

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANSThe meeting was called to order by Senator Paul Hess at
Chairperson5:00 a.m./p.m. on March 20, 1984 in room 123-S of the Capitol.All members were present except:
Senators Doyen and Steineger

Committee staff present:

Research Department: Mary Galligan, Lynne Holt, Julian Efird, Alan Conroy
Revisor's Office: Norman Furse
Committee Office: Mark Skinner, Doris Fager

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Harley Duncan, Secretary of Revenue; Ron Vine, Topeka Parks and Recreation; Bert Cavin, Kansas City Parks and Recreation; Dennis Shockley, Kansas City Parks and Recreation; Scott Lambers, City of Overland Park; Larry Flott, Overland Park; Warren Porter, City of Emporia; Mary Ellen Conlee, City of Wichita; Don Jolley, Kansas Parks and Recreation Association; Ernie Mosher, League of Municipalities; Duane Johnson, Inter-library Loan Network, State Library; Clint Howard, Associate Dean, K.U. Library; Cliff Holland, Chairman, State Library Advisory Commission; James Swan, Director, Central Kansas Library System; Glen Plaisted, Director, Northeast Kansas Library System; Gene Johnson, Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Projects; George Heckman, Community Alcohol Safety Action Projects.

SB 850 - Distribution of taxes on drinks sold in private clubs

Senator Hess suggested that the bill could be amended to tax 3.2% beer in private clubs, along with stronger beer and wine and spirits. The entities who are receiving part of this distribution would receive no less than they received in the last fiscal year; and any additional money would be directed to libraries until they had an equal share--then it would be divided five ways.

Mr. Duncan presented Attachment A, dated January 16, 1984, concerning potential undercollection of liquor taxes. He suggested that if the drink tax is collected at the retail level there may be some taxes collected that are not now being reported.

There were questions from committee members for Mr. Duncan, and a general discussion concerning SB 850.

Mr. Mosher said the position the League of Municipalities has on SB 850 is with the understanding that there would be a bill originating in this committee eliminating the cities' 1/3 share. With that understanding, the League expresses opposition to the bill. Responding to the anticipated amendments, Mr. Mosher said he felt the League would react favorably to a provision which would increase revenue, providing the existing level will continue to be received in the future. He indicated it is his understanding the cities would also share in growth revenue.

Mr. Johnson, City Attorney for Topeka, appeared for Mr. Vine and presented Attachment B. He noted that both the City of Topeka and Kansas Parks and Recreation Association are opposed to SB 850 in its original form. He said that his organization would, at least in principal, be agreeable to the compromise suggested by Senator Hess.

Mr. Jolley said a conference committee decided on the present distribution of the tax; and the decision was made because the Parks and Receptions departments offer programs for young people.

Ms. Conlee said she had been in opposition to SB 850, and the compromise makes a lot more sense to the City of Wichita. She added that this is a very essential part of the budget. She said the City of Wichita lost about \$45,000 over 1981 levels; and in 1983, lost about \$165,000. When asked by Senator Hess why those losses are occurring, Ms. Conlee said an adjustment is being made for relative amounts collected in a given area. She noted she thinks she could support the compromise proposal, assuming the "hold harmless" or maintenance clause were in the proposal.

SB 850 - Continued

Mr. Cavin reviewed his letter to Senator Hess dated March 20, 1984 (Attachment C). He said the actual collected moneys in Wyandotte County were less than expected from the fund in question. He said he was opposed to the original bill, and appreciates the idea of compromise. He concluded by stating that, without the compromise, the Kansas City Parks and Recreation Department would be in serious trouble.

Mr. Shockley said he is particularly interested in the compromise suggested by Senator Hess. He noted that the "hold harmless" provision has not helped the City of Kansas City. He said he was told in 1982 that enforcement in the Department of Revenue would more than make up for the 25% they were going to lose. He said that every year since the 10% tax was created there has been some agency trying to get part of the distribution away from the Parks.

He noted that Mr. Duncan had discussed moving collections to the retail level. He said that in his city it would be easy to cheat because of the easy access to Kansas City, Missouri. He suggested giving all the proceeds of the liquor tax to the State of Kansas, but give the people of Kansas the opportunity to vote on liquor by the drink. He said his city would make up the money lost each year by increased economic development.

Mr. Lambers said he is opposed to SB 850; but can support the compromise. However, he noted there will be a lot of private club owners upset when the 10% tax is added for 3.2% beer.

Mr. Flott noted that the emphasis in his community has been improvements in health and welfare type activities; and that many alcohol and drug abuse programs are based on fitness in one form or another. He noted that he would not be supportive of the compromise, because the revenue generated from the tax is on the increase and it is a very strong part of the Parks and Recreations program. He said that guaranteeing the same level of distribution would be detrimental to his community, and he is for increasing the drinking age to 21.

Mr. Porter said his city does not support SB 850, but could support the compromise suggested by Senator Hess. He said the revenues from this source for the City of Emporia were 26% less in 1983 than in 1982.

Mr. Heckman said he felt his organization probably could support a compromise such as that suggested by Senator Hess. There was discussion concerning the amount of funding for community alcohol projects. Mr. Heckman said that any shortfall comes out of the State General Fund, and since one-fourth goes to the state, it isn't going back into the local programs. (See testimony by Gene Johnson, Attachment I)

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

Senator Bogina requested that the committee pause in hearing testimony on SB 850 to hear a proposal by Mr. John Carlin.

Mr. Carlin indicated there is a Health Maintenance Organization in Kansas City in which Missouri employees are enrolled. The University of Kansas Medical Center would like to offer this to their employees, particularly for dental services. Legislative approval is needed for payroll deduction.

Motion was made by Senator Bogina and seconded by Senator Gaines to introduce the bill requested by Mr. Carlin. The motion carried by voice vote.

SB 850 - Continued

Mr. Duane Johnson distributed attachments D, E, and F. There was extended discussion concerning inter-library loan.

A letter from the Department of Parks and Recreation at Olathe was distributed for the committee's review. (See Attachment H)

The discussion concerning the inter-library loan fund continued, and it was noted that Lawrence and Kansas City, Kansas, have withdrawn from this system because they feel they cannot be compensated adequately.

Mr. Johnson was asked if the Governor endorsed the plan presented by his organization. He said he was given no reason to be encouraged about his endorsement.

SB 850 - Continued

During the ensuing discussion, Senator Gaines suggested that it would make a lot more sense to collect the tax and make appropriations out of the State General Fund. Mr. Johnson agreed that would be a good alternative approach.

Mr. Howard stated he is certain he speaks for all members of the group in speaking in favor of the proposal presented by Mr. Johnson. He emphasized that Regents' school libraries are an active part of the inter-library loan network in the State of Kansas; and recognize their obligation to lend books, etc., to anyone in the state. Mr. Howard further stated that funding does not have anything to do with these libraries' willingness to lend. The question is "How much is there to lend.?" He said they serve in excess of 20,000 inter-library loan requests each year, and need more resources.

Mr. Howard continued by commending the approach to funding on a state-wide level; and added that it is very important that states address library resources as a general rather than separate problem. He stressed that libraries are not competing-- they are trying to serve a common purpose.

In addition, Mr. Howard indicated that the state's informational resources are a great asset to economic development, as well as Parks and Recreation.

There were questions of Mr. Howard concerning availability of resources in libraries in the state. He said that, in national terms, the University of Kansas library is the twelfth largest library in the country and the third largest borrower. When asked by Senator Gaines about the significance of that fact, Mr. Howard said it means the library does not have the resources needed. In answer to questions from Senator Steineger, Mr. Howard said that probably a little under half of the borrowings are technical.

Mr. Holland made a brief statement in favor of SB 850.

Mr. Swan indicated that libraries do a lot of inter-library loaning, and are not able to file anywhere near the requests that are made. He added that his association is in favor of anything which can be done to help add to library resources. There were several questions, and a discussion concerning regional libraries and their mill levies.

Mr. Plaisted presented Attachment G, and reviewed it for the committee. There were questions from committee members.

Attached is a letter from the City of Olathe in opposition to SB 850. (See Attachment H.)

The meeting was adjourned.



Kansas

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

State Office Building
Topeka, KS 66625

January 16, 1984

The Honorable Stephen R. Cloud, Chairman
House Governmental Organization Committee
Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas

Re: Post Audit Recommendations
on Liquor Excise Tax

Dear Representative Cloud:

This letter responds to the Legislative Post Audit recommendations concerning administration and estimation of liquor excise tax revenue as requested in your letter of March 31, 1983. The letter consists of three parts: (1) an analysis of the results of liquor excise tax audits conducted from July 1, 1982 through December 31, 1983; (2) a comparison of estimated to actual liquor excise tax receipts based on results of those audits; and (3) a review of measures taken by the Department of Revenue to aid taxpayers in understanding and complying with the tax.

Liquor Excise Tax Audit Results

From July 1, 1982 through December 31, 1983, the Department has conducted a total of 617 private club liquor excise tax audits. There are currently 1,234 private clubs licensed in the state, meaning 50 percent of the clubs have been audited by the Department.

Of the 617 audits, 419 or 68 percent of the audits resulted in no assessments by the auditor, and the remaining 32 percent (198 audits) resulted in assessments being made. Total assessments were \$684,658. The average assessment was \$1,110 per club audited. The table below shows the current status of these assessments:

Revenue received by the state from audits	\$217,331
Assessments abated	88,011
Assessments still in the collection process	181,359
Assessments currently being appealed	<u>197,957</u>
TOTAL Assessments	\$684,658

It should be noted that the results of these audits are quite similar to those found in 31 audits conducted by the Legislative Division of Post Audit. Twenty-two (61 percent) of those audits revealed no additional tax liability, and the total tax liability disclosed was approximately \$38,500. This is an average of \$1,242 per club audited even though one auditee accounted for over \$30,000 of the total additional tax disclosed.

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In viewing the collections from departmental audits, the Committee should be aware that our auditors have encountered difficulties similar to those encountered by Post Audit. Namely, club records are often inadequate for determining actual tax liability. Therefore, certain standards and tests must be utilized, and assessments are sometimes made on less than complete information. This accounts, in large part, for the volume of assessments in appeal or still in the collection process.

