

Approved February 4, 1991
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

The meeting was called to order by Senator Lana Oleen at
Chairperson

1:35 a.m./p.m. on January 22, 1991 in room 531-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senators Oleen, Bogina, Doyen, Francisco, and Kanan.

Committee staff present:

Julian Efird, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Allen, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Jacque Oakes, Kansas Independent Automobile Dealers Association
Pam Somerville-Taylor, Kansas Motor Car Dealers Association
Representative Eloise Lynch, Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources
Dr. Ramon Powers, Kansas State Historical Society
Dorothy L. Ilgen, Kansas Arts Commission
Victoria Foth, Kansas Committee for the Humanities
Senator Edward Reilly, Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources
Duane Johnson, State Librarian
Terry Harmon, Kansas State Historical Society

The meeting of the Senate Governmental Organization Committee was called to order at 1:35 p.m. by the Chairman, Senator Lana Oleen, who welcomed the Committee, extended greetings to its new member, Senator Ken Francisco, and introduced the staff for the year. Chairman Oleen informed the Committee that two state agencies, the State Corporation Commission and the Department of Transportation (plus the Secretary of Transportation), are scheduled for sunset review in 1991, in addition to the Dealer Review Board of the Department of Revenue. She said that the review of the State Corporation Commission will begin in the Senate and the review of the Department of Transportation will begin in the House. A joint tour of the Senate and House Governmental Organization Committees to the State Corporation Commission is being planned for early in February.

The Chairman called for introduction of bills. The Revisor of Statutes has presented a bill concerning barbering which contains clean-up provisions, bill draft 1 RS 0178.

Senator Bogina moved that the Committee introduce bill draft 1 RS 0178. Senator Doyen seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Jacque Oakes, Kansas Independent Automobile Dealers Association, requested the introduction of bill draft 1 RS 0182, concerning the Dealer Review Board, which bill, she said, would extend that Board's sunset of July 1, 1991, and would restore to that Board the administrative appeals process. Ms. Oakes added that there will be a language change needed in the bill draft to conform some of the language to the Kansas Administrative Procedures Act. (See Attachment #1 for Ms. Oakes' testimony.)

Senator Bogina moved that bill draft 1 RS 0182 be introduced. Senator Doyen seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Pam Somerville-Taylor, Kansas Motor Car Dealers Association, also appeared before the Committee in support of the introduction of bill draft 1 RS 0182. (See Attachment #2 for her testimony.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization

room 531-N, Statehouse, at 1:35 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 22, 1991

Senate Bill 2 - Concerning expiration of the act establishing the joint committee on arts and cultural resources.

Senate Bill 3 - Concerning the chairmanship of the joint committee on arts and cultural resources.

Senate Bill 4 - Concerning certain state records; providing for a study relating to the use of acid-free paper.

Representative Eloise Lynch, newly-appointed Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources, addressed the Committee in support of SB 2, which provides for deletion of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources' termination date from the statutes, and SB 4, which provides for a study of the use of acid-free paper for certain state records. Representative Lynch said that the enactment of the provisions contained in SB 2 was recommended during the 1990 Interim by the Joint Committee and she pointed out that in current law the Joint Committee is authorized to exist only until July, 1993. She noted that the Joint Committee has given arts and cultural organizations additional access to the Legislature to explain programs and problems, thus increasing the visibility of several organizations which include the Kansas Arts Commission, the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, the Kansas State Historical Society and local arts organizations. (See Attachment #3 for testimony.)

In support of SB 4 Representative Lynch stated that it would be desirable for the Commission on Waste Reduction, Recycling and Market Development to conduct a study to identify the types of state records for which the use of acid-free paper is desirable and to determine the availability of such paper and the costs associated with its purchase and use. (See Attachment #4 for testimony.)

Appearing in support of SB 2 and SB 3 was Dr. Ramon Powers, Executive Director of the Kansas State Historical Society. Dr. Powers emphasized the importance of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources' focus of its oversight on the activities of the cultural agencies and noted that SB 2 and SB 3 provide in some way for such continuous oversight. He pointed out that the Joint Committee's Report this year represents the Legislature's first indepth study of a series of issues involving the State Historical Society. (See Attachment #5 for testimony.)

The next conferee in support of SB 2 and SB 3 was Dorothy Ilgen, Executive Director of the Kansas Arts Commission. Ms. Ilgen observed that the state's cultural agencies and citizens benefit from being able to access a legislative forum such as the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources in which potential legislation can be discussed in a focused manner. She added that the Joint Committee can continue to serve as a sounding board in the identification of community needs and possible legislation to meet those needs. (See Attachment #6 for testimony.)

