommended legislation does not specifically address funding for the LINK system, other than to say that the activities of the LINK Board would be "subject to appropriation." It is the Committee's recommendation that the Legislature consider funding LINK Board and LINK networking activities from gaming fund revenues, which have been dedicated to economic development initiatives. The Committee notes that educational programs, which would include the proposed LINK information system, stimulate economic development because they contribute to a better-prepared workforce and generally improve the quality of life in Kansas. The Committee calls

HOUSE BILL NO. 2007 CREATING THE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION NETWORK OF KANSAS BOARD

Existing		Proposed	
Kansas Library Network Board		Library and Information Network of Kansas (LINK) Board	
Composition	Powers and Duties	Composition	Powers and Duties
Ten-member board consisting of the following:	The Board shall:	Fourteen-member board consisting of the following:	The Board shall:
1. seven appointees of the Governor representing the following types of librarians:	1. recommend statewide priorities for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing;	1. ten appointees of the Governor representing the following:	1. establish statewide policies for interlibrary cooperation and information and resource sharing;
a. public librarians;	2. develop and publish annually a state plan for library network activities;	a. public librarians;	2. develop and publish annually a state plan for network development;
b. school librarians;	3. review and evaluate policies and activities of Kansas libraries which implement the state plan;	b. school librarians;	3. review and evaluate policies and activities of Kansas libraries which implement the state plan;
c. Regents librarians;	4. encourage public awareness of the need for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing;	c. Regents librarians;	4. encourage public awareness of the need for interlibrary cooperation and information and resource sharing;
d. community college librarians;	5. establish guidelines to carry out its activities;	d. community college librarians;	5. establish guidelines to carry out its activities;
e. private college librarians;	6. appoint director of library network services; and	e. private college librarians;	6. appoint a network manager of library and information network services;
f. regional library systems librarians; and	7. exercise contracting authority.	f. regional library systems librarians;	7. exercise contracting authority;
g. special librarians.		g. special librarians; and	
		h. three representatives of the general public who are not members of a library board.	

JOSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS,
REPRESENTATIVE MARVIN SMITH, CHAIR

STATEMENT FROM DUANE JOHNSON, STATE LIBRARIAN
House Bill 2007, January 21, 1993

Thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of the establishment of the Library and Information Network of Kansas. LINK, the very appropriate name for this network, will connect the people in your home town to essential information services for education, local development, job opportunities, decision making in local government, and other daily activities. Using communications technology and information management, your local libraries will give equal access to vital information for the people in Kansas communities throughout the state.

Information provided through a network of this kind will be the backbone of specialized information service in the 21st Century. The staff of your local library will provide this information connection with the help of the LINK network management. The connection will occur from a library computer or from a residents's modem-equipped home computer. We are asking you to see and support the vision of information service which will routinely support all life pursuits in future years. The reality of this vision will be built on the interconnection of your independent libraries throughout the state.

WHAT IS IT? LINK will be a communications network connecting computers in libraries, businesses and homes to locate and retrieve specialized information to answer questions, identify sources of help and to support research.

WHY DO WE NEED IT? Your community needs LINK to gain convenient, affordable access to the information which will help businesses to development and remain competitive in a global information economy. People need LINK for life-long learning, vocational training and job identification. The LINK organization is necessary to manage standardization among computers, set policy for the fair use of this resource, to negotiate access to worldwide information resources, train librarians and others in network use, and to manage the fee structure which will pay for most of the network's services.

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HOW IS THE NETWORK CONNECTED? We expect to use modem-equipped computers and the data communications capabilities of DISC, the Information Network of Kansas, Inc., and where necessary, the common carrier telephone networks.

HOW WILL IT BE PAID FOR? We need the support of state government to pay for network implementation and ongoing network management through the state library and the LINK board. With new levy authorizations proposed in House Bill 2006, the regional systems of cooperating libraries can help libraries to equip to participate in the network, and local libraries will pay for network access and information use. Library use of information through the network will be a part of the library's information purchases, as in the past books, periodicals, and some online computer information has been purchased. The fees for network use through a home computer will be determined by the LINK board, INK, Inc., and the local library.

WHO SETS POLICY FOR NETWORK USE AND FEES? The proposed legislation authorizes the LINK board to set policy. The LINK board is an amendment of the existing Kansas Library Network Board, a planning group, (KSA 75-2575 et seq.) with a specific assignment for the policy-level management of the information network. The proposed 14-member LINK board is made up of seven type of library representatives, a representative from the board of regents, state department of education, INK, Inc., state library and three citizen representatives.