To provide some perspective to the audit results, the Committee may wish to consider the following.

A total of 14,296 hours, or 1,787 man days, was spent conducting private club audits. The estimated cost to the state for a Revenue Auditor I, transportation, lodging and meals is estimated at \$30 per hour, for a total cost of \$428,880 (14,296 x \$30).

As indicated above, the audits performed in the 18 months have generated \$217,331 in actual additional revenues. The total cost to the state for the audits performed is estimated at \$429,000. If the state receives no more revenue from the pending assessments, the state will have actually lost about \$212,000. Another scenario would be to assume all of the pending assessments will be collected by the state, bringing the total revenue received to about \$596,000, leaving net collections after costs of \$167,000.

If all pending assessments are collected, the benefit to cost ratio of these audits would be about 1.40 to 1, or for each \$1 spent by the state \$1.40 in revenue is generated. Of the \$1.40, the state receives 25 percent or \$.35, while spending \$1, and local governments receive the remaining 75 percent, or \$1.05. The state has actually lost about \$.65 on each dollar spent conducting audits. For the state to break even the benefit to cost ratio would have to be 4 to 1, instead of the current 1.4 to 1.

As an example the cost to assessment ratio in FY 1983 for corporate income tax audits exceeded 100 to 1, and for sales tax audits, it exceeded 10 to 1.

Estimating Liquor Excise Tax Revenue

To estimate the potential amount of liquor excise taxes available, the Department, since July 1, 1982, has required retail liquor stores to report their monthly sales to private clubs. In FY 1983 retail stores reported sales of about \$25.3 million to private clubs. This sales figure multiplied by a mark-up factor will produce an estimate of total taxable sales of alcoholic beverages by private clubs.

The Department estimates the appropriate mark-up factor at approximately 3.5, i.e., \$1 in liquor purchases should, on average, produce roughly \$3.50 in taxable drink sales. This is based on a random sample of 30 private club audits in which the mark-up ranged from a low of 1.8 to a high of 8.4, with a weighted average of 3.41. Using a mark-up factor of 3.5 and the \$25.3 million in reported sales to clubs, the estimate of total potential liquor excise tax revenues in FY 1983 is computed as follows:

Retail Liquor Store Sales to Private Clubs	\$25.3 million
Mark-up factor	<u>3.5</u>
Gross Private Club Sales	\$88.55 million
Liquor Excise Tax @ 10%	<u>.10</u>
Total Liquor Excise Tax Collections	\$ 8.86 million

Actual liquor excise tax collections in FY 1983 were about \$8.43 million. If potential collections are estimated to be \$8.86 million, the underreported taxes would have been about \$430,000 in FY 1983. This equates to an average of roughly \$350 per club. If, however, the actual mark-up from the 30 club sample of 3.41 is used, the potentially unreported tax drops to roughly \$200,000 or less than 50 percent of the figure with a mark-up of 3.5.

An estimate of \$200,000 to \$500,000 annually in underreported tax seems reasonable in light of the results obtained during the Department's audits. Assuming that the 617 clubs audited are representative of the 1,234 clubs licensed, an audit of all clubs would yield assessments of approximately \$1.37 million. Of this amount, approximately 18 percent could be abated (based on past results) due to the taxpayer presenting more complete information at the time of appeal, leaving final assessments of roughly \$1.1 million. Given that the Department's audits commonly covered from 2-3 tax years (generally 3 years if the club had been in business that long), this equates to an unreported tax liability of \$375,000 - \$562,000 annually. Using an average audit period of 2.5 years would yield a point estimate of \$440,000 annually in unreported liability.

The salient points of this review can be summarized as follows:

- Over two-thirds of the audits conducted resulted in no change in liability.
- The average assessment for each audit was \$1,110 for a 2-3 year period.
- At best, potential collections exceed the costs of the audit by only 40 percent.
- The State receives only 25 percent of the tax collected, and to date, state costs have exceeded state collections.
- In total, it appears that the estimated underreporting of tax approximates \$200,000 - \$500,000 annually.

These data indicate to me that there are other areas where state audit resources can be used in a more cost-effective manner. Liquor excise tax audits must and will continue to be conducted. However, to place an extremely heavy emphasis on this area seems to be a misallocation of resources.

This approach has, in effect, been implemented. Seven auditors were assigned to the Department to conduct liquor excise tax audits in FY 1983. However, in April 1983, five of these positions were reallocated by the Legislature to assist in implementing accelerated withholding legislation. This leaves the Department with two auditors for liquor excise tax purposes. The Department considers this to be an adequate level of coverage.

Tax Compliance and Understanding Measures

As recommended by the Division of Legislative Post Audit, the Department has taken steps to improve compliance with and understanding of the tax.

Effective July 1, 1982, all retail liquor stores holding a federal wholesaler's basic permit are required to submit to the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control a monthly summary of all sales to private clubs.

On October 25, 1982, new retail liquor excise tax regulations were promulgated to assist private clubs in complying with the requirements of the liquor excise tax. Included in these regulations were instructions regarding the calculation of sales and liquor excise taxes. Further, on November 22, 1982, various members of the private club industry met with representatives of the Department in an effort to resolve questions about recordkeeping requirements and possible alternatives in computing the applicable retail liquor excise tax due--i.e. complimentary drinks, overage, spillage, theft, and two or more drinks for the price of one. Also, on November 1, 1982, an informational letter, a copy of the retail liquor excise tax regulations, and a printed sign indicating that the retail liquor excise tax is included in the price of a drink, was sent to all private club licensees.

Finally, the Department continues to refer liquor excise tax accounts delinquent for more than 60 days to the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control for collection.

The Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control, upon receiving the name of the club and the months they are delinquent, issues a citation to the club ordering them to appear and show cause, if any, why their license as a class A or class B club should not be suspended or revoked as provided by law or why a monetary fine should not be levied as penalty.

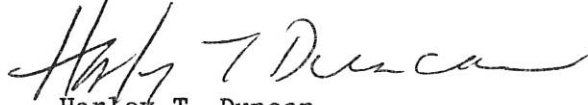
The Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control will dismiss the first citation if the club presents proof that the taxes and penalties have been paid. The licensee is admonished that if he is delinquent again, a three day suspension of the license will be imposed. If it is repeated again, additional days will be added until such time as the licensee stops the delinquency or surrenders the license.

If the taxes and penalty have not been paid by the time of the hearing, the Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control will give the licensee approximately two weeks to get the taxes and penalty paid. If it is not paid within this period, then the licensee is placed on an indefinite suspension until such time as the taxes and penalty are paid and proof of payment is presented to the Director. When proof is received, the Director of ABC will set aside the indefinite suspension and the club is permitted to resume operations.

In FY 1983, approximately 225 delinquent liquor excise tax citations were issued.

I trust this information responds to your questions. Please feel free to contact me if you require further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harley T. Duncan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Harley T. Duncan
Secretary of Revenue

HTD:b/1/S363

Testimony before the Senate Ways and Means Committee

In Re: Senate Bill No. 850

March 20, 1984

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

My name is Ron Vine, Director of Parks and Recreation for the City of Topeka and Legislative Chairperson for the Kansas Recreation and Park Association. I am here to speak on behalf of the City of Topeka and the Kansas Recreation and Park Association in opposition to Senate Bill No. 850.

The Board of Commissioners for the City of Topeka is opposed to Senate Bill No. 850 because of its elimination of funding for parks and recreation programs. The Board of Commissioners feel said funding has been of good service to the citizens of our community and an appropriate use of this tax. A copy of their communication toward that regard is before you. The Board of Commissioners for the City of Topeka wish to thank you for your consideration of their testimony.

Since the inception of this tax in July of 1979, citizens of local communities have benefited from the provision to allocate a portion of the tax for parks and recreation purposes. As a provider of those services, the Kansas Recreation and Park Association is indebted to the Kansas Legislature for enacting this law and to the legislature for their support of our programs over the years.

Yet, at the same time, in previous hearings there have been some concerns raised regarding parks and recreation department's participation in revenues from the present tax on sales of liquor by clubs. We appreciate the sincere nature of these concerns and questions and would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to address them.

1. That monies from this tax should only go toward alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education programs.

The Kansas Recreation and Park Association is very supportive of the present dollars

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which are going to support local alcohol and drug abuse programs. Yet, at the same time, when analyzing the usages of this tax, we feel it is fruitful to see how similar taxes are distributed and whether they go exclusively toward the control and prevention of the items in which they are collected.

One example would be the state-wide tobacco tax, which last year netted the state of Kansas over 44 million dollars, 5 times the amount collected by the liquor in clubs tax. None of this tax was directly allocated toward cancer research or other anti-smoking programs. A similar point can be made for revenues from the tobacco products tax and the cereal malt beverage tax. None of these were specifically directed toward control and prevention of the items from which they were collected. Only in the gallonage tax is a portion of the monies raised earmarked toward a community alcoholism and intoxication fund. In this case, one tenth of the tax is so designated.

We therefore understand the concern that monies be addressed for programs to specifically fight alcohol and drug abuse, and we are very supportive of these programs. We simply note that present law already accomplishes this in a manner more clearly defined than other similar legislation.

2. That abuses are taking place in the present law.

Testimony at previous hearings have indicated some concerns with how some monies were utilized and collected. Although having no knowledge as to the reasons for those concerns, we would simply indicate that there have never been any concerns raised regarding whether the monies allocated for park and recreation purposes were utilized in a manner consistent with the wishes of the legislature in enacting present law.

3. That recreation programs are not related to the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

Although we feel the legislature allocated monies toward recreation and park programs for the general good of these programs, we would additionally argue that we are a good source of prevention toward alcohol and drug abuse, particularly among our city's youth. We would also point out that recreation services are a part of many treatment programs for alcoholism and drug abuse across the state.

As further evidence of our relationship to the fighting of alcohol and drug abuse, we would add the following.