Victoria Foth, Assistant Director of the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, appeared before the Committee in support of SB 2 and SB 3. Ms. Foth said that the committee which she represents has been very pleased with the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources' inquiry into a number of timely topics and issues and she noted that a more cohesive approach to cultural resources is apparent at both the state and local levels. She further noted that the common forum provided by the Joint Committee has encouraged greater coordination among the statewide cultural agencies. (See Attachment #7 for testimony.)

Senator Edward Reilly, Past Chairman of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources, spoke in support of SB 2 observing that the Joint Committee has given various groups a forum to address the Legislature. He further observed that visibility of the arts has been increased dramatically during the two years in which the Joint Committee has been meeting. In discussing SB 3, which provides that the chairman of the Joint Committee serve as chairman for two years instead

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Governmental Organization,
room 531-N, Statehouse, at 1:35 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 22, 1991.

of for one year, Senator Reilly noted that the Joint Committee felt that the bill addresses the issue of continuity.

Duane Johnson, State Librarian, spoke to the Committee in support of SB 4, which proposes a study of the use of acid-free paper in state government. Mr. Johnson said that the State Library endorses the use of acid-free paper in those documents of state government which will have lasting research value. He noted that the study proposed in SB 4 would help to identify a cost-effective approach to the use of these papers. He said that it is his understanding that the technology for the production of acid-free paper is no more expensive than for the technology for the production of other paper; however, there has not, as yet, been a great demand for acid-free paper. He feels that if the demand exists and increases for this kind of paper, it will be more generally available at a lower or equal price than paper now regularly used. He observed that the major paper mills in the country have been changing over their technologies to allow for stepped-up production of acid-free paper to meet the demand. (See Attachment #8 for testimony.)

A committee member questioned whether such a study, as the one called for in SB 4, could be accomplished by a letter from the Committee's Chairman to the Commission on Waste Reduction, Recycling and Market Development or by a Resolution instead of by the passage of a bill.

The final conferee in support of SB4 was Terry Harmon, Assistant State Archivist for the Kansas State Historical Society. Mr. Harmon showed Committee members a copy of the Eighth Biennial Report of the Auditor of State (1892) which, he said, is one on the many rapidly deteriorating state government documents which the State Historical Society is attempting to preserve and make available to researchers. He stated that SB 4 involves one of the many steps which every state must take if our nation's documentary heritage is to be preserved. Further, he emphasized that states must begin using acid-free paper in creating printed state government documents and unpublished records possessing permanent value. (See Attachment #9 for testimony.)

Chairman Oleen announced that the next meeting of the Committee will be Monday, January 28, 1991. The meeting was adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

GUEST LIST

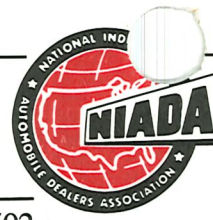
COMMITTEE: SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

DATE 1-22-91

NAME	COMPANY / ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
Pam Somerville-Jaylor	KS Motor Car Dealers Assoc	Topeka
Terry Harmon	Ks. State Historical Society	"
DOROTHY ILGEN	KS ARTS COMMISSION	Topeka
Vicky Foth	KS Comm. for Humanities	Topeka
David A. Haury	KS State Hist. Soc.	Topeka
Nick Rosch	Div. of PURCHASES	Topeka
Duane Johnson	STATE LIBRARY	Topeka
DALE LEHNING	KADRA	WICHITA.
Pat Wiechman	Ks Automotive Dismantlers & Recycling Assn.	Topeka
Kevin Allen	Ks. Motor Car Dealers Assn	Topeka
Ramon Powers	Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka
Elise Lynch	Representative	Salina 71st dist
Jacque Oakes	KIAAA	Topeka
Ed Kelly	Senate	Leavenworth



KANSAS INDEPENDENT AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION



Citizens Bank & Trust Building • 6th & Humboldt • Manhattan, Kansas 66502
Phone: 913-776-0044 FAX: 913-776-7085

January 22, 1991

TO: SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

SUBJECT: INTRODUCTION REQUEST DEALER REVIEW BOARD BILL

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Jacque Oakes representing the Kansas Independent Automobile Dealers Association.

We respectfully request the introduction of this Dealer Review Board bill.

This bill would extend the sunset of July 1, 1991 and would restore to the Board the administrative appeals process.