WHAT'S THE PUBLIC BENEFIT? People and business need convenient, affordable access to facts and information in order to operate effectively in this information society. Effective access will be, is, available only through the global computer network. This is a trend for research which will increase into the 21st century. With LINK, you will be creating a public information utility which will connect Kansans with the global computer network. The public benefit will be the affordable access to specialized information services which support education, economic development and the people's daily life pursuits.

Testimony before the
Special Committee on Governmental Organization
January 21, 1993

Introduction

Good morning. I am Kay Bradt, Associate Director of Libraries at Baker University. I am speaking to you this morning as one of the many people who has been active over the past several years in formulating the outline of a Library and Information Network of Kansas. I support the concept of LINK and its governance by a board of librarians and representatives of the users of the network.

As I prepared my remarks on House Bill 2007, I was aware that a balloon was being prepared that would modify the proposal that was before me. So, instead of responding directly to the proposal, I will limit myself to speaking of the concept of LINK and the LINK Board as the Kansas Library Association Legislative Committee envisioned it.

LINK, as a network reaching into all of the communities in the state and from there into the households and businesses and governmental offices and libraries, would support residents of the state in their pursuit of economic and educational goals as well as the information needed in the carrying out of their everyday lives.

Economic growth

Let me begin by talking about economic growth. In our community, in Baldwin City, there is a man who does much government contract work. We have come to know him because he comes in to use the Federal Register, which we have because we have a Government Documents Collection, but he regularly travels to Lawrence and Topeka to track down other projects to bid on. A database from the Department of Commerce, or a county database, accessible through LINK, would be of tremendous assistance to him. As we envision it, he could dial into LINK from his home or he could come into one of his local libraries where the staff could assist him.

In Meade, Roy and Vashti Seibert used Meade Public Library to launch their company, Seibert Food Processing. They began small with Aunt Vi's Sandhill Plum Jelly and learned about marketing and advertising from articles they identified in the local library and subsequently received through interlibrary loan. Using the directories in the library, they made contacts in the Department of Commerce and at the Agricultural Extension that assisted them in the development of the company. All of the resources the Seiberts used, could be available online through LINK and could save time and would be updated more frequently.

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For example, an index to articles on business could be mounted in one or several locations in the state, but would be available to people in towns where the library budget does not allow for purchase of business indexes, at all. Through dial access, that index or the Directory of Manufacturers could be available to people from their business or governmental offices at the moment the information is needed.

Education

Students all over Kansas need good information, need the most current information if they and their state are to prosper. But information is being produced at such a rate that no single school or college can have, on its premises, all of the information that a student will need.

Students in the primary and secondary schools are being encouraged to do sophisticated research in their classes and in special competitions, such as History Day and the science fairs. To research Kansas' ethnic diversity may want to look into our past using some of the unique resources in collections at the Fort Hays State University, Center for Ethnic Studies or the Mennonite Library and Archives at Bethel College.

Almost all of the community colleges and the private and public colleges and universities in Kansas are offering courses away from their campuses. These courses benefit students and the communities where they are available, but they also create an extra burden for the libraries. Among other courses available in Parsons this fall were, graduate courses in communication, middle childhood and adolescence, and an undergraduate psychology course on feminist issues. In Osborne, Fort Hays State University, offered a graduate course on Teacher Expectations and Student Achievement. Other courses are offered on the Telenet to 30 students scattered all across the state.

Many of these students are fitting themselves for a new career or are maintaining their certification in areas, such as nursing or engineering, where the state of knowledge is growing so rapidly. They need access to indexes, to the catalogs of libraries across the state, and to the actual items via interlibrary loan. Another exciting possibility for LINK is to make interactive video available through the network. For example, an engineer in Norton who was working on a course project, would benefit from face-to-face reference service. If she could talk to one of the engineering librarians at the University of Kansas, she could be shown drawings or formulas from some of the resources there. They would be able to continue working together on her question until she had the information she needed.

Overcoming the barriers

Many of the resources already exist: the indexes, the directories of agencies, businesses, services, automated catalogs, interactive video networks, electronic mail systems, interlibrary loan. What the LINK proposal does is knock down the barriers that prevent more people from taking advantage of them.

To erase the barrier of geographic location, LINK would take advantage of a statewide telecommunications system to reach into all communities in Kansas through the local libraries. It would also be possible to dial in to the network with a local call, so that people with computers and modems could use the network from their homes and offices.

Likewise, people who are unable to use the library or other resources because of physical limitations, can take advantage of technology and telecommunications to have equal access to information.

