

Approved Thomas F. Walker
Date 3/18/87

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Representative Thomas F. Walker at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./p.m. on March 17, 1987 in room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Sebelius
Representative Peterson

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman - Revisor
Carolyn Rampey - Legislative Research
Mary Galligan - Legislative Research
Jackie Breymeyer - Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Lynn Holt - Legislative Research
Duane Johnson - State Librarian
Cliff Holland, Jr. - State Library Adv. Comm.
Mark Andrews - Division of Personnel Services, Dept. of Revenue
Michael Byington - Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc.
Jane Hatch - System Librarian, Southwest Kansas Library System
James C. Marvin, Director, Topeka Public Library

The meeting of the House Governmental Organization was called to order by Representative Thomas F. Walker, Chairman. He stated the minutes would stand approved unless there were any additions or corrections.

The agenda for the meeting was Senate Bill 89 and Senate Bill 90, continuing in existence the office of State Librarian and the Kansas State Library.

Lynn Holt, Legislative Research, distributed an overview of the State Library. (See Attachment 1). The overview covered five sections; the functions of the State Library from the perspective of the library user; interaction with other state agencies and local libraries; general information on agency funding; organization and structure; and number and type of positions.

Duane Johnson, State Librarian, presented his testimony to the committee. (See Attachment 2). The role of the State Library is to provide reference and research to state government and its agencies; provide services and development to local libraries and library systems; and provide extension library services to the blind and physically handicapped. Mr. Johnson gave a short history of the state library and detailed the organization and services it provides. He elaborated on the inter-library loan program, explaining to members what had actually happened with the funding and budget process. He explained the importance of the Union Catalog and told the committee of HB 2100 which has FY87 appropriations for the library. After many more comments, Mr. Johnson ended his testimony.

Cliff Holland, Jr., State Library Commission, made a few brief comments. This commission, which is appointed by the Governor, has oversight of the State Library and regional system. Whatever federal funding that is available is utilized for needed services. The commission handles the federal money for institutions such as penitentiaries and mental hospitals. The situations at these places was defined as 'miserable' with no paid help and very poor training by those concerned.

Mark Andrews, Division of Personnel Services, Department of Revenue spoke next. He was speaking, not from a technical, but from a user standpoint. He commented that the library is a tremendous resource for the Department's use with regard to policies and litigation. It provides a wide variety of information. Mr. Andrews was only relating to his own division, but he was sure others within the Revenue Department used and relied upon the library's resources.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

room 522-S, Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./p.m. on March 17, 1987

Michael Byington, representing Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc., distributed his testimony. (See Attachment 3). He told what the library means to the blind and visually impaired Kansans. He commented that if one adds both state and federal tax obligations together, it is learned that the provision of talking books and Braille for the blind, visually impaired, and physically handicapped costs each taxpayer only 12¢ per year. He stressed the importance of persons who function intellectually to have the resources to apply their intelligence. Mr. Byington would like to see a one-time investment to computerize the record keeping system for the Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped. He mentioned how important the bill status system is which functions during the months the legislature meets. This provides informational services to persons who could not get it from any other source. In speaking of legal blindness, Mr. Byington said that as the body ages, some of the organs do not do as well as the mind. The last sentence of the testimony read, "Do not shut down this sense organ as well as the ones which are already not working so well."

Jan Hatch, System Librarian, Southwest Kansas Library System, presented copies of her testimony to the committee. (See Attachment 4). She is connected with one of the seven regional library systems. Many of the residents who live outside urban areas do not have the resources available that the urban areas have. Access to these resources for these people is through the Kansas Union Catalog and the computer network that transmits the requests for resource material. This type of cooperation is obtained through the State Library working with other libraries in the state. Ms. Hatch said that Kansas is a 'resource poor' state. The problem of the adult population not wanting to use the same resource facilities as students was discussed and one that has no easy solution. After several other statements and comments, Ms. Hatch ended her presentation.