The state of Kansas has established a Kansas Citizen's Advisory Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse composed of representatives from the following associations: The Kansas Association of Prevention Professionals, The Kansas Alcohol and Drug Program Director's Association, The Kansas Black Alcoholism Council, the Kansas Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselor's Association, and the Association of Community Mental Health Centers of Kansas. At their meeting on Friday, January 13, 1984, this committee nominated and approved the Kansas Recreation and Park Association as a member association to work directly with other members in the fight against alcohol and other drug abuse. We were happy to join this committee and to work jointly with other agencies on a local basis in this important work.

Concern No. 4

That parks and recreation departments can receive monies from other sources that they might lose from not receiving this tax.

In regard to this point, we feel that it is important to look at the monies local parks and recreation departments have traditionally received through the state of Kansas, and the direction that funding is heading.

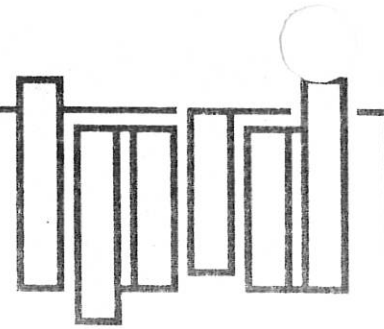
Presently, local parks and recreation departments receive two types of fundings through the state of Kansas. One source is through the tax on sales of liquor by clubs and the other is monies from the land and water conservation funds received by the state of Kansas through the federal government and distributed to local parks and recreation departments.

In 1980, the first year of the tax on sales of liquor by clubs, local parks and recreation departments received \$1,642,300 from this tax. Added onto the \$2,710,080 received through the land and water conservation fund, local parks and recreation departments received through the state \$4,352,380. Last year, parks and recreation

departments received \$2,107,896 through the liquor tax, but only \$692,200 from land and water conservation funds for a total of \$2,799,095. Without costing in the loss from inflation, this represents a decrease in revenues of \$1,553,285, or over 35% loss of funding in four years. Next year it is our understanding that we will lose an additional \$200,000 of land and water conservation fund monies, making our funding problems even more critical.

We can understand the difficult problems of the State Legislature in allocating its scarce resources to so many qualified and needy programs. Yet, at the same time, we feel it important to relay our concerns regarding the loss of funding through Senate Bill No. 850. Revenues from present law represent over 75% of the monies parks and recreation departments received directly from the state of Kansas. We feel that this money is well used, used for the purposes directed by the Legislature in its original legislation, supported in subsequent amendments. Therefore, we would ask for your support in not moving forward on Senate Bill No. 850.

On behalf of the Kansas Recreation and Park Association, we thank you for hearing our testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have in regard to it.



March 20, 1984

City Hall, Room 250 259
Topeka, Ks 66603
913/295-3998

Senator Paul Hess
Chairperson, Committee on Ways
and Means
Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612

Harry L. Felker, III
City Commissioner
Ronald A. Vine
City Commissioner

Dear Senator Hess,

Please accept this communication from the Board of Commissioners of Topeka regarding their opposition to Senate Bill No. 850. We are in support of the funding for Parks and Recreation currently existing in K.S.A. 1983 Supp. 70-41a03, 79-41a04 and 79-41a05. We feel that said funding has been of outstanding service to the citizens of Topeka.

As we have indicated in previous communications, we feel that the language of the present law which leaves decisions regarding 75% of the monies collected through this tax at the local level is excellent. We feel existing law has served the City of Topeka well, providing needed services, and therefore, we strongly support continuance of the existing legislation.

Sincerely,

Governing Body
City of Topeka

Douglas S. Wright

Mayor Douglas S. Wright

Harry L. Felker III

Commissioner Harry L. Felker, III

Jack Alexander

Commissioner Jack Alexander

Eugene S. Miles

Commissioner Eugene S. Miles

James L. Claussen

Commissioner James L. Claussen

rjm

cc: Committee Members



CITY OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

PARKS AND RECREATION

75 SOUTH 23RD STREET, 66102 (913) 573-5530



March 20, 1984

Senator Paul Hess, Chairman
Ways and Means Committee
Room 123 South
Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Hess:

The 1979 Kansas Legislature passed the Private Club Liquor Tax Law. Due to this legislation Kansas City, Kansas Parks and Recreation started receiving funds from this tax in 1980.

During the City's 1980 budget process the City Commissioners reduced Parks and Recreation's budget request by \$250,000, the estimated amount that the new tax law would generate for Parks and Recreation. Thus the new tax did not really become a new source of revenue for the division. What really happened was that the estimate of \$250,00 was too high. In 1980 we received \$114,345.81 but that was for 18 months, not 12 months. During the next three (3) years we have received the following amounts: 1981 - \$101,623.73; 1982 - \$100,238.47, and 1983 - \$75,695.77. As you can see this legislation has really meant a decrease in our operating budget since the City's policy has been and still is to keep the City's tax rate at the lowest rate possible. The loss of these funds will place an additional burden on Parks and Recreation. Parks and Recreation has used these funds for Capitol and maintenance improvement projects for our park system and the funds will be used for these purposes in the future.

I am sure that the Interlibrary Loan Development Fund is a worthwhile program, but I do not believe that it should profit at the expense of Parks and Recreation. Currently this law provides for a specific formula of distribution for the return of these monies to the cities. Under a grant procedure as set up in New Section 4 of this bill, I do not know if Kansas City or any other city would continue to receive it's fair share of the liquor tax monies.

I strongly urge the committee not to approve Senate Bill No. 850.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Burdette Cavin

Burdette Cavin, Director
Parks and Recreation

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KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

Position Paper

An Interlibrary Loan Development Plan:
Better Information Service and Education
Through Sharing of Improved Resource Library Collections

September 1983

Additional Information:

Kansas State Library
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Duane F. Johnson, State Librarian

(913) 296-3296

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AN INTERLIBRARY LOAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN:
BETTER INFORMATION SERVICE AND EDUCATION
THROUGH SHARING OF IMPROVED RESOURCE LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Position paper summarization:

While interlibrary cooperation through the active sharing of books and other information materials among libraries has proven to be a valuable local library support, this mutual effort does not adequately fill the unmet information needs of library users. Interlibrary lending is effective when good library collections are available to draw from to fill information requests.

Kansas libraries are more than two million volumes below the minimum state and national standards for adequate book collections. Libraries have also not been able to develop collections of audiovisual materials or develop access to modern computer-stored information systems because of the related expenses.

A five-year, state-funded, program of interlibrary loan resource collection improvement would help to alleviate this condition and, of equal importance, it would encourage the continued participation of major resource libraries in the interlibrary lending program.

The proposed program would improve interlibrary loan resources in city and regents institution libraries and in qualifying school, community college, private college and special libraries through grant funding for the purchase and processing of information materials within an organized pattern of all of the areas of knowledge. Through the interlibrary lending network which presently operates throughout the state on a daily basis, these information materials will be available to all library users.

The proposed program would require \$2,200,000 each year for five years. Maintenance of local acquisitions effort would be a requirement for eligibility for participation.

The proposed program would be funded and administered through the Kansas Library Network Board Division of the State Library budget, as authorized by K.S.A. 75-2575.

It is the general objective of this program to develop an interlibrary lending resource available to all Kansas libraries participating in the interlibrary lending network, for the benefit of citizens throughout the state who use these libraries.

An Interlibrary Loan Development Plan:
Better Information Service and Education
Through Sharing of Improved Resource Library Collections.

Kansas libraries have demonstrated that their service to the public is improved in an economical way by the interlibrary lending of books and other information materials. Important points of improvements are:

1. Borrowed books and film are delivered to patrons with relative speed.
2. A much wider range of useful information is made available than a single library could provide.
3. Shared materials lessens the feeling of need for all materials to be owned by all libraries.
4. Through materials sharing, librarians can usually supply useful information to each request. Not often must we say, "Sorry, there is no information available to help you."

In these ways, interlibrary cooperation has proven to be a significant source of support for local library service.

In spite of this library sharing and mutual support, there is increasing reason for citizen concern about the weakness of Kansas library collections. Because our library holdings are dramatically below standard, there is growing concern about the inability of our libraries to meet the information needs of our citizens.

This concern grows because libraries are an essential support to the educational system and an important element in the quality of life in Kansas communities. In a democratic society libraries carry a unique responsibility to support an informed public. Our libraries are not able to meet this responsibility as they should.

Kansas libraries are more than two million volumes below the minimum state and national standards for adequate book collections. Library holdings of basic audiovisual materials are even further below any measurable standard. Libraries have not been able to develop access to available automated information systems because of the related expense. In every area of information service, the expressed needs of citizens have grown faster than the library's ability to pro-

vide appropriate materials.

The severity of this problem has been emphasized in recent statements of the Kansas State Library, the State Library Advisory Commission, the Kansas Library Network Board, the Kansas Library Association, the Friends of Kansas Libraries, the Kansas Federation of Womens Clubs, library trustees and librarians. Resolutions and statements of several of these groups are included as an appendix to this position paper. Clearly, this is a public issue which needs to be addressed. A sharp perspective of the problem was stated very well by an August 15, 1983 editorial in the Ottawa Herald:

"SUPPORT THE LIBRARY

As we consider our schools and their students, let us also consider the 72 percent of the American people who aren't in school.

Many are continuing their education. Most of those are doing so with the help of libraries.

Rather than shrinking with the growth of television and the popularity of paperbacks, libraries are becoming more popular. Book circulation has increased more than twice the rate of population growth in recent years. Interest in, and use of, our library has been substantial since its founding. It is stronger than ever now.

How come? One is the variety of services today's libraries offer. Music, readings for the blind, art, technical works, book-mobiles, branch libraries, stereo and video tapes, computerized data banks are becoming common. The library even has become the best source for financial investments for many small investors.

With each new service come new costs. The price of books themselves has spiralled beyond recognition. Libraries need more and more support.

They are not the responsibilities of cities and counties alone. State and federal budgeters need pay more attention to their involvement in this educational and recreational tool.

Library budgets have remained modest over the years. We are getting a bargain. But that is a two-way street. Libraries need widespread support to keep providing that bargain."