One of the early motivations for LINK was to equalize access to information for all people regardless of their ability to pay for it themselves or the ability of the community to pay for the information they need, when they need it.

Governance

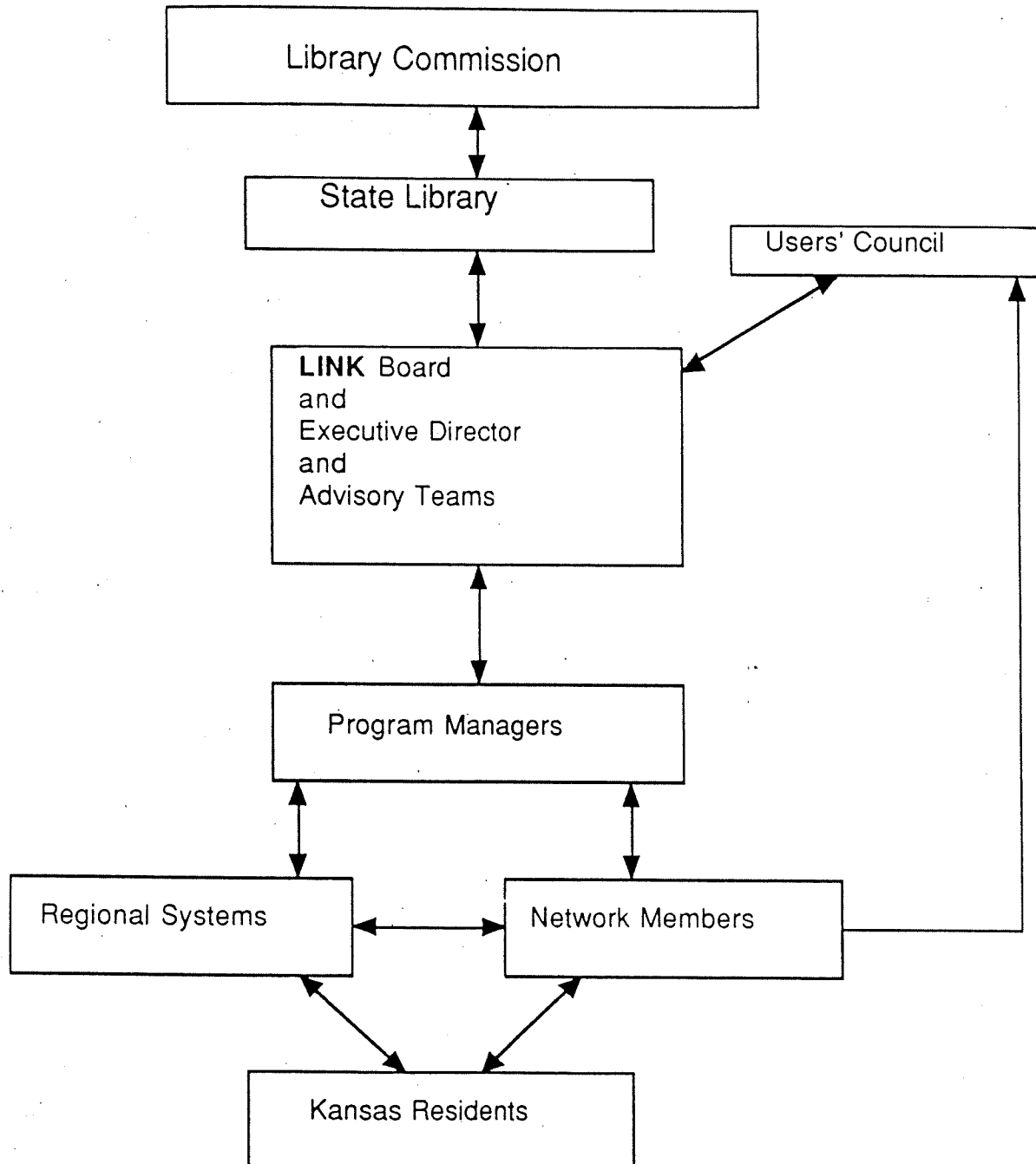
To accomplish the goals of LINK there must be a governing body that is accountable to the people and institutions it serves. On the accompanying organizational chart, the LINK Board is answerable to the people of Kansas through the Library Commission which sets policy and direction for library programs in the state.

The current Kansas Library Network Board functions as a division of the State Library and the chart show that relationship continuing as it becomes the LINK Board.

The Board would also be answerable to the people of Kansas and the libraries that serve them through the Users' Council. This Council would consist of representatives of all member libraries. A very important contributor to the success of the KLNB has been that it is representative of all types of libraries. We would like to see this carried a step further, and have one representatives each from small, medium and large public libraries and one each from small, medium and large school libraries. The issues that face these different sized libraries and the resources at their disposal are quite different and should be represented.