The last conferee was James C. Marvin, Topeka Public Library. He said he was representing the urban librarians. The main thrust of his testimony was good staff and dollars (See Attachment 5). As far as he was concerned the statutes pertaining to libraries was good, and in some cases, exemplary.

The Chairman thanked all the conferees for appearing. He said the committee would be taking up three bills on Wednesday. Possible final action would be taken on today's bills. The Board of Nursing will be taken up on Thursday.

The meeting was adjourned.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

DATE: MARCH 17, 1987

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY / ORGANIZATION
Caroline Longman	Emporia	State Library
Michael J. Brynator	Topeka	KS. Assn for the Blind and Visually Impaired
Clifford R. Holland	Topeka	Chair, State Library Advisory Council
Jane Hatch	Dodge City	SWKS, Lib. System Dodge City Public Lib.
Mae Gallitt	Topeka	State Library
Michael Piper	Topeka	State Library
Roy Bird	Aburn	State Library
Ernestine Voss	Topeka	State Library
Blossom Schroeder	Topeka	State Library
Wanda M. Hunt	Topeka	KS Dept. of Revenue
Jana Green	Topeka	State Library
Melanie Miller	Hays	KS Library Assn.
L M CORNISH	Topeka	KS Library Assn.
Jim Marvin	Topeka	Pub. Library
Phil Anderson	11	BUDGET DW
Jed Clark	Minneapolis	Class requir.
Brian Kelley	Delphus	Class requirement
Jamie Adams	Minneapolis	Class requir.
Nils Lindeberg	Minneapolis	class requir.

MEMORANDUM

March 16, 1987

TO: House Committee on Governmental Organization
FROM: Lynne Holt, Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Overview of State Library

This overview is divided into the following sections:

- I. the functions of the State Library from the perspective of a library user;
- II. the interaction of the State Library with other state agencies and local libraries;
- III. general information on agency funding;
- IV. organization and structure of agency; and
- V. number and type of positions.

I. Functions of the State Library

Perhaps one of the most effective ways to explain what the State Library does is to describe the services a patron might receive directly or indirectly from the State Library.

- A. Use of Library Books, Periodicals, Documents, and Other Information Materials. The State Library's collection of 54,701 library titles, 175 paid subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals, and approximately 75,000 documents is available for use and, in most cases, may be checked out by members of the public and state agency personnel and legislators.
- B. On-Line Searches. If a patron has a request for a book, periodical, or bibliographic or other information that is not housed in the Library, staff reference librarians will conduct on-line searches, availing themselves of specialized databases located throughout the United States. For example, the State Library subscribes to six specialized bibliographic databases, in addition to participating in the international online computer library center (OCLC); this participation allows the Library to share cataloging data with other libraries. (An on-line system is one which afford libraries from their local terminals or, in some cases, library patrons from their private terminals, direct access to a computer's central processing unit (CPU). A CPU, the nucleus of any computer, controls and

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coordinates the activities of the other units and performs the logical and arithmetic processes to be applied to the data.) In the case of the OCLC system, the CPU is located in Ohio. By accessing the CPU via telephone lines, the State Library and many other subscribing libraries can retrieve the master record in the database or, with the proper software and hardware, transfer bibliographic data to their local terminals. If a patron wants a book not found in the State Library, OCLC can be used to identify a library that has the book and, through use of special software, the State Library can procure that book via computer for that patron.