Background and Facts

Interlibrary cooperation is an effective service relationship which works for the public interest. The combined positive effect of a group of libraries assisting each other as they work for the public, achieves a quality of service beyond the capability of, and different from, the best possible service which an individual library can give.

Kansas has enjoyed development toward this kind of library service since 1965 when the Legislature passed House Bill 621 (K.S.A. 75-2547 et seq.) which allowed the organization of seven regional systems of cooperating libraries. An objective of the systems has been to extend library service to rural areas and small communities which do not have library service. This objective has been remarkably well achieved. Virtually all Kansas citizens receive directly, or have access to, local library service.

Much of the success of the library systems is the result of the willingness of city and academic libraries to share library materials through inter-library lending and to allow free access to citizens who live outside the library's tax district or primary service population. The state's larger libraries have provided this service with only minimum compensation and frequently with no compensation at all. Some city libraries have received small grants from their respective library system for the extension of service, but these grants have never fairly paid for the service delivered. Even from the revenue allowed by recent legislation, the regional library systems will be unable to meet this kind of obligation.

Without the willing support of city and academic libraries throughout the state, the regional library systems cannot be effective in rural service extension. A statewide pattern of library service has been established. In effect a new state educational resource has been created in large part paid for by taxpayers supporting the city and academic libraries.

There is increasing concern among officials responsible for public libraries that it is unfair to local taxpayers to continue to allow service to rural citizens while the local library receives little or no financial support in return. In recent months, two major city libraries have withdrawn from the statewide interlibrary lending network for this reason.

Materials standards of the State Library and the more general guidelines for service from the American Library Association show the deficiency in the state's public libraries of more than 2 million volumes. Collection standards by size of community are specifically identified in Standards for Kansas Libraries, 1975, available from the State Library. The current condition of city libraries and the relationship of this condition to standards is identified in the annual publication of the State Library, Kansas Public Library Statistics. The latest published edition is for calendar year 1982. These statistics show

that public libraries contain 2,240,265 volumes less than recommended by the standards. The statistics also show that during 1982 public libraries purchased 284,352 volumes fewer than the minimum standard for new materials acquisitions. Kansas public libraries are below standard and falling further behind each year. If out-of-date materials were weeded from collections where they have no educational value, this deficiency would increase by at least another quarter of a million volumes. It is in recognition of this condition that library support organizations are encouraging the State Library to provide funds to help libraries build their collections back to levels which meet standards. This book collection weakness is real and reduces the value of public libraries in the educational system of the state.

In addition to the relative weakness of individual library collections, major library support for interlibrary cooperation and rural library service extension is strained and weakening. As evidenced by the withdrawals of two resource libraries from the statewide library network, we are losing the goodwill of major city libraries for the support of statewide resource sharing. This withdrawal is not a preference of these libraries, it is a reaction forced by the need to preserve resources in order to maintain minimum local library service.

Materials sharing is the heart of the statewide library extension service made available through the Kansas Information Circuit and the regional library systems of cooperating libraries. In order to preserve this service, we are confronted with the question "how can city libraries, urban library systems, academic and school libraries be encouraged to continue, or begin, their support of the network of interlibrary sharing?"

An additional aspect of this issue is that at the present time there is no effective coordination of materials purchasing among libraries in the state. While some duplication of purchasing of popular materials and frequently used reference materials will always be necessary, a coordination of materials purchased could reduce duplication where it is not cost effective. Coordinated acquisitions would be particularly effective in guiding the purchasing of esoteric, especially expensive and infrequently used materials. If coordination of acquisitions could be encouraged, it would be possible to develop individual collections with greater education value and a more comprehensive coverage and availability of current publications.

The state's organization of public and academic libraries has an effective interlibrary lending network in operation on a daily basis. The problem which confronts these libraries now is the limited ownership and availability of materials which are requested through this network. Kansas libraries need help in the purchase of up-to-date library materials.

This problem affects library users of all ages throughout the state, but it is a matter of critical importance to those who are involved in job training, study and research. These activities require the most complete and up-to-date information possible. Unfortunately, it is in these information areas that our libraries are the least well equipped. The past decade of unusually high inflation has forced library materials budgets to be restricted in order to pay for the increasing costs of library operation. During this period, libraries fell seriously behind in the ability to buy the latest published information. Local budgets faced with the strained financial need for current day-to-day operation allow no opportunity to fill this gap.

In 1982, Kansas libraries received interlibrary requests for 128,764 individual items. In response to these requests, 77,793 could be supplied. This response rate left 50,971 requested items unfilled, or an unsuccessful response rate of 39.6%. This unfilled response rate of almost 40% indicates a serious library collection deficiency which should not be acceptable. This condition has a negative effect on the state's educational system, the research capability of higher education and industry, the development and support of human services and job training. All of these factors are a consideration in the evaluation of Kansas as a cultural, social and economic community.

An Interlibrary Loan Development Plan

To improve the interlibrary loan resource which serves all Kansas libraries and library patrons, a program of resource and special library collection development through state-supported coordinated acquisitions is proposed. A five year development program of this kind, funded at the amount of \$2,200,000 each year would achieve the following objectives:

1. Improve library capability to support formal and informal education in Kansas.
2. Assist in bringing interlibrary loan resource library collections up to standard.
3. Provide an economical approach to library collection improvement with the coordination of purchases.

4. Strengthen the research capability of our academic and special libraries.
5. Encourage a pattern of library acquisitions which would build collections of special educational value, the state-wide pattern of which would give a comprehensive coverage of the areas of knowledge.
6. Insure the continued participation in the statewide inter-library loan service of those libraries which have proven to be essential to the previous effectiveness of this program.
7. Respond to an expressed public concern for library collection improvement in a tangible way which would benefit directly every community in the state.

Under the proposed plan, resource libraries, regents institution libraries, qualifying school, community college, private college and special libraries would receive grants for the purchase and processing of information materials within an organized pattern of all of the areas of knowledge. The emphasis in this coordinated approach to library acquisitions would be to focus the buying power of the grants by building on existing subject collection strengths where they occur in individual libraries and by encouraging purchases in subject areas to an extent above that which the library would be able to achieve with only the local acquisitions budget. The grant program would help build collections of special subject excellence.

Maintenance of local effort in acquisitions would be a requirement for eligibility. Also required for eligibility would be the agreement that materials purchased through the program would continue to be available to the library network in years to come.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM BY LIBRARY GROUP

Resource Libraries - \$995,000

A possible pattern of coordinated acquisitions among resource libraries using the divisions of knowledge of the Dewey system is:

Interlibrary Loan Resource Centers - \$995,000

Divisions of the Dewey Decimal Subject Areas

		000's	100's	200's	300-349's	350-399's	400's	500-539's	540-569's	570-599's	600-639's	640-669's	670-699's	700-779's	780-789's	790-799's	800-819's	820-899's	900-919's	920's	930-999's	Genealogy
WICHITA	180,000	X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X									X
SHAWNEE MISSION	180,000	X							X	X	X	X	X	X						X		
KANSAS CITY	130,000	X									X	X	X	X	X		X	X				
TOPEKA	110,000		X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X							
LAWRENCE	50,000						X					X	X	X	X	X			X			
SALINA	50,000				X	X						X		X					X	X	X	
HUTCHINSON	50,000			X										X	X		X	X		X		X
MANHATTAN	50,000		X		X	X		X	X	X				X		X						
OLATHE	15,000		X	X													X	X				
LEAVENWORTH	15,000			X				X	X	X	X											
EMPORIA	15,000							X	X	X									X			
PITTSBURG	15,000													X	X	X				X		
GARDEN CITY	15,000						X				X						X	X				
DODGE CITY	15,000					X	X				X	X	X									
GREAT BEND	15,000						X												X	X	X	
NEWTON	15,000	X			X	X																X
HAYS	15,000																X	X	X		X	
COFFEYVILLE	15,000	X									X	X	X									
LIBERAL	15,000			X										X	X	X						
S E K L S INTERLOAN CTR.	15,000							X	X	X												X
N W K L S INTERLOAN CTR.	15,000	X			X	X					X											
	\$995,000																					

The subject collection areas identified in this coordinated buying pattern reflect areas of strength and preferred areas of collection development identified in a recent survey of these libraries. There will be adjustment in this profile as the prototype organization is refined.

The subject areas referred to within the Dewey schedule are:

General Subject Identification of the Dewey Divisions

000's -	General works, Bibliography, Information Science
100's -	Philosophy, Psychology, Ethics
200's -	Religion
300-349's -	Statistics, Economics
350-399's -	Administration, Education, Commerce
400's -	Languages
500-539's -	Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics
540-569's -	Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Paleontology
570-599's -	Biological Sciences, Botany, Zoology
600-639's -	Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture
640-669's -	Home Economics, Business, Chemical Technology
670-699's -	Industry, Manufacturing, Construction
700-779's -	Fine Arts
780-789's -	Music
790-799's -	Recreation
800-819's -	General and American Literature
820-899's -	Classical and Foreign Literature
900-919's -	General History and Geography
920's -	Biography (Biography may also be classed by subject)
930-999's -	World History, Ancient History

Regents Institution Libraries - \$1,000,000

The regents institution libraries would purchase within subject areas which relate closely to the curriculum and research programs within each institution. To give direction to this phase of the interlibrary loan development plan, the Deans and Directors of the regents libraries have drafted a policy statement titled, Coordinated Collection Development in the Libraries of the Kansas Regents Institutions. This statement identifies that coordinated acquisitions and cooperation have occurred in the past and that these activities would be continued and emphasized with assistance which might be made available through this plan.

Resource Development Grants to School, Community College, Private College
and Special Libraries - \$205,000.

Under this phase of the interlibrary loan development plan, grants would be made available to those libraries which sought to build special collection strengths which relate to the service responsibility of the individual library, with emphasis on the development of collections which may have a unique value in the information resource network. The unique value may relate to the subject matter of the collection or to the format or type of materials contained in the collection and the worth of those materials in the supply of information through interlibrary loan to library users. Commitment to make local materials collections available to the interlibrary loan network would be a requirement for grant eligibility.

