

Approved February 18, 1992
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

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

1:35 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on February 11, 1992 in room 531-N of the Capitol.

~~All~~ members ~~present~~ present: Senators Oleen, Bogina, Francisco, Kanan, Moran,
Strick and Vidricksen.

Members Absent - Excused: Senator Doyen

Members Absent - Senator Gaines

Committee staff present:

Julian Eford, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Fred Carman, Revisor of Statutes Office

Mary Allen, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Tim Pinnick, International Council of Building Officials

David Haury, Kansas State Historical Society

Dr. Terry Harmon, Kansas State Historical Society

Shaun McGrath, Kansas Natural Resource Council

Bill Sowers, Kansas State Library

Carla Bishop, Department of Administration

Barbara Hinton, Division of Legislative Post Audit

The meeting of the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization was called to order at 1:35 p.m. by the Chairman, Senator Lana Oleen, who called for testimony on SB 544.

Senate Bill 544 - Concerning standard construction trades examinations.

Tim Pinnick, International Conference of Building Officials, spoke in support of SB 544 which, he said, would insure the continued use of current standards for building, mechanical, and plumbing trades examinations. He pointed out that there is some dissatisfaction with the current exam preparer, Block & Associates; therefore, some legislation on this subject may be requested next year. He noted that he has not heard complaints about the use of standard examinations but rather has heard them concerning the degree of difficulty and content of those examinations. There will be meetings and communication this year about an alternative test instead of the standard Block tests, and possible legislation may be introduced next year for a different test. (See Attachment I for copy of Mr. Pinnick's testimony.)

The Chairman called for testimony on SB 573.

Senate Bill 573 - Use of acid-free, alkaline-based or permanent paper in certain state publications.

David Haury, Assistant Director of the Kansas State Historical Society, spoke to the Committee in support of SB 573 and discussed the importance of preserving valuable state records and publications by producing them on acid-free or permanent paper. Mr. Haury said that the instability of the acidic paper used for most late nineteenth and twentieth century documents has resulted in brittleness and browning of an estimated twenty-five percent of the collections in research and major university libraries in North America. He pointed out that this constant deterioration places much information about the heritage of Kansas at risk and that preservation of these documents through microfilming or conservation of the original documents is extremely expensive. Dr. Terry Harmon, Acting State Archivist, showed the Committee some unprinted documents, from the state archives, which are showing signs of deterioration and turning to dust. Also shown to the Committee were four printed books which are deteriorating.

Mr. Haury stated that until recently the production of most records on acid-free paper was not feasible, but today acid-free paper is available in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices to allow its use for many documents. He noted

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room 531-N, Statehouse, at 1:35 ~~a.m.~~ p.m. on February 11, 1992

that over the past two years the federal government and a half dozen states have required the use of acid-free or permanent paper for records and publications with enduring value. He pointed out that SB 573 provides a similar requirement for the state agencies of Kansas. He discussed the term "permanent paper" and observed that this paper is less susceptible to acid migration, has greater durability but is more expensive than regular acid-free paper.

Mr. Haury noted that a committee, established by the Secretary of Administration, studied the procurement and use of acid-free paper and has suggested some amendments to SB 573. The first suggested revision endorses the efforts of the Division of Purchases and State Printer to purchase and use acid-free paper whenever it is available and cost efficient to do so, but would not impose a requirement for agencies to use acid-free paper for all state publications and records. The second, he noted, calls for the State Records Board to identify the records and printed documents which shall be created on permanent paper. The final suggested amendment to SB 573 would provide for the use of acid-free or permanent paper not only for publications but also for unpublished records. (See Attachment II for copy of Mr. Haury's testimony and suggested language changes to SB 573.)

Shaun McGrath, Executive Director of the Kansas Natural Resource Council, spoke to the Committee in support of SB 573 and noted that the Council feels that it represents important policies for the state. He noted that the State Recycling Commission is very supportive of the concept embodied in the bill.

Chairman Oleen stated that Tony Crawford, Kansas State University Archivist, called to state that he supports SB 573.

Bill Sowers, State Documents Librarian at the Kansas State Library, told the Committee that the Library supports SB 573. He noted that passage of this bill would guarantee continued use of important documents in the future.

Carla Bishop, Contracting Officer, fielding the paper desk, of the Division of Purchasing, Department of Administration, answered questions from the Committee concerning the purchase of paper for state agencies. She confirmed that acid-free paper is becoming an equivalent in price to acidic paper and the Division of Purchases is already starting to include it as a specification on its fine paper contracts. She noted that permanent paper can be as much as thirty percent higher in price than standard acid-free paper. The State does not use permanent paper at present, she said.