- C. Interlibrary Loan Transactions. Forty-six public libraries in Kansas, several of which lack the resources to subscribe to OCLC, participate in the Kansas Information Circuit (KIC) interlibrary loan network, a telecommunications system financed by the State Library which transmits, organizes, and processes loan requests between public libraries. Seven of the 46 libraries serve as communications centers linking approximately 300 additional public, private, and school libraries into this interlibrary loan network. The State Library houses the switching mechanism which allows libraries throughout the state to request via microcomputer and telecommunications technology library materials; these requests are, in turn, transferred to the site of the desired holding. Therefore, for example, if a patron from a small town in southwest Kansas wants to borrow a book, that patron may request that the public library procure it. If the public library has a microcomputer, the request can be made and the State Library, through the use of special software, can pick up that request from the public library's microcomputer and process the entire transaction at minimal or no cost to the public library. Such services, which may be characterized as promoting interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing, are mandated by K.S.A. 75-2575 et seq.
- D. Kansas Union Catalog. Many small libraries in Kansas do not subscribe to on-line systems for interlibrary loan purposes. Therefore, if a patron served by such a library wants to locate a book or obtain information about a holding, that public library would probably depend on the Kansas Union Catalog for assistance. The Kansas Union Catalog is an index consisting of authors, titles, and subject matters of books and periodicals owned by more than 350 libraries and including identification of more than 1.7 million titles. The State Library has a contract with a database vendor in California for the production and maintenance of the Catalog on an annual basis. Prior to this fiscal year, the Catalog had been produced semiannually.
- E. Legislative Hotline. An individual who wants information, such as updates on bills, or wants a legislator to call back on a specific subject, may use the toll-free Legislative Hotline number to contact the State Library. A staff person at the State Library will provide the updated status on a bill and other related information, such as the number of votes for or

against a particular bill. If a person wants a legislator to contact him or her, the staff person will take down the name, telephone number, city from which the call is made, and the general topic of interest and relay the message to the appropriate legislator so that the legislator can communicate with the caller. The Legislative Hotline has been operational since 1974 and its service was expanded to all Kansans in 1975. The Hotline was modeled after a similar hotline in Missouri. According to the State Library, the Legislative Hotline answered 7,425 calls during the 1986 Legislative Session.

- F. Talking Books. If a public library patron has a temporary or permanent visual or physical disability that prevents him or her from reading or using normal print, that patron has access to tapes of books and magazines and playback machines through a library network that offers such services, financed from federal, state, and local tax monies. There are approximately 205,250 volumes in the talking book collection and approximately 100 magazine titles. Braille is provided through direct mailings to patrons and through interlibrary loan service from a Braille collection maintained at the Kansas City Public Library. The Kansas Network is comprised of the regional library, located at Emporia State University (also a part of the State Library), six subregional libraries located in Wichita, Topeka, Manhattan, Hutchinson, Great Bend, and Norton, and the Kansas City Braille Library. Approximately 8,130 patrons use talking book services in Kansas. The State Library is authorized to provide library services for the blind and handicapped pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2534.
- G. Development of Local Library Collections. A patron of a public library in Kansas might not realize that a number of the books that he or she checks out might have been purchased through Interlibrary Loan Development program grants. Through this program, operational since FY 1986, the State Library has provided grants to 22 interlibrary resource centers in Kansas for the improvement of local library collections in designated subject areas, and merit-based grants to 51 libraries in FY 1987 to strengthen the holdings of existing special collections.
- H. Support for Public Library Operations. Grants are also provided to approximately 307 eligible public libraries to help defray their operational expenses -- library salaries, maintenance, utilities, and contractual services. Such support usually contributes directly to the level of service available to a public library patron. The formula which is prescribed in K.S.A. 75-2555 and is used to allocate funds from both federal and state sources for the grant-in-aid program requires two-thirds of the total amount to be distributed in grants among the eligible libraries on a per capita basis and one-third to be distributed among seven regional libraries in equal amounts. The seven regional libraries, established pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2549b, extend library service to all counties of the state. Eligibility criteria for state grants-in-aid are specified in

K.S.A. 75-2556. Unless otherwise determined by the State Librarian, a public library will not receive this grant if the ad valorem tax mill rate for its support has been reduced below the mill rate imposed for that purpose for the previous year, or if its maintenance of effort, as determined by the total amount from four sources of local revenue (addressed in K.S.A. 75-2556) has been reduced below the previous year for that library. The State Library is statutorily charged with the responsibility of determining the grant amount, based upon the above formula, to be awarded to each eligible library. The State Library also has administrative oversight over the grants-in-aid program, as is authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2542.