Advisory teams would be made up of librarians from across the state who would bring their experience working with the network and with the network users to bear in fine tuning the network and planning for its improvement and further development.

Diagram of Overall Governance



FRIENDS OF KANSAS LIBRARIES

Topeka Public Library
1515 West Tenth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66604

January 21, 1993

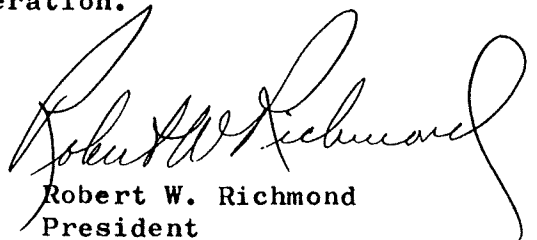
To the House Committee on Governmental Organization and Elections:

The Friends of Kansas Libraries, an organization devoted to the improvement of library services throughout Kansas, wishes to express its support for the proposed Library and Information Network of Kansas.

This network would connect Kansas libraries with myriad sources of information not now available to a great many of them. While the Friends of Kansas Libraries represents support groups for the state's major public libraries, we also are concerned about small libraries. Our membership ranges from Atwood to Altamont, from Troy to Tribune, and from Belpre to Burlingame.

The establishment of this information network would enhance those smaller libraries tremendously. In this era of global interest, whether it relates to agribusiness or literary efforts, the greater base of information made available to all Kansans would increase our general knowledge and broaden our horizons.

Please give this your serious consideration.



Robert W. Richmond
President

1-21-93
House Govt Org & Elec
Attachment 4



MANHATTAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

SYSTEM CENTER

JULIETTE & POYNTZ

MANHATTAN, KANSAS 66502

(913) 776-4741

FAX: 776-1545

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you. My name is Jeff Hixon; I am Coordinator of System Services for the North Central Kansas Libraries System, an organization which is in the business of providing library services to residents of rural Kansas and to small to medium-sized public libraries.

For these libraries and their patrons, the Library and Information Network of Kansas is an opportunity, perhaps the only opportunity, to become and remain part of the educational, economic, political and cultural realities of the world around us. Just as the advent and decline of railroads, bus lines and interstate highways divided Kansas communities into haves and have-nots where commerce and industry are concerned, local library participation in LINK will in the future make the difference between communities which survive and grow in an information driven society, and those which do not.

It would be physically impossible to put every community in Kansas on an interstate highway. But LINK presents us with a kind of highway that can go everywhere, making citizens of Council Grove the peers of every other user of the network, possessed of the same access and entitled to the same benefits which the network will provide. If you include among your constituents people who feel left out or under-served because of where they live, I ask you to support the establishment of LINK as a meaningful response to those concerns.

Thank you.

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Attachment 5

STATE OF KANSAS

JOAN FINNEY

Governor



Deputy Director
Administrative Services
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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Division of Information Systems
and Communications

Deputy Director
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Testimony by Andrew F. Scharf Jr. Acting Deputy Director, Telecommunications, DISC
at the Special Committee on Governmental Organization hearing on HB 2007 on
1/21/93.

Good morning, I'm Andy Scharf, Acting Deputy Director for Telecommunications in DISC. Among my responsibilities is the management of the integrated voice, data and video telecommunications network available to all government users, statewide.

In reviewing HB 2007 I don't see any mention of DISC or the Statewide shared network. Therefore I don't see anything that will assure that LINK has any obligation to coordinate network services like any other government sponsored or funded telecommunications user. Last year's legislature passed legislation, HB 2682, to make sure all levels of government can benefit by the shared network, and just about all users of the LINK will be government related. Therefore it seems appropriate to assure that LINK will take advantage of the existing and future network.

If the Library Information Network of Kansas is to meet it's goals in the most cost effective manner the actual physical network should be just another user of the Statewide network. That way the libraries get the advantage of the shared network and the associated lower costs, and the shared network gets the advantage of increased use. Everyone benefits by that.

I recommend that the functions of the LINK board include a requirement to "Cooperate with the Division of Information Systems and Communications in seeking to achieve the purposes of LINK" and that the Director of the Division of Information Systems and Communications serve on the LINK board. These changes would make this legislation similar to the existing legislation, KSA 74-9302 & 74-9303, that governs the Information Network of Kansas.

Thank you for this chance to testify. I'd be happy to answer any questions concerning the State's telecommunications network.

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Attachment 6