Presently the Board exercises advisory powers. However, for many years one of the Board's primary responsibilities was reviewing violations of the dealer licensing act by dealers and manufacturers as well as dealer-manufacturer disputes.

Kansas car dealers need this very important Board.

Thank you for your consideration.

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1-22-91*

Attachment #1

Individually we struggle to be heard—Collectively we cannot be ignored.



KANSAS MOTOR CAR DEALERS ASSOCIATION

800 Jackson, Suite 808 • Topeka, Kansas 66612 • (913) 233-6456 • (800) 825-0169 (KS only) • FAX (913) 233-1462



January 22, 1991

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Lana Oleen, Chair
Senate Committee on Governmental Organization

RE: Bill Introduction Request
Extension of the Dealer Review Board

FROM: Pam Somerville-Taylor
Governmental Affairs Director

Good afternoon Madam Chair and members of the committee. I am Pam Somerville-Taylor, Governmental Affairs Director for the Kansas Motor Car Dealers Association. Our association represents over 320 new franchised car dealers in the state of Kansas.

For years licensees under the Dealer and Manufacturers Licensing Act had the ability to appeal a finding of a licensing violation from the Director of Vehicles to Dealer Review Board. Their primary responsibility was reviewing and fact finding in regard to violations of the dealer licensing act. The board also investigated unconscionable acts and practices by dealers and manufacturers for violations of the act and help govern dealer-manufacturer disputes.

The bill as passed last year extended the Board until July 1, 1991 without the appeal process language. We again ask for your support to not only reinstate the appeal process, but also to extend the sunset and thus maintain this important board for our dealers in this state. We respectfully request your consideration of this bill request.

Senate Governmental Organization
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Attachment 2



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVESCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: INSURANCE
LABOR AND INDUSTRY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ELOISE LYNCH
REPRESENTATIVE, 71ST DISTRICT
705 S. SANTA FE
SALINA, KANSAS 67401
(913) 823-3594 HOME
(913) 296-7669 CAPITOL OFFICE

Testimony presented to Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

Eloise Lynch, Chairperson of Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources, January 22, 1991

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you this afternoon concerning the extended life of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural resources as addressed in SB-2.

The Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources, during the 1990 interim recommended the enactment of legislation which would eliminate the sunset provision on the Joint Committee. In current laws, the Committee is authorized only until July, 1993. During the 1990 Session S.B. 2 was passed authorizing the extension of the sunset provision from July, 1991 to July, 1993.

The Joint Committee in its report to the Legislature stated:

Upon completion of its second year of existence, the Joint Committee reflected on its role and determined that the public forum, which the Committee has provided to arts and cultural organizations, has been beneficial to the state of the arts in Kansas. It has been helpful because it has given arts and cultural organizations access to the Legislature. Prior to the formation of the Joint Committee, the only access to the Legislature available to arts and cultural organizations was through the appropriations process, in meetings with the subcommittees of the Senate Ways and Means and House Appropriations Committees.

The Joint Committee during these past two years has given the opportunity to agencies to explain, in detail, entire programs and specific problems and feels that because of this, the visibility of the Kansas Arts Commission, the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, and the Kansas State Historical Society and local arts organizations has increased.

*Senate Governmental Organization
1-22-91
Attachment #3*

STATE OF KANSAS



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: ENERGY AND NATURAL
RESOURCES
LABOR AND INDUSTRY
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ELOISE LYNCH
REPRESENTATIVE, 71ST DISTRICT
705 S. SANTA FE
SALINA, KANSAS 67401
(913) 823-3594 HOME
(913) 296-7669 CAPITOL OFFICE

Testimony presented to Senate Governmental Organization
Committee.

Eloise Lynch, Chairperson of Joint Committee on Arts and
Cultural Resources, January 22, 1991.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before you
this afternoon concerning the use of acid-free paper for certain
state records as addressed in SB-4. It would be desirable for the
commission on waste reduction, recycling and market development to
conduct a study to identify the types of state records for which
the use of acid-free paper is desirable and to determine the avail-
ability of acid-free paper and the costs associated with its
purchase and use.

The state records could be of assistance to the commission
in identifying the types of state records for which the use of
acid-free paper is desirable. The division of purchases of the
department of administration could assist the commission in deter-
mining the availability of acid-free paper and the costs associated
with its purchase and use.

The early determination of this practice would aid greatly
in cutting costs of records which need to be maintained by the
state.

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TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
CONCERNING S.B. 2 AND S.B. 3, JANUARY 22, 1991.