Implementation

The proposed program, if it is authorized and funded by state government, could be identified within the Kansas Library Network Board Division of the State Library budget.

The Kansas Library Network Board is authorized by K.S.A. 75-2575 et seq. to administer a program of this kind through the State Library.

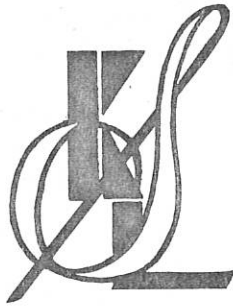
It is the general objective of this program to develop an interlibrary lending resource among major libraries of the state which will be actively shared by all Kansas libraries, identified in appropriate detail in the Kansas Union Catalog, and made available to library users whenever the need arises. This interlibrary loan resource development program would encourage library collection building to levels of excellence beyond that which can be achieved by local acquisition alone, but this program is not intended to, and should not, replace local budgets for library materials. To approach the minimum standards for books and materials which should be available to the public, it will require the state support of this proposed five-year program, fully funded, in combination with the continuing acquisitions of all participating libraries.

References cited in this position paper:

1. Kansas Statutes Annotated, 75-2547 et seq.
2. Kansas State Library. Standards for Kansas Libraries, 1975.
3. Kansas State Library. Kansas Public Library Statistics. Annual Volumes.
4. American Library Association. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. 1967.
5. Kansas State Library, Interlibrary Loan Department. Kansas Interlibrary Loan Statistics, 1982.
6. Deans and Directors of the Regents Libraries. Coordinated Collection Development in the Libraries of the Kansas Regents Institutions. 1983.

Statements included as an appendix to the position paper:

1. State Library Advisory Commission, August 26, 1983.
2. Friends of Kansas Libraries, January 10, 1983 and August 1983.
3. Northeast Kansas Library System, August 11, 1983.
4. Kansas Federation of Womens Clubs, April 1983.
5. Richard J. Rademacher, Director, Wichita Public Library and President, Kansas Library Association.
6. Ottawa, Kansas Herald, editorial of August 15, 1983.



State Library of Kansas

(913) 296-3296

Third Floor, State Capitol,

Topeka, Kansas 66612

August 26, 1983

Honorable John Carlin, Governor
State of Kansas
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

The State Library Advisory Commission has read and discussed the position paper of the State Library on the need for library collection development in Kansas libraries and the related proposal for an interlibrary loan development plan.

We agree with the position of this paper and support the proposal for development which the paper presents.

The Commission communicated to you in a letter dated December 17, 1982 our concern about the condition of Kansas library collections which this position paper addresses. We are aware that there is legitimate and pressing need for the improvement which the State Library proposes.

Funding for this proposed program will be included in the Fiscal Year 1985 budget of the State Library which will be submitted to you on September 15. We urge your support for this program.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD R. HOLLAND, JR., Chairman

Kansas State Library Advisory Commission

CRH/bs

FRIENDS OF KANSAS LIBRARIES

Topeka Public Library
1500 West Tenth Street
Topeka, Kansas 66604

January 10, 1983

The Honorable John Carlin
Governor
State of Kansas
State Capitol Building - Second Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

Friends of Kansas Libraries is a growing organization of groups and individuals throughout the State whose main concern is the well-being of our libraries.

We are alarmed by the dwindling capability of Kansas libraries to meet the needs and expectations of their communities. Library budgets have simply not kept up with inflation, and the necessity for some form of additional financial support is urgent.

If a severance tax becomes law, we believe there would be a clear and compelling basis for allocating a portion of its revenues to libraries for the purchase of books and other materials essential to their mission. As little as five percent of such revenues would help them significantly in their struggle to serve their communities adequately.

This letter was approved unanimously by members of the Board of Friends of Kansas Libraries at their January 8 board meeting in Wichita.

Sincerely,



Warren Robinson
President

August, 1983

FRIENDS OF KANSAS LIBRARIES
RESOLUTION ON THE NEED FOR STATE OF KANSAS SUPPORT
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

- WHEREAS, collections of, or access to, the complete range of information in books, microform, documents, film and computer-stored data banks are necessary for the effective delivery of service from our libraries, and
- WHEREAS, libraries are an essential part of our way of life and of the Kansas system of public education, and
- WHEREAS, Kansas libraries are more than two million volumes below the standard identified as necessary for a minimum level of service to Kansas citizens, and
- WHEREAS, Kansas libraries have not had the local resources to develop their use and delivery of information from new systems of computer-stored data in a multitude of information fields,
- WHEREAS, this condition of weakness in library resources weakens in turn our public information system and our system of education, and our capability to support research and technological development, all of which affects the learning environment and image of our communities, and
- WHEREAS, the State of Kansas is well below the national average among states in the provision of state support to finance the operation of libraries, and
- WHEREAS, the Friends of Kansas Libraries recognize this condition in our libraries as a problem of importance which should receive the attention and response of the State Library, the Governor and the Legislature,
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Friends of Kansas Libraries urges the State Librarian, the Governor and the Legislature to include library collection development among the highest priority needs of the state and to respond to this need with significantly increased financial support to Kansas libraries.

RESOLUTION

Having noted that the resource library collections of the Northeast Kansas Regional System of Cooperating Libraries are a major portion of the total Kansas library holdings;

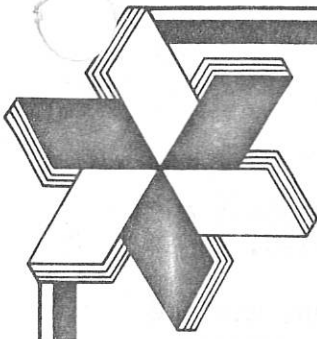
And that, these libraries perform an invaluable statewide interlibrary lending service in the sharing of their collections;

And also, that the materials holdings in these collections, currently far below national library standards, are considerably weakened due to rising costs and are falling further behind annually in the ability to purchase new materials;

Therefore, the Executive Committee of the Northeast Kansas Regional System of Cooperating Libraries urges the Kansas State Librarian to request state funding in support of resource library collection development in order to maintain such a valuable system of materials sharing throughout the state.



Chairman, NEKLS Executive Committee



WICHITA PUBLIC LIBRARY
The Discovery Center

RICHARD J. RADEMACHER
Librarian

May 17, 1983

Mr. Duane Johnson, State Librarian
State Library of Kansas
Third Floor, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I would like to express my delight about the passage of House Bill 2166. I sincerely believe that all of those people who supported this bill should have a feeling of accomplishment and pride since their efforts will unquestionably result in improved library service in the rural areas.

Now that this major step is an accomplished fact, I would like to respectfully request that the Office of the State Library take the leadership in addressing the problems of urban libraries.

The need of the urban libraries and appropriateness of state government addressing this need is, of course, obvious.

However, the need for immediate acquisition of library materials is being so dramatically impacted by the publishing industry and by inflation that a serious problem is now becoming critical.

Because publishers now print such limited quantities, if a book is not purchased immediately, it is often lost to the library forever. This, combined with increasing cost and inadequate book budgets, makes the delivery of quality library service increasingly difficult.

Given that urban libraries are state resources as testified by the need for the newly initiated Kansas Library Card and that urban libraries both directly and through systems serve the total urban and rural citizens of this state, I think the State has a responsibility to aid those libraries in a way commensurate with the service they render.

GFWC/KFWC EMERGENCY RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 2

WHEREAS, The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs is always concerned about and strives to improve the quality of life in Kansas communities, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs encourages for women, men and children the broadest opportunities for education and self improvement our state's educational system can offer, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs has maintained a strong and long standing tradition of support for libraries, and in fact, assisted with the establishment of more than 80% of Kansas public libraries, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs recognizes that good libraries are essential for a high quality of life in our state and essential for provision of opportunity for education and self improvement for Kansas citizens, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs further recognizes that the cost inflation in recent years has not allowed many libraries to purchase enough new books and information materials and that Kansas libraries are two million volumes below standard and thus cannot serve the public as they should be able to,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that members of clubs within the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs are urged to support libraries in a new book and materials building program by actively telling city and state officials about this library need, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, with the adoption of this resolution, state their desire to see a Renaissance in Kansas libraries and a renewal of the traditions of Federation support for libraries.

SUBMITTED BY:

KFWC EXECUTIVE BOARD 1982-1984

President	Mrs. Leon Wenger
President-Elect	Mrs. Gerald Buschow
Vice President	Mrs. Darle Fortmeyer
Recording Secretary	Mrs. B. A. Hamilton
Treasurer	Mrs. Maurice Skelton
Director of Jr. Clubs	Mrs. Ernest Reynolds
Director-Elect of Jr. Clubs	Mrs. Jim Humphrey

COMMUNITY EDUCATION - LIBRARIES

Mrs. Eddie Hutton, Chairman

KFWC Resolutions & Revisions
Mrs. Arthur Carey, Chairman

Mr. Duane Johnson, State Librarian

May 17, 1983

Page 2

Urban libraries must be compensated for the service they render so that total quality service will be available through the state. I urge you to take appropriate action so that this becomes a reality.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard J. Rademacher". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Richard J. Rademacher

Director of Libraries

RJR:gs

cc: Marge Setter, Chairman, Library Board of Directors
Ed Francis, Chairman, Library Board Legislative Committee
Margalee Wright, Mayor of the City of Wichita
E. H. Denton, City Manager

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1983, OTTAWA, KANSAS 66067

Commentary

Support The Library

As we consider our schools and their students, let us also consider the 72 percent of the American people who aren't in school.

Many are continuing their education. Most of those are doing so with the help of libraries.

Rather than shrinking with the growth of television and the popularity of paperbacks, libraries are becoming more popular. Book circulation has increased more than twice the rate of population growth in recent years. Interest in, and use of, our library has been substantial since its founding. It is stronger than ever now.

How come? One is the variety of services today's libraries offer. Music, readings for the blind, art, technical works, bookmobiles, branch libraries,

stereo and video tapes, computerized data banks are becoming common. The library even has become the best source for financial investments for many small investors.

With each new service come new costs. The price of books themselves has spiralled beyond recognition. Libraries need more and more support.

