MINConfigMINUTES OF THE __HOUSE__ COMMITTEE ON ___EDUCATION_____.

The meeting was called to order by _____Chairman Denise Apt_____ at
                                                Chairperson

3:30 ___ ~~a.m.~~/p.m. on _____January 20_____, 19_88n room _519-S__ of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative George Dean, Excused

Committee staff present:
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research
Thelma Canaday, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Duane Johnson, State Library

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Apt.

Representative Reardon made a motion to rescind the committee's action
of the previous day to introduce a bill mandating the teaching of Kansas
history in the public schools. Seconded by Representative Smith. Motion
carried.

Chairman Apt introduced Duane Johnson from the State Library who gave
an overview of the library system in Kansas. He stated there are 318
public library units in Kansas. The state is divided into seven regional
library systems set up to supply rural areas with library service. There
are several library networks for interlibrary cooperation. (Attachment
1).

Mr. Johnson said library technology is changing rapidly and there are
alternative means of maintaining, producing and distributing databases.
He showed the database on microfiche which is now available to libraries
of all types and sizes. A better alternative would involve producing
the database on CD-ROM discs. This would negatively affect access to
the information by staff in small libraries unless additional funding
is secured.

Among the recommendations given by Mr. Johnson is that the cost of CD-
ROM equipment and maintenance should be paid for through the State Library
with state funds. (Attachment 2).

A period of questions and answers followed Mr. Johnson's presentation.

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Apt at 4:30.

The next meeting will be January 22, 1988 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 519-S.

DATE *January 20, 1988*

GUEST REGISTER

HOUSE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Richard Funk	KASB	Topeka
Carol Keh	KS Fed of Teachers	4023 SW 34th St Topeka
Bruce Flanders	Kansas State Library	Topeka
L. M Cornish	Ks Library Assoc	Topeka

DATE: Wednesday, January 20, 1988

  TO: Education Committee of the House
       Denise Apt, Chair
       Don Crumbaker, Vice-chair
       Bill Reardon, Ranking Minority

FROM: Duane Johnson, State Library

  RE: Library services in Kansas

I. Local Units of Library Organization

Type	Statutory Levy Limit	Number
1. City, third class (K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 12-1222)	2 mills	172
2. City, second class (K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 12-1222)	3 mills	73
3. City, first class (K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 12-1222)	2 mills	15
4. City, first class (K.S.A. 12-1215)	6 mills	3
5. School district administered (K.S.A. 72-1623a)	6 mills	1
6. Township (K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 12-1222)	2.5 mills	23
7. Regional (K.S.A. 12-1231)	1.5 mills	2
8. District (K.S.A. 12-1236)	3 mills	8
9. County (K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 12-1222)	1.5 mills or 2 mills	15
10. Regional Systems of Cooperating Libraries	.75 mills	7
11. School Libraries usually classroom size (347 high school, 82 junior high, 750 elementary)		1,179
12. Community College Libraries		19
13. Private College Libraries		26
14. University Libraries, KTI, Medical Center, Regent's Center		9
15. Special Libraries		approx. 100

        Health Services

        Law

        Industry

        State Library

II. Library Networks for Interlibrary Cooperation

1. Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

    Materials and equipment are supplied by the Library of Congress under

    contract with the State Library.

    The State Library contracts with nine local units for the delivery

    service to all 105 counties.

2. Each of the seven regional systems constitutes a library network for

    extension of service or creation of access to service for rural area

    residents.

3. Kansas Interlibrary Communications Network (KIC)

4. Kansas Union Catalog (KUC), a network support and service

5. Associated Colleges of Central Kansas (ACCK) Network

6. Regents Libraries Network

III. Service Objectives

1. To provide to the public open access to information

2. Educational support for life-long education

3. Educational support for formal education

4. Research support to commerce, industry, government

5. Communication with distant information sources and retrieval of

    information from these sources

6. Leisure-time reading

IV. Organization and Service Strengths

1. Heritage extending from frontier history which has always valued

    library services.