Chairperson Oleen and members of the Committee, I am Ramon Powers, Executive Director of the Kansas State Historical Society. I appear today in support of S.B. 2 and S.B. 3 which were introduced by the Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources. The Report of the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources to the 1991 Legislature (January, 1991), which was just recently released, details the Committee's interim activities. On page 6 of the Committee's recommendations and comments on its activities, the following statement appears:

Upon completion of its second year of existence, the Joint Committee reflected on its role and determined that the public forum, which the Committee has provided to arts and cultural organizations, has been beneficial to the state of the arts in Kansas. It has been helpful because it has given arts and cultural organizations access to the Legislature. Prior to the formation of the Joint Committee, the only access to the Legislature which was available to arts and cultural organizations was through the appropriations process, in meetings with the subcommittees of the Senate Ways and Means and House Appropriations Committees. The Joint Committee during these past two years has given the opportunity to agencies to explain, in detail, entire programs and specific problems and feels that because of this, the visibility of the Kansas Arts Commission, the Kansas Committee for the Humanities, and the Kansas State Historical Society and local arts organizations has increased.

I would like to reinforce those comments. The Committee's Report this year represents the Legislature's first indepth study of a series of issues involving the Society. The documentation of these issues is important as the Legislature reviews the Society's mission and how it implements that mission for the benefit of the people of Kansas. We feel it is extremely important that one Legislative committee focus its oversight on

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the activities of the cultural agencies.

The bills before you provide in some way for that continuous oversight. S.B. 2 eliminates the sunset provision in the statute which created the Joint Committee in the 1989 Session. The present act expires January 14, 1991. S.B. 3 amends that statute to provide that the chairperson of the committee serve for two years instead of one year.

Testimony Before the Senate Committee on Governmental

Organization Regarding Senate Bill 3

By Dorothy L. Ilgen, Executive Director
Kansas Arts Commission
January 22, 1991

Two years ago, the creation of the Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources provided the Kansas Legislature with a public forum to examine the mission, role, and functions of several State agencies which provide services in the arts and culture to Kansas communities. The Kansas Arts Commission is one of these agencies.

For the Kansas Arts Commission, the creation of the Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources provided an opportunity to discuss with key Legislators the needs, growth, and importance of the arts in Kansas outside of the traditional agency budgetary process. In this way, the Kansas Arts Commission could discuss the impact of the tremendous growth in arts activities in rural Kansas, as well as the impact of proposed changes in the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency which awards one-third of the Kansas Arts Commission's annual budget through a number of grants.

An important by-product of the Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources hearings and other activities has been the recognition and encouragement of interrelated activities among the State's cultural agencies and an increased effort to work together to maximize resources, whenever possible.

Kansas communities have had a long history of support for cultural amenities and continue to view the development of cultural resources as an important service for their citizens. For many rural communities, such as Norcatur in north central Kansas, the ability to offer cultural amenities is critical to their continued survival.

As a result of these and other community needs, the State's cultural agencies and Kansas citizens benefit from being able to access a Legislative forum in which potential legislation can be discussed in a focussed manner. The Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources can continue to serve as a sounding board in the identification of community needs and State resources or Legislation to meet those needs.

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Attachment #4*



Kansas Committee for the Humanities

112 W. 6th, Suite 210 • Topeka, KS 66603
(913) 357-0359

**TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO
THE SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
IN SUPPORT OF SB 2 and SB 3**

Victoria Foth, Assistant Director
Kansas Committee for the Humanities
January 22, 1991

My name is Victoria Foth and I am appearing today on behalf of the Kansas Committee for the Humanities. KCH is an independent cultural agency whose mission is to increase public understanding and appreciation of the humanities: history, literature, philosophy, and related fields of study. We seek to enrich the cultural life of the state 1) by providing living history Chautauquas, a speakers bureau, traveling exhibits, and other public programs to communities and organizations throughout Kansas and 2) by making grants to colleges, libraries, museums, and community groups to create their own programs exploring our state's rich cultural heritage. Our primary support comes from the National Endowment for the Humanities, supplemented by private funds and modest state appropriations in 1989 and 1990.

KCH applauded the Legislature's foresight two years ago, when the Joint Committee on Arts and Cultural Resources was first formed, and we strongly support the extension of the Committee's mandate under the terms of Senate Bill 2. In the 20 years since KCH was formed, we have seen a dramatic increase in Kansans' interest in all forms of cultural activity. Our office receives five or six calls a day from community groups eager to create a new museum; to start a book discussion series on Native American literature; to engage historians in a forum on the future of small towns.