They are not the responsibilities of cities and counties alone. State and federal budgeters need pay more attention to their involvement in this educational and recreational tool.

Library budgets have remained modest over the years. We are getting a bargain. But that is a two-way street. Libraries need widespread support to keep providing that bargain.

Editorials/Comments

The Kansas City Times

A Capital Cities Communications, Inc., Newspaper

JAMES H. HALE MICHAEL E. WALLER JAMES W. SCOTT
Publisher and Editor and Editor,
Chairman of the Board Vice-President Editorial Page

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Vol. 116

Saturday, February 4, 1984

No. 129

Books and Learning

Gov. John Carlin's increased emphasis on education this year is appropriate, although he would have been on even stronger ground if he had also moved aggressively to help the libraries. Recently the governor summed up his thoughts this way: "If we are serious about the economic growth of Kansas, then we must be serious in pledging our total support to quality education."

One critical part of the educational process that needs more serious attention is libraries. New acquisitions, which are absolutely necessary to keep students and other patrons abreast of new information and developments in a fast-changing world, have fallen woefully behind.

Libraries have been caught in a two-way squeeze. The cost of books and periodicals has been escalating rapidly while the state has been in a fiscal crunch. Based on standards set nearly 10 years ago, purchases should be in the range of 500,000 books and periodicals a year. In 1982 they were only 323,000. Those standards call for a total of 8.7 million books, but currently the number is about 2.4 million.

The state's interlibrary lending program has suffered as a result. It can supply only about 40 percent of requests.

The Kansas State Library has adopted a unique plan to bolster the collection. It calls for expenditure of \$2.2 million annually for five years. Major resource libraries, including larger ones in cities and at the seven Board of Regents' institutions of higher learning, could voluntarily participate. If they did, they would agree to acquire books in certain fields of knowledge. This coordinated approach would reduce duplication and allow libraries to build substantial collections in specific areas for all the state to share.

Unfortunately, the governor did not include the state library's request for funding this plan in his budget, though he did recommend increases in the range of 4 to 6 percent for general operations and acquisitions.

The Legislature could, if it decided to, finance this laudable program. Certainly the program deserves utmost consideration if Kansas is to make a comprehensive educational commitment.

E
3-20-84
5:15

FEBRUARY 8, 1984

Opinion

The ^{Salina} Journal

Founded in 1871

FRED VANDEGRIFT, *President and Publisher*
HARRIS RAYL, *Editor*
BILL MERTENS, *Managing Editor*

2/08/84

LARRY MATHEWS, *Assistant Managing Editor* DENNIS BOONE, *Assistant Managing Editor*
BARBARA PHILLIPS, *Assistant Managing Editor* BARBARA MORROW, *Associate Editor*

Helping libraries

Kansas libraries have a book shortage. More than 2 million new volumes are needed to bring the state's collections up to standards set by the American Library Association.

The Kansas State Library is asking the Legislature to spend \$2.2 million a year for five years to catch up. The money would buy additional books and periodicals for Board of Regents libraries and other major libraries in the state, includ-

ing the Salina Public Library.

The books are badly needed. At present, the state's interlibrary lending program can fill only 60 percent of requests.

Unfortunately, Gov. John Carlin has left the proposal out of his proposed budget for 1985 — strange considering the governor's heavy emphasis this year on education. The Legislature should ignore Carlin on this one and approve the state library's plan for more books.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

Founded September 18, 1880, by William Rockhill Nelson

JAMES H. HALE, Publisher and Chairman of the Board

MICHAEL E. WALLER, Editor and Vice-President

JAMES W. SCOTT, Editor, Editorial Page

Member of the Associated Press.

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Vol. 103, Sunday, September 11, 1983, No. 303

A Capital Cities Communications, Inc., Newspaper

Closing library system gaps

The Kansas State Library's five-year, \$11-million plan to increase collections of books and other materials throughout the state is most imaginative and timely. Over the last decade or so—during an informational explosion, especially in high technology and both biological and human sciences—acquisitions have lagged terribly.

A significant measure of the collections shows up in operation of the state's interlibrary lending network. Last year 39.6 percent of the requests could not be filled because participating libraries did not have the volumes and materials that were sought.

Because of tight budgets and rapidly increasing costs of books and periodicals, libraries have been adding far fewer volumes than was recommended in standards set in 1975. Some 323,000 volumes were acquired in 1982, for example, when the criteria called for adding 500,000. Currently the libraries are 2.4 million books below the 8.7-million standard set eight years ago.

The library proposal would be financed with an appropriation by the Kansas Legislature. It is to be submitted to Gov. John

Carlin for consideration in next year's budget. As envisioned by State Library officials, about \$1 million would be allocated to public libraries to pay for a coordinated acquisition plan. That approach would provide a much stronger interlibrary lending program. Another \$1 million would be shared by the libraries at the seven Board of Regents' institutions of higher learning. A grant of \$200,000 would be earmarked for special collections at private colleges and school districts. This money, which would be in addition to regular acquisition funding, would finance purchase of 100,000 additional volumes a year.

Without question, reduced library acquisitions have weakened a crucial part of educational support in Kansas. Even if this funding were made available there would still be gaps in the system. That is why it is important to increase acquisitions now—so that young people preparing to compete for jobs in the next decade will not be stunted by an informational shortage.

Editorials/Opinion

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As We See It:

Kansas Libraries Good Investment

Thanks to a statewide network of cooperating libraries, it's quite possible that if a needed book or material is unavailable at one's local library, it could be quickly located — through a computerized, statewide Union Catalog — in some other Kansas library. But if the requested reading matter is too specialized, or too esoteric, it may not be available in Kansas' library system. Because the price of books these days is quite high and most libraries' budgets limited, acquisition of some books has to be delayed until, perhaps, it is too late. High production costs force publishers to limit the size of editions, and when those are sold out, the book in question simply no longer is purchasable.

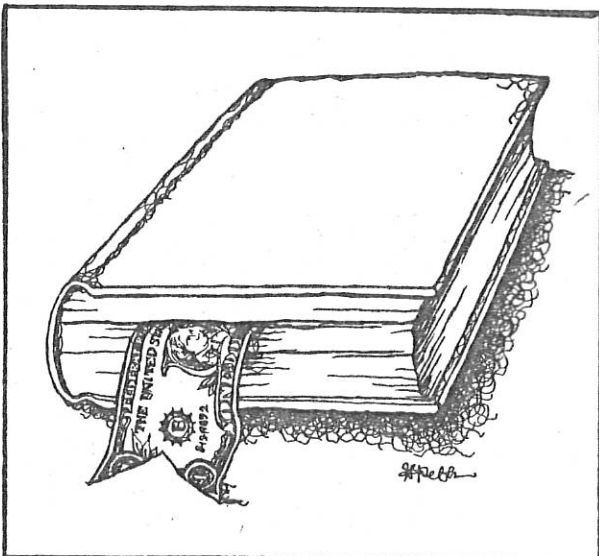
Because of such factors, 50,971 of the 128,764 interlibrary requests Kansas libraries received last year had to go unfilled — a

sorry-we-don't-have-it rate of nearly 40 percent. The latest statistical survey published by the Kansas State Library shows the combined resources of all Kansas public libraries add up to 2,240,265 volumes less than they should to meet standards of the American Public Library Association. Last year's acquisitions by all Kansas libraries fell more than 284,000 volumes short of national standards.

That's why State Librarian Duane F. Johnson is going to ask the Legislature to appropriate \$2.2 million a year for the next five years to help bring the state's book count closer to national standards and Kansans' needs.

Under the plan, \$995,000 would be allocated — on the basis of size and use of their resources in the interloan program — for purchases by the state's 19 largest public libraries and two loan centers. Under this formula, the Wichita Public Library would get one of the largest shares, and would be encouraged to concentrate on expansion of its heavily-used business, sciences and genealogy resource collections. One million dollars would go to improve specialized library collections of institutions in the state university system, including WSU. And \$205,000 would be made available to build private colleges' and schools' special collection strengths.

It's a good plan, and would be a cost-effective use of tax moneys. Libraries not only are storehouses of accumulated knowledge, expanders of minds and raisers of readers' horizons. They are the means by which citizens learn to make their way better in this world — and it's difficult to put a price tag on that.



Viewpoints

The Topeka Capital Journal

James A. McCain



Reflections

Libraries due more emphasis in state

It appears that Gov. Carlin and the forthcoming session of the Legislature will give high priority to efforts to improve the quality of the state's educational system and devise a strategy for attracting high technology industry.

Success in both undertakings could be seriously affected by responses to a proposal, "an Interlibrary Loan Development Plan," for increasing legislative support for the state's libraries by \$2.2 million annually for five years. This additional revenue would enable the libraries to eliminate current inadequacies that severely restrict their services.

"Libraries are an essential support to the educational system," according to State Librarian Duane F. Johnson, who, in collaboration with both public and academic librarians throughout the state, put this excellent proposal together.

The recent Task Force on High Technology appointed by the governor gave appropriate emphasis in its final report to the importance of quality of life in a community's efforts to attract such industries. Certainly library resources are a key element in conditioning the quality of life.

At present time, the state's public and academic libraries share their materials through an effective interlocking network which operates on a daily basis. A patron in need of a book or document not available in his own library can procure it forthwith from another library where it is available.

As a measure of the scope of this service, Kansas libraries in 1982 received 128,764 requests for individual

items and supplied 77,793 by way of response. But 50,971 requests remained unfilled because of deficiencies in the state's library collections.

The sad fact is, statistics supplied by the American Library Association show that the state's public libraries suffer a deficiency of 2,240,265 fewer volumes than recommended by national standards. The same data indicate that during 1982, our public libraries purchased 284,352 volumes fewer than the minimum standards for new materials acquisitions.

In a remarkable display of cooperation, official representatives of all groups of libraries in the state achieved unanimous agreement on how the requested \$2.2 million should be allocated.

All materials to be purchased by this appropriation would be employed to enrich the interlibrary loan resources in city and Regents university libraries and in qualifying school, community college, and special libraries. Thus, they would be available to all library patrons in the state.