The Committee turned its attention to bills assigned to it during the 1991 Session of the Legislature.

Senate Bill 412 - Scheduling of public concerts and ceremonies in the state capitol building.

Senator Bogina moved that SB 412 be reported adversely. Senator Strick seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Senate Bill 459 - Organization of the Department of Transportation.

Senator Bogina moved that SB 459 be reported adversely. Senator Strick seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Chairman Oleen called for questions on SB 471.

Senate Bill 471 - Kansas governmental operations accountability law.

Barbara Hinton, Legislative Post Auditor, appeared before the Committee to answer questions concerning the role of the Division of Legislative Post Audit as set forth in SB 471. Ms. Hinton noted that her Division lately has done significant work in audit reviews of the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. She further noted that SB 471 calls for that Department to be reviewed in 1995. She pointed out that by that date these audits would be out of date; therefore,

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the Committee might consider changing the date set in the bill for SRS to be reviewed. She called the attention of the Committee to a provision in the bill which states that the audit work on an agency would have to begin no sooner than twelve months before or one month after the start of the Legislative Session. She expressed concern that previous audits of agencies and departments would not be able to be used under the provisions of this bill. In conclusion, Ms. Hinton observed that it could take about one-half of her current staff resources to perform the audits required in SB 471.

Chairman Oleen announced that Senators Francisco, Moran and Vidricksen would join her as a subcommittee to study further SB 471. She requested that staff be prepared at the next Committee meeting to discuss the difference between K-GOAL and the current sunset law.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 2:30 p.m.

GUEST LIST

NAME

REPRESENTING

Tom Day
Gene Robben
Tom Pinnick
Jim Cranford
Bill Sowers

KCC
KDOT
Heart of America Chapter, ICBO
HOAC / ICBO
State Library



Heart of America Chapter

International Conference of Building Officials

TESTIMONY

Before: Senate Committee on Governmental Organization
Presented by: Tim Pinnick, Legislative Committee
Subject: Senate Bill No. 544
Date: February 11, 1992

I represent the Heart of America chapter of the International Association of Building Officials and I appear before you today in support of Senate Bill No. 544. This bill insures the continued use of current standards for building, mechanical, and plumbing trades examinations. Construction codes are revised every three years and the exam preparer revises its examinations accordingly. The cycle of new standards for examinations is effective on July 1, 1992 and this bill provides a smooth transition.

I wish to point out the debate among some participating parties concerning the exam preparer, Block and Associates. Dissatisfaction with the service may result in proposed legislation next year, however people with dissenting opinions that I have talked to support Senate Bill No. 544 for the continuation of standard exams.

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Attachment I
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Senate Committee on Governmental Organization

I am David A. Haury, Assistant Director of the Kansas State Historical Society. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the importance of preserving valuable state records and publications by producing them on acid-free or permanent paper.

The instability of the acidic paper used for most late nineteenth and twentieth century documents has resulted in brittleness and browning of an estimated twenty-five percent of the collections in research and major university libraries in North America. This constant deterioration places much information about our heritage at risk, and Kansas has not avoided this threat. Across the street in the Memorial Building numerous records of our state are turning to dust, and their preservation through microfilming or conservation of the original documents is extremely expensive. I brought a few samples which may be passed around.

Until recently the production of most records on acid-free paper was not feasible, but today acid-free paper is available in sufficient quantity and at competitive prices to allow its use for many documents.¹ In other words, while we face the nightmare of a

¹"The preponderance of alkaline paper among the 1989 contract purchases of paper by the pound indicates that it was available on the market in sufficient quantities to ensure its procurement at prices that were competitive with acid papers." Use of Alkaline Paper in Government Printing, Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, April, 1990, p. 8.

Joseph Jennifer, Acting Public Printer, testified to the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 101st Congress, "In general, the cost of alkaline paper is not significantly different from acid paper."

The Association of Research Libraries also concluded in 1990, "Cost studies of major paper manufacturers' prices for selected paper grades reveal that when comparable papers are considered, the cost of alkaline paper is comparable to that of acidic paper." Preserving knowledge: the case for alkaline paper. Washington,

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attch II

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century of using acidic paper, we can prevent the next generation from facing the same problems with records produced in the 1990s. The sooner we act to use acid-free paper, the sooner the destruction stops. Over the past two years the federal government and a half dozen states have required the use of acid-free or permanent paper for records and publications with enduring value. S/B 573 provides a similar requirement for our state agencies.