- I. Technical Assistance to Public Libraries. In order to assist their patrons more effectively, librarians at public libraries, especially at those with limited resources, might rely on the technical support provided by State Library staff. Such support is authorized pursuant to K.S.A. 75-2542 which states:

The State Librarian shall provide leadership and assistance in the organization and development of local library agencies through field visits, conferences, and institutes, and shall give advice and counsel to libraries, municipalities, organizations, or individuals in details of library processes and management, and may send a staff member to aid in organization or in improvement of library methods.

One example of technical support is the adult literacy program, financed entirely from federal funds, which: (1) establishes coalitions for literacy throughout the state; (2) provides training in volunteer management to librarians of at least those libraries which will host literacy programs; and (3) provides training to volunteer tutors to teach reading to illiterate persons. As another example, consulting services are provided by staff librarians to administrators of public libraries in the area of library automation technology. The State Library also offers continuing education workshops for librarians and library trustees on basic library skills.

II. State Library's Interaction With Other State Agencies and Local Libraries

The State Library is statutorily required to provide library and information services to the judicial, legislative, and executive branches of state government (K.S.A. 75-2534). The State Library is also required to serve as a depository of publications by state agencies. Unlike public libraries, the State Library is directed to serve state government employees primarily and, through extension services, all residents of the state. This mandate means that a vast proportion of the Library staff's time is devoted to directly assisting state employees, the predominant constituents of the State Library.

The State Library provides many direct reference services to nonstate employees, but will charge them for on-line and copying services. By contrast, state agencies are not charged, within limits, for photocopying and on-line services. The State Library staff also spends a greater proportion of their time in conducting research for state employees than for nonstate employees.

The State Library's interaction with local libraries and library systems has already been to some extent addressed in the previous section. In addition to the grants-in-aid programs for operational support, grants for library collection development, the interlibrary loan network, the Kansas Union Catalog, talking book services, and technical training and assistance to local libraries, the State Library purchases in bulk for public libraries goods and materials, coordinates a telecommunications network which links 47 libraries through the state KANS-A-N system, awards federal grants to libraries in state hospitals and penitentiaries and certain large metropolitan libraries for library materials collection development, and federal grants to public libraries for construction, renovation, or major remodeling projects.

III. General Information on Agency Funding

As previously addressed, the State Library receives funds for both internal operations (assistance to and information for state agencies and technical assistance to public libraries and regional systems) and grant programs for public libraries and regional and subregional library systems. Expenditures recommended by the Governor for FY 1987 total \$1,172,793 or 32 percent of total budgeted expenditures for the Library's internal operations. The remaining \$2,496,540 or 68 percent is designated for grants to public or special libraries, regional library systems, and subregional library systems. The State Library receives approximately 57 percent of its support from the State General Fund and almost \$1.5 million or approximately 40 percent from federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) funds. Of federal funds authorized for the current fiscal year, almost \$300,000 is budgeted for the salaries of three positions and internal operating expenditures primarily related to library networking and interlibrary resource sharing and automation functions. Approximately \$105,000 is also budgeted from other special revenue sources to support certain library telecommunications and automation activities.

Federal funds from the Library Services and Construction Act are expended for such functions as literacy training, grants to libraries for construction and remodeling projects, and grants for resource sharing like cooperative planning, consumer health information, and editing of the Kansas Union Catalog. Together with state funds, federal funds are expended for grants to public and regional libraries to help defray operating expenditures and for grants to subregional libraries for library services to the blind and physically handicapped.

IV. Organization and Structure of Agency

The State Library has six programs or divisions: Administrative Services, Reference Services, Library Development, Library Network Services, Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation. The State Librarian will address these programs in greater detail. The internal operations of the State Library tend to be concentrated in the Administrative Services, Reference Services, and Interlibrary Resource Sharing and Automation programs. The three other programs or divisions have primary responsibility for administering grant programs for public libraries and regional and subregional library systems.