2. Laws and attitudes which support interlibrary cooperation

3. A communications system to support library resource sharing

4. A union catalog of library resources ·(A unified index of all materials,

    with location codes)

V. Organizational and Service Weaknesses

1. Effects of reappraisal law which threaten the regional systems of
cooperating libraries.

2. Inequity in funding received from city and rural areas.
This impacts upon city libraries and the regional systems and is
discouraging interlibrary cooperation.

3. Inadequate collections of books and other information materials.

4. Inadequate funding to support and develop local library services in most
communities.

5. Inadequate resources to support and distribute the Kansas Union Catalog.

6. Continuing requirement to use most of annual L.S.C.A. allotment for
continuation of grants-in-aid and Kansas Union Catalog.

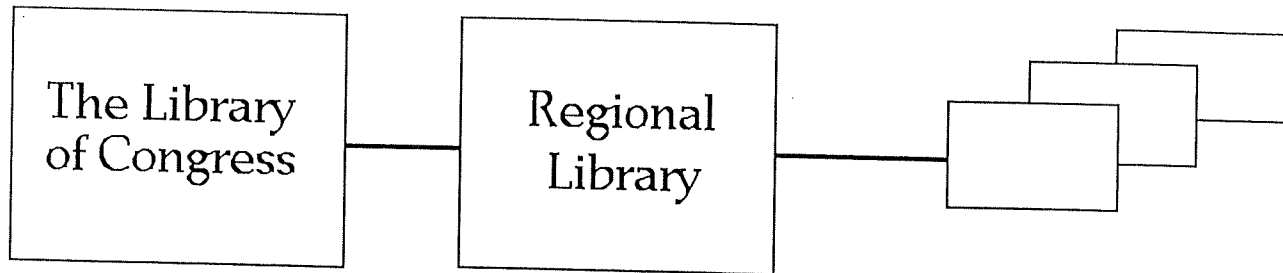7. Library support from Kansas state government is 45th among states.

8. Library support from local government in Kansas is 34th among states.

R E G I O N A L   L I B R A R Y   S Y S T E M S

Northwest	Central	North Central	Northeast
Southwest	South Central		Southeast
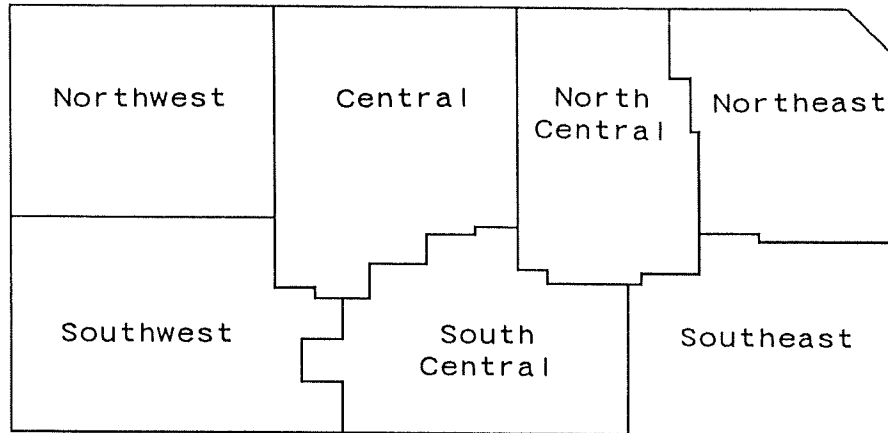
* Sharing resources which cannot be duplicated in every community

* Joint planning and financing of library services to improve existing services

* Complete access to materials owned by libraries in service area, and nationwide, through interlibrary loan

* Access to cataloging of library materials, and centralized ordering

* Continuing education and training through consultant services

* Extension by mail and telephone of all information services to citizens living in rural areas

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│              │     │              │      ┌─┤     │
│  The Library │─────│  Regional    │──────┤ │     │
│  of Congress │     │  Library     │    ┌─┤ └─────┘
│              │     │              │    │ │ │
└──────────────┘     └──────────────┘    └─┤ │
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National Library Service for the
Blind and Physically Handicapped,
The Library of Congress