The dollars would be allocated as follows:

• Interlibrary Loan Resource Centers \$995,000

• Regents Institutions libraries \$1,000,000

• School, college and special libraries \$205,000

To minimize duplication of acquisitions at any one center, agreement was reached as to the subject-matter areas that each library would be authorized to emphasize.

How this proposal will fare in the 1984 Legislature, it's too early to predict. Certainly no tax dollar spent in our state gives greater satisfaction to more people than that which supports our libraries. Topekans who fairly burst with pride in the superb quality of our own public library may wonder why it needs greater support.

They need to be reminded that so closely are the state's libraries interlocked in the interlibrary loan system that deficiencies afflicting one of them affect all.

Already the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs has officially endorsed the proposal. Other influential groups no doubt will do so.

Especially gratifying has been the vigor with which the Kansas press is giving support. Editorials urging favorable action on the proposal have appeared recently in several newspapers.

Opinion

The Salina Journal

Founded in 1871

FRED VANDEGRIFT, *President and Publisher*
HARRIS RAYL, *Editor*

LARRY MATHEWS, *Managing Editor*
DENNIS BOONE, *Assistant Managing Editor*

BARBARA PHILLIPS, *Assistant Managing Editor*
KAY BERENSON, *Associate Editor*

Helping libraries

Kansas public libraries need additional books — more than 2 million of them just to meet minimum standards set by the American Library Association.

Those standards specify the number of books needed per capita to assure adequate library services. Kansas falls short. If outdated books were not counted, the state would be even further below standard.

This is not surprising. When state and local governments run into hard times, they often consider libraries expendable. It is time to remedy that neglect.

The Kansas State Library has prepared a request for \$2.2 million of state money per year for five years to improve the collections of libraries around the state. The request should command legislators' support.

The proposal is designed to improve library services for all state residents by increasing the number of books and other materials available through the statewide inter-library-loan program. It would also encourage libraries to coordinate purchases to avoid unneeded duplication.

The interlibrary-loan program suffers from a shortage of resources. In 1982, Kansas libraries received interlibrary requests for about

129,000 items. More than 50,000 of those requests could not be filled.

Without legislative action to supply money for more books, the situation is likely to worsen.

In 1965, a statewide network of regional libraries was established. That brought expanded library services to many rural and small-town Kansans. But funding has failed to keep up with the enlarged services.

The regional systems levy a small tax on all residents of their districts. But that money is used for administrative and other expenses connected with the systems' expanded services. It does not provide local libraries with funds for new books or other library materials.

As a result, libraries in Kansas City and Lawrence have cut back their participation in the state inter-library-loan system. Without increased funding for books, more of the state's larger libraries, which provide most of the books for inter-library loans, may follow suit. Some already face local political pressures to cut back on services to those who live outside their communities.

The Legislature's action in setting up the regional systems was a wise step toward a coordinated network of public libraries to serve the whole state. The next step is to buy the libraries some books.

JOHN LEE, editor
JULIE DOLL, assistant editor
DON HAAS, advertising manager

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NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
Box 857, Hays, Kansas 67601 913 628-1081

GUEST OPINION

The libraries need your support

By KATHERINE ROGERS

For the past decade or so we've prided ourselves on having a fine public library in Hays. So it is a bit of a shock to realize that it really isn't as fine as we supposed. It looks great from the outside or from a cursory survey from the inside. But when one looks a little deeper, there's a different story.

The library building needs some rather costly repairs. Tiles are falling down; the roof needs repair or replacing; the air conditioning unit is less than satisfactory. The list goes on and on.

Equally or perhaps more important, the library holdings also need attention. This ailment is not limited to the Hays library alone. It's a nationwide problem, but let's be concerned especially with Kansas libraries.

The latest statistical survey published by the Kansas State Library shows the combined resources of all Kansas public libraries add up to 2,240,265 volumes fewer than necessary to meet standards of the American Public Library Association. Last year's acquisitions by all Kansas libraries fell more than 284,000 volumes short of national standards.

The Interlibrary Loan program makes available needed books or materials unavailable at one's local library. Because of the price of books and limited budgets, many interlibrary loan requests go unfilled. In fact, 50,970 of the 128,764 interlibrary requests Kansas libraries received last year had to go unfilled.

The Hays library is one of the most used libraries in Kansas. It rated 12th in the state as highest in circulation of materials in 1982, with a total of 177,764 items loaned during the year. However, in 1982 Hays added 3,850 fewer books to its collection than minimum state standards require.

The need for help is critical and it is needed two ways. There must be local support for proper repair and maintenance of the building and for operation expenses, as well as for purchases. Much of this help must come from local assistance.

The second source of help must come from the state. The request for the State Library fiscal year 1985 budget is now under consideration in Topeka. Three major requests are included in the budget, level C. They would: 1. Increase state funding for services to the blind and physically handicapped, \$100,000; 2. Increase state grants-in-aid to libraries from 38 cents to 47 cents per capita, \$115,882; and 3. Implement a five-year interlibrary loan development plan at an annual cost of \$2.2 million, which will total \$11 million for the program.

You can help by urging local support for the library and its needs and by writing immediately to express your concern and urgent support of the State Library budget, fiscal 1985, level C. Address your correspondence to: Governor John Carlin (Room 212E, Capitol Building, Topeka), Sen. Joseph Norvell (Box 991, Hays), and Rep. Richard Schmidt (Route 2, Box 64, Hays).

LYONS DAILY NEWS

Opinion

Kansas is amazingly short of books

Citizens of the state may not realize it, but they certainly will care that Kansas libraries are more than two million books short of just meeting minimum standards set by the American Library Association.

It can be argued that such a shortage reflects on the intelligence of the state's citizenry, but there is no gain in them sitting around and putting themselves down. Rather, this is the time to stand up and be counted in an effort headed by Duane Johnson, formerly the Hutchinson librarian and formerly head of the South Central Kansas Library system (in the last mentioned category Johnson became well known in Rice County among the various community library boards, prior to his departure for Topeka to become state librarian).

The ball is beginning to roll, and more will be heard in the future. Following an editorial clipped from the Salina Journal that will help give Rice County readers some insight:

Kansas public libraries need additional books — more than 2 million of them just to meet minimum standards set by the American Library Association.

Those standards specify the number of books needed per capita to assure adequate library services. Kansas falls short. If outdated books were not counted, the state would be even further below standard.

This is not surprising. When state and local governments run into hard times, they often consider libraries expendable. It is time to remedy that neglect.

The Kansas State Library has prepared a request for \$2.2 million of state money per year for five years to improve the collections of libraries around the state. The request should command legislators' support.

The proposal is designed to improve library services for all state residents by increasing the number of books and other materials available through the statewide interlibrary-loan program. It would also encourage libraries to coordinate purchases to avoid unneeded duplication.

The interlibrary-loan program suffers from a shortage of resources. In 1982, Kansas libraries received interlibrary requests for about

129,000 items. More than 50,000 of those requests could not be filled.

Without legislative action to supply money for more books, the situation is likely to worsen.

In 1965, a statewide network of regional libraries was established. That brought expanded library services to many rural and small-town Kansans. But funding has failed to keep up with the enlarged services.

The regional systems levy a small tax on all residents of their districts. But that money is used for administrative and other expenses connected with the systems' expanded services. It does not provide local libraries with funds for new books or other library materials.

As a result, libraries in Kansas City and Lawrence have cut back their participation in the state interlibrary-loan system. Without increased funding for books, more of the state's larger libraries, which provide most of the books for interlibrary loans, may follow suit. Some already face local political pressures to cut back on services to those who live outside their communities.

The Legislature's action in setting up the regional systems was a wise step toward a coordinated network of public libraries to serve the whole state. The next step is to buy the libraries some books.

The Hutchinson News

This is a page of opinion, ideas and suggestions. The editorials below are The News' opinions. They are usually written by the editor.

Editorial

More bang

Former Hutchinson librarian Duane Johnson has spearheaded a proposal in Topeka that should lead to more bang for the buck for Kansas library users.

Mr. Johnson's plan will surprise none of his former Hutchinson friends. He regularly stretched always-limited resources to their fullest.

As state librarian, he has urged that Kansas get more bang out of its library bucks simply by avoiding some duplication as city libraries increase their collections.

He proposed that each Kansas library use extra state funds to focus special attention on certain interests.

As an example, Hutchinson's public library could increase its books about religion, fine arts, music, literature, biography and genealogy. Dodge City's library could increase its collection of languages, medicine,

engineering, agriculture, home economics, business, chemical technology, industry, manufacturing and construction.

Garden City's could house a more powerful collection of languages, medicine, engineering, agriculture, and recreation. Great Bend could be stronger in languages, history, geography, biography and history.

Other state libraries would do the same, in other areas. All would trade books when patrons sought information the local library didn't have.

Mr. Johnson's conservative solution is reasonable, practical, and realistic in its simplicity. It should be enthusiastically supported.

In fact, his idea is so good that it should be passed on to other state institutions, where specialization and non-duplication of services should be encouraged.



Kansas State Department of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612

December 16, 1983

Honorable John Carlin, Governor
State of Kansas
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

The State Board of Education has reviewed the Interlibrary Loan Development Plan proposed by the State Library and the Kansas Library Network Board. In action at their December meeting, the State Board of Education voted unanimously to support this plan.

We in the Department of Education recognize that libraries and the sharing of their resources through interlibrary lending are an invaluable component of the instructional process.

Furtherance of this proposed program will continue your emphasis on the improvement of education and educational resources in Kansas Schools.

We encourage you and the legislature to give the proposed library resource building plan all the support within your means.

Sincerely

Harold Blackburn
Assistant Commissioner
Education Services Division

June Level
Education Program Specialist
Library Media

HB/JL/blh/10

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KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS



Suite 1416 Merchants National Bank Tower
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1251 913/296-3421

November 28, 1983

The Honorable John Carlin
Governor, State of Kansas
Second Floor, Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you the interest which members of the Board of Regents have expressed to me regarding the proposal which has been developed by Mr. Duane Johnson, State Librarian, in conjunction with the Library Network Board, for support of public libraries and libraries at the Regents institutions.