V. Number and Type of Positions

The State Library is currently authorized a staffing complement of 25 full-time positions. The State Librarian, an unclassified position, is appointed by the Governor. In addition, there are ten full-time librarian positions, 4.5 library assistant positions, one administrative officer position, 7.5 clerical and support staff positions, and one position allotted to the employment of unclassified graduate students from Emporia State University to assist in the Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped program. With the exception of the State Librarian and graduate assistants, all positions at the State Library are classified (see K.S.A. 75-2537 for the statute governing employment of State Library staff).

I87-82/LH

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Representative Thomas Walker, Chair
Representative Elaine Hassler, Vice-chair
Representative Ginger Barr
Representative Rick Bowden
Representative Nancy Brown
Representative Clyde Graber
Representative Jesse Harder
Representative Clarence Love
Representative Michael Peterson
Representative Al Ramirez
Representative Debara Schauf
Representative Kathleen Sebelius
Representative Dale Sprague
Representative Kathryn Sughrue
Representative Frank Wiemer

*

Agency Sunset Review Hearing

Tuesday, March 17, 1987

State Library and Office of the State Librarian

Conferees:

Duane F. Johnson, State Librarian
Cliff Holland, Jr., State Library Advisory Commission
Mark Andrews, Division of Personal Services, Dept. of Revenue
Michael Byington, Topeka Independent Living Resource Center
Jane Hatch, System Librarian, Southwest Kansas Library System
James C. Marvin, Director, Topeka Public Library

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Statutory references

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

Summary statement:

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

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

History

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

state government and for the public. This policy is in keeping with the fundamental principle of publicly funded library service that the library, to be a credible, impartial information agency for all of its users, must strive to perform without bias of any kind.

Organization and Services

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assertion of Need for the Agency

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

State Library Sunset Review Hearing, March 17, 1987

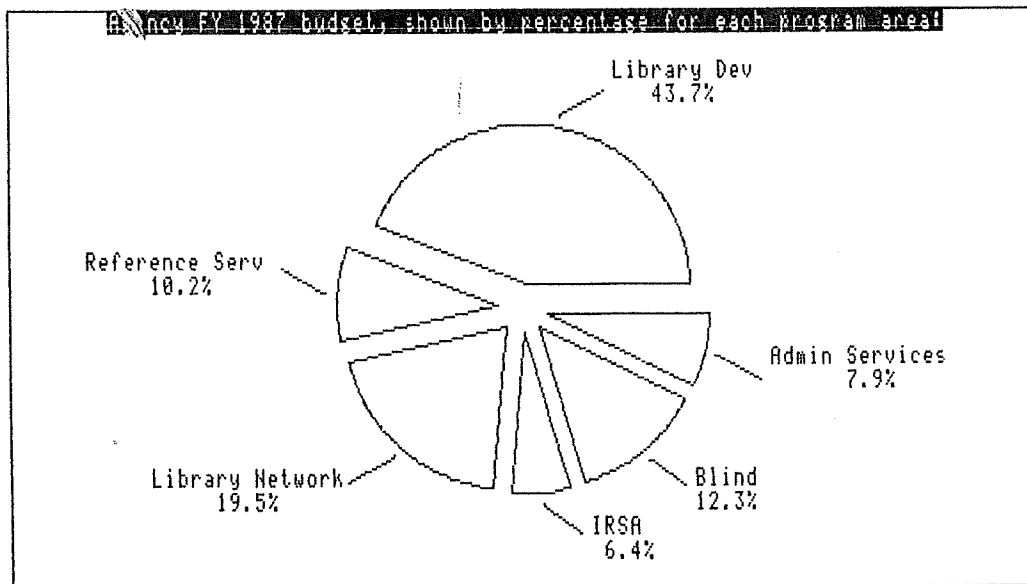
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**State Library Staff Support in the Agency of Neighboring States, 1983
Year of Operation, Compared to the Kansas State Library, FY 1987**