While the terms acid-free and alkaline are synonymous and used interchangeably, permanent paper is less susceptible to acid migration, has greater durability, and is defined by an ANSI standard (Z39.48-1984). S/B 573 should probably be amended to include the proper notation for this standard (not Z3948). Permanent paper is more expensive than regular acid-free paper, and S/B 573 should make a special provision for its use.

Last session S/B 4 and Senate Concurrent Resolutions 1614 and 1621 addressed the issue of acid-free paper by calling for studies of its feasibility for use in producing certain state records. Last year the Preservation Committee of the Kansas Library Network Board asked the Governor to issue an Executive Order requiring the use of acid-free paper, and the Secretary of Administration established a committee to study the procurement and use of acid-free paper. This committee met for the first time last Thursday and endorsed two general principles. Attached to my testimony is revised wording for S/B 573 which would incorporate the committee's consensus.

First, our information indicates that many types of acid-free paper are generally available at competitive prices and in sufficient

quantity, and that price and availability will continue to improve. Of course, prices vary over time and depend on the types of paper and quantities being purchased.² Thus the suggested revision of S/B 573 endorses the efforts of the Division of Purchases and State Printer to purchase and use acid-free paper whenever it is available and cost efficient to do so, but the bill does not impose a requirement for agencies to use acid-free paper for all state publications and records. The Historical Society endorses the efforts by Purchasing to work toward this goal and encourages the legislature to do likewise.

Second, S/B 573 calls for the State Records Board, a statutory board consisting of representatives of the Historical Society, Attorney General's Office, Department of Administration, and State Library, to identify the records and printed documents which shall be created on permanent paper. This role is consistent with the Board's records management responsibilities since its central focus is designating state records which merit permanent preservation in the archives. We anticipate that the number of documents designated for creation on permanent paper will be very limited, and the revised language for the bill contains a safeguard to allow the affected

² The chart below indicates the results of a cost survey of various types of paper by the Virginia Division of Purchases in late 1990:

<u>Acidic Paper</u>	<u>Price/wt.</u>		<u>Acid-free Paper</u>	<u>Price/wt.</u>
Capitol Bond	\$16.25/20	--	Certificate Bond II	\$14.36/20
Williamsburg Offset	\$5.32/50	--	Springhill Offset	\$7.73/50
	\$12.86/60	--		\$9.01/60
Circa Select Bond	\$20.11/24	--	Curtis Brightwater	\$19.50/24

agencies to budget accordingly. Certainly the Records Board will take into consideration any hardships that the requirement might create.

Finally, the revised version of the bill you have received makes one additional critical change. S/B 573 as originally drafted only applies to publications. It is very important that unpublished records also be created on acid-free or permanent paper.

On the one hand, the immediate cost of endorsing the effort of Purchasing to encourage agencies to use acid-free paper will be negligible, and, in fact, experts predict that EPA regulations and outdated production techniques will force the cost of acidic paper to escalate while acid-free paper drops in price. Even the cost of creating a few documents on the more expensive permanent paper will be minimal and spread over the budgets of the various agencies.

On the other hand, the economic impact of continuing to produce many state publications and records on acidic paper will be tremendous. It may cost a few pennies more to produce a document on permanent paper, but it will cost several hundred dollars to microfilm it in a few decades. If the money for preservation is not available at that time, as it is not today, then much of the documentation of our heritage will continue to be lost. Some predict that reduced demand and higher prices will push most acidic paper out of the paper market in four to five years - S/B 573 can start to keep it out of our libraries and the state archives today.

SENATE BILL NO. _____

AN ACT concerning use of acid-free or permanent paper in creating state records and publications.

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

Section 1. All records and printed documents created by state agencies shall be produced on acid-free paper having a minimum pH of 7.0, unless use of such paper is infeasible because of excessive costs or inadequate availability of the paper.

Sec. 2. The state records board shall designate certain types of records and printed documents produced by state agencies which must be created on paper conforming to the American national standards for permanent paper for printed library materials (ANSI Z39.48-1984). When notified prior to September 1 by the state records board that a designated record series or printed document title shall be produced on permanent paper, the agency responsible for creating the record or document shall comply during the following fiscal year. The customary symbol indicating use of permanent paper shall be included in such printed documents.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.