*   Production of books in disc,
    cassette and braille

*   Production of playback machines

*   Distribution of books and
    machines for Kansas users

*   Development of READS, an
    automated book circulation,
    patron file and machine
    inventory system

*   Publishing of reading material
    lists, catalogs and
    bibliographies

*   Provision of consultant
    services and public education

Library Services for the Blind
and Physically Handicapped,
Kansas State Library

*   Provision of final approval
    of eligibility of users

*   Maintenance, repair and
    distribution of playback
    machines

*   Provision of reference and
    consultant services; public
    education

*   Circulation of magazines
    directly to users statewide

*   Maintenance of statewide
    files and statistics

*   Installation and training
    for READS statewide

Subregional Libraries
and Consultants

*   Certification of
    potential users

*   Recruitment of new
    users

*   Lending of machines and
    books for area of state

*   Implementation and use
    of READS

*   Provision of information
    to area care institutions
    and health care providers
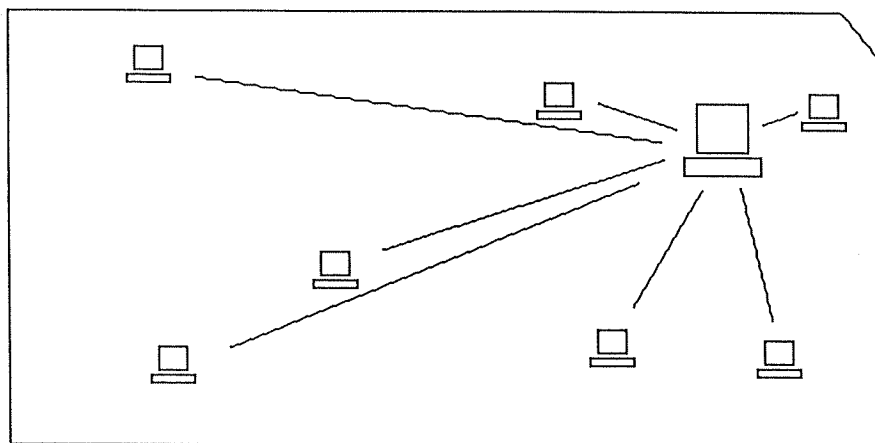
*   Electronic telecommunication network

*   Transmits interlibrary loan requests and responses

*   Transmits electronic mail

*   Accelerates turnaround time for the sharing of library
    materials

*   All traffic routed through file server at Kansas
    State Library

*   All telecommunication costs supported in Kansas
    State Library budget: encourages use of network and
    sharing of library resources statewide

The Kansas Union Catalog
January 1988

As a result of local library cataloging efforts since the mid-1970s, book and magazine holdings of many large and small Kansas libraries have been incorporated in the Kansas Union Catalog, which is distributed to libraries of all types and sizes throughout the state. Many libraries throughout the state have expended much money and have given much cooperation through data input to realize the goal of a statewide union catalog. Until recently, the most economical means of distributing the information has been on microfiche. The last edition of the Kansas Union Catalog (Fall 1986) contained 1.4 million titles and 4 million holdings from over 400 Kansas libraries.

Conversion of bibliographic information to machine-readable form is the key to any future automated development, at the state or local level. The Kansas Union Catalog database acts primarily as a resource-sharing tool, but is also useful as a database from which all types and sizes of libraries can extract machine-readable records for use in local or area automation projects.

Many Kansas libraries use OCLC, an international online computer cataloging system, for local cataloging and adding their holdings to the Kansas Union Catalog. To allow libraries which are not OCLC members to add new bibliographic information and holdings to the database, and to provide a means for low-cost conversion of library's card catalogs and correct errors, microcomputer data input programs have been used.