Such activities are vital to the quality of life in Kansas, which in turn makes the state more attractive to current--and potential--residents and businesses. It is most appropriate, then, that the Legislature has chosen to look systematically at the state's cultural agenda and infrastructure in the 1990s.

KCH has been extremely pleased with the Joint Committee's inquiry into a variety of timely topics and issues. Already, a much more cohesive approach to cultural resources is apparent at both the state and local levels. Historic preservation efforts, library programs, chautauquas, and community theater are increasingly viewed as part of the same picture, rather than as disparate activities. Furthermore, the common forum provided by the Joint Committee has clearly encouraged greater coordination among the statewide cultural agencies. Plans now underway for

— We bring ideas to life —

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KCH and the State Historical Society to operate a joint traveling exhibit service are but one example of this trend.

And finally, the Joint Committee's very existence has sent a signal to the thousands of Kansans who care deeply about their heritage, their history, and the arts that these issues are visible and, indeed, a priority in legislators' eyes. There is an unmatched opportunity at present for the state to provide leadership in the development of Kansas' tremendous cultural potential. The Joint Committee has begun to provide this leadership, and we urge that its fine work be continued with the passage of Senate Bills 2 and 3.

Monday, January 7, 1991

To: Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
Senator Lana Oleen, Chair

From: Duane Johnson, State Librarian

About: Senate Bill 4, proposing a study of the use of
acid-free paper in state government

1. The State Library endorses the use of acid-free paper in those documents of state government which will have lasting research value.

2. The State Library endorses Senate Bill 4 and encourages the study which the bill proposes.

3. There are many publications of state government which deserve the preservation which their publication on acid-free paper would help to achieve. There also are many publications which are momentarily important, but which may not justify publication on a more expensive acid-free paper stock. The study proposed in Senate Bill 4 would identify a cost-effective approach to the use of acid-free papers for state publications.

4. The use of permanent, or acid-free, paper for state documents with enduring value has been encouraged with a resolution statement from the recently concluded Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services. (copy attached)

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Resolution No. 52, on Preservation of Information

Title: Permanent Paper for State Documents and Other Materials With Enduring Value

WHEREAS, Many books and documents of enduring value are printed on acidic paper, and

WHEREAS, most university or academic publishers now publish scholarly works on permanent paper, and

WHEREAS, the State of Kansas publishes many documents of enduring value to the citizens of Kansas,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the state legislature be encouraged to pass legislation requiring materials of enduring value printed with state funds to be printed on permanent paper; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that this conference endorses other efforts which encourage publishers to use permanent paper for materials with enduring value.

Mover: John Stratton

Secunder: Jo Ellyn Vierthaler

SENATE BILL No. 4

By Joint Committee on the Arts and Cultural Resources

1-14

9 AN ACT concerning certain state records; providing for a study
10 relating to the use of acid-free paper.

11

12 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

13 Section 1. (a) The commission on waste reduction, recycling and
14 market development shall conduct a study to identify the types of
15 state records for which the use of acid-free paper is desirable and
16 to determine the availability of acid-free paper and the costs asso-
17 ciated with its purchase and use. The commission shall report to
18 the legislature no later than the commencement of the 1992 regular
19 session on the results of the study conducted pursuant to this section.

20 (b) The state records board shall assist the commission in iden-
21 tifying the types of state records for which the use of acid-free paper
22 is desirable. The division of purchases of the department of admin-
23 istration shall assist the commission in determining the availability
24 of acid-free paper and the costs associated with its purchase and use.

25 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
26 its publication in the statute book.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING SENATE BILL NO. 4

Presented to the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
by Terry Harmon, Assistant State Archivist

January 22, 1991

I appreciate very much this opportunity to appear before the committee as a representative of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Perhaps the most vivid way I can convey an understanding of the problem addressed by Senate Bill No. 4 is to show you several of the many rapidly deteriorating state government documents which the State Historical Society is attempting to preserve and make available to researchers. I have brought with me copies of the Senate Journal for the 1909 legislative session and the Eighth Biennial Report of the Auditor of State (1892). If adequate time were available I could show you numerous other types of printed documents and unpublished state government records which also are deteriorating rapidly.

This by no means is a problem limited to the state of Kansas. In 1989 I attended a conference in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. This was a meeting of librarians, archivists, and other interested persons convened for the purpose of discussing a nationwide crisis which exists regarding the preservation of vast quantities of books, government records, and other documentary materials which generally have been produced on poor quality paper during the past century.