The proposal in itself represents a new era in cooperation between the academic and public librarians in the state and should be applauded for that reason alone. Moreover, the resources requested by the proposal are keenly needed for both groups and it is for that reason I wish to convey the Board's interest. Certainly we could justify no higher priority for the use of OOE monies on our campuses than library acquisitions.

We urge your favorable consideration of the funding of libraries in the State of Kansas as outlined in the Kansas State Library issue paper previously forwarded to you.

Sincerely,

Stanley Z. Koplik
Executive Director

cc: ✓ Mr. Duane Johnson
Dr. Lynn Muchmore
Members, Kansas Board of Regents

August, 1983

FRIENDS OF KANSAS LIBRARIES
RESOLUTION ON THE NEED FOR STATE OF KANSAS SUPPORT
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

WHEREAS, collections of, or access to, the complete range of information in books, microform, documents, film and computer-stored data banks are necessary for the effective delivery of service from our libraries, and

WHEREAS, libraries are an essential part of our way of life and of the Kansas system of public education, and

WHEREAS, Kansas libraries are more than two million volumes below the standard identified as necessary for a minimum level of service to Kansas citizens, and

WHEREAS, Kansas libraries have not had the local resources to develop their use and delivery of information from new systems of computer-stored data in a multitude of information fields,

WHEREAS, this condition of weakness in library resources weakens in turn our public information system and our system of education, and our capability to support research and technological development, all of which affects the learning environment and image of our communities, and

WHEREAS, the State of Kansas is well below the national average among states in the provision of state support to finance the operation of libraries, and

WHEREAS, the Friends of Kansas Libraries recognize this condition in our libraries as a problem of importance which should receive the attention and response of the State Library, the Governor and the Legislature,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Friends of Kansas Libraries urges the State Librarian, the Governor and the Legislature to include library collection development among the highest priority needs of the state and to respond to this need with significantly increased financial support to Kansas libraries.

RESOLUTION

Having noted that the resource library collections of the Northeast Kansas Regional System of Cooperating Libraries are a major portion of the total Kansas library holdings;

And that, these libraries perform an invaluable statewide interlibrary lending service in the sharing of their collections;

And also, that the materials holdings in these collections, currently far below national library standards, are considerably weakened due to rising costs and are falling further behind annually in the ability to purchase new materials;

Therefore, the Executive Committee of the Northeast Kansas Regional System of Cooperating Libraries urges the Kansas State Librarian to request state funding in support of resource library collection development in order to maintain such a valuable system of materials sharing throughout the state.



Chairman, NEKLS Executive Committee

Kansas Federation of Womens Clubs April, 1983

GFWC/KFWC EMERGENCY RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 2

- WHEREAS, The Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs is always concerned about and strives to improve the quality of life in Kansas communities, and
- WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs encourages for women, men and children the broadest opportunities for education and self improvement our state's educational system can offer, and
- WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs has maintained a strong and long standing tradition of support for libraries, and in fact, assisted with the establishment of more than 80% of Kansas public libraries, and
- WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs recognizes that good libraries are essential for a high quality of life in our state and essential for provision of opportunity for education and self improvement for Kansas citizens, and
- WHEREAS, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs further recognizes that the cost inflation in recent years has not allowed many libraries to purchase enough new books and information materials and that Kansas libraries are two million volumes below standard and thus cannot serve the public as they should be able to,
- NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that members of clubs within the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs are urged to support libraries in a new book and materials building program by actively telling city and state officials about this library need, and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the members of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs, with the adoption of this resolution, state their desire to see a Renaissance in Kansas libraries and a renewal of the traditions of Federation support for libraries.

SUBMITTED BY:

KFWC EXECUTIVE BOARD 1982-1984

President	Mrs. Leon Wenger
President-Elect	Mrs. Gerald Buschow
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COMMUNITY EDUCATION - LIBRARIES

Mrs. Eddie Hutton, Chairman

KFWC Resolutions & Revisions
Mrs. Arthur Carey, Chairman

October 13, 1983

College and University Libraries Section

Kansas Library Association

Annual Conference, Hutchinson

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN SUPPORT OF THE INTERLIBRARY LOAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN,
proposed by the Kansas State Library and the Kansas Library Network Board.

The college and university libraries section of the Kansas Library Association at its fall business meeting in Hutchinson October 13, 1983, strongly endorsed the Interlibrary Loan Development Plan proposed by the Kansas State Library and the Kansas Library Network Board. We are convinced that it is necessary to increase significantly the total library resources of the State of Kansas if all of the citizens of this state are to have the kind of access to library materials they deserve; and we are equally convinced that this proposal represents a significant step toward achieving that goal. We urge, therefore, that the Governor and the Legislature of the State of Kansas support the development of this plan with full funding.

Dale Schrag, Section President
Ablah Library
Wichita State University



U.S. 50 By-Pass & 14th Avenue • Dodge City, Kansas 67801
316-225-1321 or toll free 1-800-742-9519 (in state)



Dodge City Library Consortium
November 22, 1983

Governor John Carlin
Second Floor
State Capitol
Topeka, Ks. 66612

Dear John,

The Dodge City Library Consortium, composed of 13 member libraries in the city of Dodge City, know the value of interlibrary cooperation. We also recognize the need to share resources. Adequate financial support is necessary to insure that there are sufficient materials to be shared.

With this in mind, the Dodge City Library Consortium officially supports the "Interlibrary Loan Development Plan" of the Kansas State Library. We ask that you think of the advantages such a plan would offer to all citizens of Kansas, and seriously consider the adoption of this plan.

Sincerely,

Cathy Reeves, President
Dodge City Library Consortium

CR/bd

Consortium Members:

Boot Hill Museum Research Library
Central Elementary School
Dodge City Community College, LRC
Dodge City Jr. High School
Dodge City Public Library
Dodge City Regional Hospital Medical Records Department
Dodge City Senior High School
Kansas Heritage Center
Lincoln Elementary School
Michael Hornung Library, Saint Mary of the Plains College
Miller Elementary School
Northwest Elementary School
Sacred Heart Cathedral School
Southwest Kansas Area Vo Tech School
Southwest Kansas Instructional Materials Center
Southwest Kansas Library System
Sunnyside Elementary School
Wilroads Garden Elementary School
Wright Elementary School

March 20, 1984

A statement of testimony before the Kansas Senate Ways and Means Committee concerning Senate Bill #850 on March 20, 1984.

TO: Senator Paul Hess, Chairperson
and
Members, Senate Ways and Means Committee

STATEMENT BY: Glen Plaisted, Chairman
Kansas Library Association Legislative Committee

I am speaking today on behalf of the Kansas Library Association. The association is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to library service for Kansas citizens.

A major goal of the association is to promote cooperation among all types of libraries and organizations concerned with library service.

Within Senate Bill #850, under discussion today, is the creation of an interlibrary loan development fund. The purpose of the created fund is to provide grants to the major resource libraries of this state. The funds are to be used to purchase library materials dedicated to the states interlibrary loan program.

The sharing of library resources through interlibrary loan, besides being a major cost effective use of materials, is a multi-type library cooperative venture. This service then meets the major goal of the Kansas Library Association and is enthusiastically endorsed.

This concept has been endorsed by a number of important groups throughout the state, (see attached copies of endorsement).

I would ask this committee to carefully review and support this proposed legislative concept.

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CITY COMMISSIONERS
 DOUG KNOP, MAYOR
 HERMAN CLINE, VICE-MAYOR
 LARRY HUCKLEBERRY
 H. PHIL MAPES
 LOIS TAYLOR

March 20, 1984

CITY MANAGER
 LEE BRODBECK

Senator Paul Hess
 Kansas State Senate
 State Capitol
 Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Hess:

The City of Olathe wishes to express its opposition to Senate Bill 850. Since the inception of the liquor fund, which was created by Senate Bill 467, the City of Olathe has used the revenue to provide positive and wholesome recreation facilities for the citizens of the community. A few examples of how this revenue has been spent are as follows:

1984

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Purchase of playground equipment for Black Bob and Prairie Center Parks. | \$12,185 |
| 2. Purchase of picnic shelter for Black Bob and Prairie Center Parks. | 6,000 |
| | sub-total \$18,185 |

1983

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Purchase of playground equipment for Black Bob and Prairie Center Parks. | \$12,995 |
| 2. Color coating of Two Trails Park Tennis Courts (4) | 5,000 |
| | sub-total \$17,995 |

1982

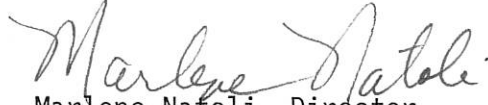
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Playground equipment for various neighborhood parks. | \$12,000 |
| 2. Color coating of Millcreek Park Tennis Courts (2) | 3,135 |
| | sub-total \$15,135 |

It has always been the City of Olathe's understanding that the intent of the liquor fund was to provide an avenue where funds could be used for

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the positive use of one's leisure time. The City of Olathe would be opposed to altering this concept, which was set forth in the original legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marlene Natoli".

Marlene Natoli, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

b1

**Testimony
Senate Bill No. 850**

Senate Ways and Means Committee

**March 20, 1984
Gene Johnson**

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Gene Johnson and I represent the Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Project Coordinators Association. Our membership consists of 27 organizations serving all of the 31 Judicial Districts in the State of Kansas. We provide the alcohol and drug evaluations on all DWI offenders in the Judicial Districts in Kansas.

We oppose this proposed legislation in its present form on the basis that again the state is attempting to gain control of all the local alcohol tax revenue at the expense of our local governments.

We have considered the Parks and Recreation Departments throughout the state as a positive aid in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse. Many of the state's youthful population are involved in a good health recreational program made available through our local parks and recreational departments. These programs do not include drinking and driving an automobile. This proposed legislation could eliminate some of these programs. It is conceivable to our organization that elimination of these programs could lead to more idle time for our youth. That idle time could result in more drinking and driving. This would result in a step backward in our fight against the drinking and driving offender.

Thank you.


Gene Johnson

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