Libraries use the KUC for many purposes on a daily basis:

- Interlibrary loan at the area and state level
- Verifying and locating titles
- Reference work
- Development of subject area bibliographies
- Selection of materials
- Cataloging of older titles
- Backup to automated circulation and online catalog systems
- Training in use of library catalogs and library services
- Use as a public catalog

ISSUES

1. Library technology is changing rapidly and there are alternative means of maintaining, producing, and distributing databases. Alternative technologies make use easier and improve access to the data.

Over please ...

2. LSCA funding is still used to fund some costs associated with the Kansas Union Catalog. There will be a decrease in federal funds over the next two to three years. Lack of sufficient funding will inhibit the State Library's ability to distribute the database to new libraries and allow new libraries to contribute records. Additional state funds are needed to pay all costs associated with the maintenance and distribution of the database.

3. The KUC database has grown substantially since the first edition was produced. While the microfiche still provides a relatively useful format, the database is becoming larger. (The Fall 1986 edition contained nearly 1,800 fiche.) Size can cause storage and retrieval problems for library staff and patrons. As the size of the database increases, the cost of maintaining and updating the database and producing the microfiche increases, and its increasing size makes it harder to use.

4. The State Library has placed a major emphasis on equal access for small libraries in participating and having access to bibliographic information in databases. The use of the microcomputer data entry programs and the production and distribution of the microfiche have allowed small libraries to participate in a cost-effective manner. Potential changes in production and distribution methods for the Kansas Union Catalog (in CD-ROM format) will negatively affect small library participation without additional funding, since new microbased equipment will need to be acquired.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continue development, production, and distribution of the Kansas Union Catalog database of machine-readable bibliographic records, contributed by Kansas libraries of all types and sizes, which can be used for a variety of state, area, and local purposes.

2. Adopt new microcomputer and CD-ROM technology for the creation and updating of machine-readable records, and access to the end product catalog.

3. Fund database development and maintenance at the state level with state funds.

4. Continue to provide for a means for small libraries to economically create machine-readable bibliographic records and take part in area and statewide resource sharing programs.

For more information on the Kansas Union Catalog, please contact Duane Johnson, State Librarian, Kansas State Library, Statehouse, Third Floor, 296-3296.

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CD-ROM Format for the Kansas Union Catalog
January 1988

The Kansas Union Catalog database has been developed by merging machine-readable bibliographic records from OCLC, MARC, microcomputer-based input, and local automated system records. The Kansas State Library contracts with Brodart Automation to merge the records, process microcomputer input, update the database, consolidate duplicate records, maintain indexes for these records, and process transactions to correct errors in records. The automation vendor then produces the database on microfiche which is made available to libraries of all types and sizes.

The same machine-readable records can be produced in other formats which can be accessed in other ways. For example, the database could be loaded into a computer, and access to the information could be provided online. An online database, however, would be extremely costly. A better alternative would involve producing the database on CD-ROM discs which can be read using a microcomputer connected to a compact disc player designed to read computerized data.

ISSUES

There are four major considerations related to development and use of the database: cost effectiveness, timeliness, ease of use, and usefulness. The form in which the database is produced should be determined by how well it addresses these issues.

The State Library has placed a major emphasis on equal access for small libraries in participating and accessing the bibliographic information. Changes in production and distribution of the Kansas Union Catalog in CD-ROM format would negatively affect access to the information by staff in small libraries unless additional funding is secured.

Compact Disc — Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) is a relatively new technology. Most people are familiar with compact discs for sound recordings. Compact disc technology also allows storage and use of computer data. Data is accessed through use of a compact disc drive attached to a microcomputer. To place the Kansas Union Catalog on compact disc will require two CD-ROM discs.

- **Cost Effectiveness.** Producing master and duplicate copies of the Kansas Union Catalog would be less expensive per copy than producing the microfiche. However, the equipment necessary for a library to use CD-ROM is substantially more expensive. Equipment would have to be purchased for all 225 Kansas Union Catalog recipients, since few have compact disc players or compatible microcomputers.

There are no charges associated with online searching using CD- ROM, and the system does not require the use of telecommunication lines. The hardware could be used with other databases and other operations.