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

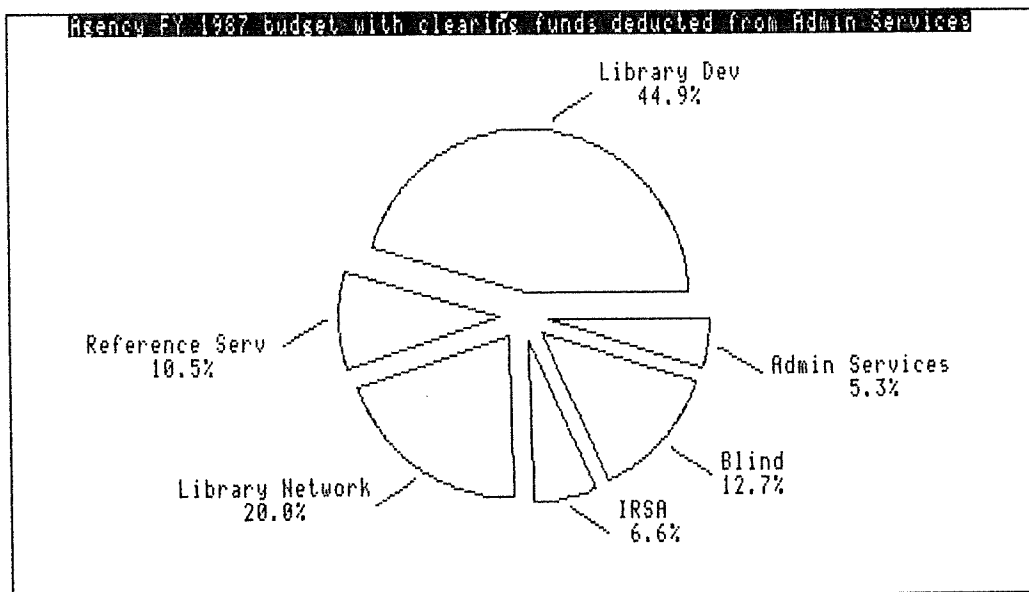
Agency FY 1987 budget, shown by percentage for each program area:

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



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

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



Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired, Inc.

SUNSET REVIEW OF THE KANSAS STATE LIBRARY

TESTIMONY BY

MICHAEL J. BYINGTON, LOBBYIST

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

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

If one adds both state and federal tax obligations together, one will learn that the provision of talking books and Braille for the blind, visually impaired, and physically handicapped costs each tax payer only twelve cents per year. This information was made available through the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and through the research staff of the American Council of the Blind. This twelve cents per tax payer makes the written world available to many intelligent, productive citizens who otherwise would be virtually illiterate and unable to apply their intelligence.

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

The Kansas Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired Inc. is thus urging the continuation of the Kansas State Library, and is urging continuation of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped within that Library. In fact, not only should this continuation take place, but also some expansion should be considered. I realize that generally this is not the year in which a great deal of governmental expansion is being considered, but I would remind the Committee that an inefficient government is not a cost effective government. People are living longer, but unfortunately, eyes are not

necessarily lasting longer along with the people. Thus, particularly among the elderly, the number of blind people in the state is on the rise. In order to handle greater demand, the Legislature could do one of two things with reference to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the State Library. More staff could be provided, or a one time investment could be made to computerize the Division's record keeping. Computerization is by far the more cost effective of these two actions. With such computerization, Library staff would have the additional time necessary to locate and serve the vastly increasing number of newly blind and visually impaired individuals who are in dire need of talking books and related services. I would thus urge the Kansas Legislature to consider computerization of the record keeping system for the Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped. I realize that the sunset process started in the Senate, and that work has already been done on the sunset legislation. Nonetheless, the House now has an opportunity to use a visionary rather than a bandage approach in providing services, and it is our sincere hope that this Committee will responsibly meet this challenge by providing the necessary computerization.

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

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

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

March 17, 1987

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by:

Jane Hatch, Director
Dodge City Public Library
Southwest Kansas Library System

March 17, 1987
Presentation by James C. Marvin,
Librarian, Topeka Public Library,
to House Governmental Organization Committee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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