I currently am serving on a committee appointed by the Kansas Library Network Board to study the extent of the preservation crisis in Kansas, to build public awareness of the serious problems which exist, and to prepare statewide plans for addressing these problems. During the next year this committee will be holding a series of meetings throughout the state and will be issuing a report. Grant funds have been requested from the National Endowment for the Humanities to help finance the work of this committee.

Senate Bill No. 4 involves one of the many steps which must be taken in every state if we are to preserve our nation's documentary heritage. While struggling to preserve the rapidly deteriorating publications and records which already fill the shelves in libraries and archives, we must begin using acid-free paper in creating printed state government documents and unpublished records possessing permanent value.

It should be noted that in conducting the study which would be authorized by Senate Bill No. 4, Kansas would not be taking unprecedented action. Several other states and the federal

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government already have adopted legislation requiring use of acid-free paper in the creation of permanent records. Attached is a copy of the Joint Resolution (Public Law 101-423) approved by Congress in 1990 in an effort to address this problem.

Senate Bill No. 4 directs the Commission on Waste Reduction, Recycling and Market Development, with the assistance of the State Records Board, "to identify the types of state records for which the use of acid-free paper is desirable." Most staff support for the State Records Board in its review of records disposal by state agencies is provided by the archives department of the State Historical Society. If the intent of this bill is the preparation in one year of fully comprehensive lists of all the records which should be produced on acid-free paper, past experience of the archives staff suggests that the goal will not be achievable in such a short period of time. Surveying records of state agencies, appraising them, and preparing retention/disposition schedules for them are very time-consuming endeavors. It would be preferable to authorize the State Records Board to designate the types of records which must be created on acid-free paper during the course of its routine operations over a period of several years.

Nevertheless, the State Historical Society believes that the study envisioned by this proposal would be worthwhile, and the archives staff stands ready to provide as much assistance as possible. Favorable consideration of Senate Bill No. 4 by the Committee on Governmental Organization would be appreciated very much.

One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and ninety*

Joint Resolution

To establish a national policy on permanent papers.

Whereas it is now widely recognized and scientifically demonstrated that the acidic papers commonly used for more than a century in documents, books, and other publications are self-destructing and will continue to self destruct;

Whereas Americans are facing the prospect of continuing to lose national, historical, scientific, and scholarly records, including government records, faster than salvage efforts can be mounted despite the dedicated efforts of many libraries, archives, and agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration;

Whereas nationwide hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent by the Federal, State, and local governments and private institutions to salvage the most essential books and other materials in the libraries and archives of government, academic, and private institutions;

Whereas paper manufacturers can produce a sufficient supply of acid free permanent papers with a life of several hundred years, at prices competitive with acid papers, if publishers would specify the use of such papers, and some publishers and many university presses are already publishing on acid free permanent papers;

Whereas most Government agencies do not require the use of acid free permanent papers for appropriate Federal records and publications;

Whereas librarians, publishers, and other professional groups have urged the use of acid free permanent papers;

Whereas even when books are printed on acid free permanent paper this fact is often not made known to libraries by notations in the book or by notations in standard bibliographic listings; and

Whereas there is an urgent need to prevent the continuance of the acid paper problem in the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. It is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers.

SEC. 2. The Congress of the United States urgently recommends that—

(1) Federal agencies require the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by the Government Printing Office or produced by Federal grant or contract, using the specifications for such paper established by the Joint Committee on Printing;

(2) Federal agencies require the use of archival quality acid free papers for permanently valuable Federal records and confer with the National Archives and Records Administration on the requirements for paper quality;

(3) American publishers and State and local governments use acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value, in voluntary compliance with the American National Standard;

(4) all publishers, private and governmental, prominently note the use of acid free permanent paper in books, advertisements, catalogs, and standard bibliographic listings; and

(5) the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, Archivist of the United States, and other Federal officials make known the national policy regarding acid free permanent papers to foreign governments and appropriate international agencies since the acid paper problem is worldwide and essential foreign materials being imported by our libraries are printed on acid papers.

SEC. 3. The Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Public Printer shall jointly monitor the Federal Government's progress in implementing the national policy declared in section 1 regarding acid free permanent papers and shall report to the Congress regarding such progress on December 31, 1991, December 31, 1993, and December 31, 1995. In carrying out the monitoring and reporting functions under this section, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Public Printer may consult with the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, other Federal and State agencies, international organizations, private publishers, paper manufacturers, and other organizations with an interest in preservation of books and historical papers.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*