- **Timeliness**. CD-ROM database timeliness would be improved by producing the catalog more frequently or by producing supplements. Since the union catalog is less expensive to produce in CD-ROM format, this is a realistic scenario.

- **Ease of Use**. Bibliographic record searching is more flexible with CD-ROM than with microfiche. Searching capability is enhanced by the use of keyword searching techniques.

  The storage medium is very compact and durable. Equipment failure would be less likely than with an online system.

  Library staff could easily be trained to use the new technology. The system could also be used as a library's catalog or as a backup to an automated catalog.

- **Usefulness**. Automated access to the Kansas Union Catalog through the implementation of CD-ROM technology would greatly enhance the usefulness of the database. Researchers would be able to locate needed citations with more flexibility and precision. Related topics could be easily identified, and relevant documents extracted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The State Library should produce the database on CD-ROM. Production of microfiche would be phased out and replaced with CD-ROM.

2. The State Library should explore the cost-effectiveness of producing supplements to the database rather than the entire database in CD-ROM format.

3. The State Library should continue to explore the feasibility of online and other technologies.

For more information on the Kansas Union Catalog, please contact Duane Johnson, State Librarian, Kansas State Library, Statehouse, Third Floor, 296-3296.

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Funding the Kansas Union Catalog
January 1988

Once a library's cataloging information is converted to machine-readable form, it has the potential to be used in a variety of ways. The information can be combined to form a single database, merged with other databases, and used to produce a variety of state and local products. Access to the information can be provided in microfiche, CD-ROM, or online format.

Costs for computerized databases such as the Kansas Union Catalog will vary depending on the variety of methods used to produce bibliographic records, the means of storing the information in the database, the type of products created from the database, the size of the database, and the form of access provided to the database.

The viewpoint of the Kansas State Library is that there are some costs which logically should be paid by the local library, including local cataloging of new acquistions and converting previously cataloged items into machine-readable records, and the production of products from the Kansas Union Catalog database which have largely local or area impact, such as local library microfiche or film catalogs, system or area catalogs, and tapes for use in local or area automated circulation systems and online catalogs. There are, however, costs which should logically be supported through the Kansas State Library with state funds. These are outlined below:

COST CATEGORIES

1. Database Development and Maintenance. This would include the general statewide database costs including the cost of producing master CD-ROM discs and copies for distribution to Kansas libraries.

   Benefits

   ● area level and statewide resource sharing is improved
   ● all libraries are treated equally
   ● cost is not a barrier to participation
   ● all libraries are encouraged to enter their records and holdings, since there is no additional cost to them beyond the cost of local cataloging
   ● all libraries have access to a method for the creation of standard machine-readable records
   ● it is not necessary to develop a charge-back system which would discourage many libraries from participating

2. Equipment and Equipment Maintenance. This would include the microcomputer workstations necessary to access the CD-ROM database.

   Benefits

   ● libraries would be able to participate equally
   ● bulk purchasing would allow for lower prices for initial equipment purchase

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Current cataloging costs should continue to be paid for primarily by the local library. The State Library should fund demonstrations of new technologies and encourage means of providing cooperative cataloging projects.

2. Retrospective conversion costs should be paid for primarily by the local library. The State Library should subsidize this process for small libraries with very limited budgets through a competitive grant process.

3. Local libraries should be primarily responsible for purchase of local products developed from the statewide product. The state has already subsidized this cost to some extent by supporting a statewide database and by negotiating favorable prices. Local product costs could include purchase of local databases on microfiche, CD-ROM, computer tape, or customized format for a group of libraries.

4. The State Library should pay, with state funds, for database development and maintenance, including all administrative, research and development, training, and consultation costs. The State Library should pay for database maintenance, and the development on a quarterly basis of database masters and copies in CD-ROM format.

5. The cost of CD-ROM workstation equipment and equipment maintenance should be paid for through the State Library with state funds.

For more information on the Kansas Union Catalog, please contact Duane Johnson, State Librarian, Kansas State Library, Statehouse, Third Floor, 296-3296.

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