

H B

92

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: FINANCE

2/4/81

(5)

Date: March 13 1981

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 92

"An Act relating to library assistance grants; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for _____ same title
- and recommends _____ new title
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

J. Cochran
W. G. Carter
Tommy Hunter

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

J. Cochran
 CHAIRMAN

January 19, 1981

Speaker of the House
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18 of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to library assistance grants.

The bill would establish the library assistance grant program, recognizing and providing support for the cooperative network Alaska's libraries have developed to provide library services to all Alaskans. Assistance at the first level of library services, the local public library, aids basic operations and enables participation in the Alaska library network. Assistance for interlibrary cooperation enables libraries to share services and materials without detriment to their primary constituency, while improving the access of all members of the public to information.

Under this bill, two types of grants would be available: (1) public library assistance grants; and (2) interlibrary cooperation assistance grants. The former would be limited to \$10,000, but any amount over \$5,000 must be equally matched by local money. A base-year floor for local participation is established so that libraries would not be using the state money merely to supplant money they would otherwise be spending themselves. This approach will help assure the development of those essential services.

I urge your thoughtful consideration of the library needs of all Alaskans and your prompt enactment of this bill.

Sincerely,

S/JSN

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HOUSE BILL NO. 92 (Page 1 of 2)
 Title Library Assistance Grants
 Requested by Governor Date 1/6/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected State Library
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Regular Operations (grants)
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
TOTAL	-0-	1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	N/A					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached

IV. DATE 1/6/81 PREPARED BY Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

This legislation reflects high priority recommendations of the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services held in nine communities in 1978-79. It is strongly supported by the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. As the education of Alaska's citizens increases, their need for and use of libraries increases.

The legislation provides for limited Public Library Assistance Grants to support and stabilize local public library services and for Interlibrary Cooperation Assistance Grants to libraries providing services to other libraries or communities in accord with the statewide plan. The interlibrary cooperation grants will allow Research, Resource and Area Center libraries to continue services, strengthen collections, and develop publications for the library users in the three regions of the Alaska Library Network. Basic standards of library cooperation and service will benefit all Alaskans. This grant program absorbs the existing \$1,000 grants for purchase of library materials by local libraries.

Fiscal Impact

Public Library Assistance Grants - Estimated \$10,000 each to 55 local library outlets.....	\$550,000
Interlibrary Cooperative Assistance Grants (Based on Network Needs)	
Regional Resource Libraries	\$235,000
Research Libraries	\$180,000
Area Center Libraries	\$115,000
	\$1,080,000

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Representative Don Clocksin
House of Representatives
Capitol, Room 505

DATE: February 20, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-2910

SUBJECT: HOUSE BILL 92

~~XXXX~~

THROUGH: Bill Thomsen
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Education

FROM: Richard B. Engen
Director
Alaska State Library

Dirk

Attached is the information we discussed on the Library Assistance Grants program, House Bill 92. Included is:

- Copy of the Bill with Governor's Transmittal Letter and Fiscal Note attached
- List of present recipients of \$1,000 annual grant for Library Materials
- Copy of the Long Range Library Development Plan - Library Services for All Alaskans (summary) which outlines the cooperative network.

I'll be happy to provide any additional information. Thank you for your interest.

PRESENT RECIPIENTS OF \$1,000 ANNUAL GRANT FOR LIBRARY MATERIALS

SOUTHEAST REGION

Craig
Douglas
Haines
Hyder
Juneau
Ketchikan
Pelican
Petersburg
Sitka
Wrangell

SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

Anchor Point
Bethel
Cordova
Dillingham
Glennallen
Homer
Kasilof
Kenai
Kenny Lake
Kodiak
McGrath
Naknek
Whittier

Ninilchik
Palmer
Pilot Station
Port Lions
Seldovia
Seward
Soldotna
Sutton
Talkeetna
Willow
Wasilla
Anchorage
Unalaska

NORTHERN REGION

Anderson
Cantwell
Delta
Eagle
Elim
Fairbanks
Fort Yukon
Kotzebue
Nome
Nenana
Savoonga
Shishmaref
Tanana

Teller
Tri Valley
Tok
Unalakleet
North Pole
Galena

A Summary Report
**LIBRARY SERVICES
FOR ALL ALASKANS**
A Statewide Library Development Plan



PLAN OBJECTIVE

To improve library service to the citizens of Alaska; and for some areas and citizen groups, to provide library service for the first time.

Through a TOTAL LIBRARY SERVICE

● To meet the educational, informational, and cultural needs of all the people – the public generally, as well as such special clientele groups as the business community, public officials, children, students, native Alaskans, teachers, researchers, scholars. . .

● To reach into the community with programs and services that are relevant to community needs.

● To provide the full sweep of informational materials and resources – books, magazines, newspapers, government publications, historical documents, sound recording and audio tapes, films, filmstrips, slides, photographs, maps. . .

Achieved by

● Maximum cooperation between all types of libraries: community, school, college, university, special, and research.

● A REGIONAL SYSTEM of library service.

● Statewide coordination and an equitable basis of state-local sharing of responsibility and support.

This is a summary of a comprehensive report which details the findings of the study leading to the preparation of this library development plan. A copy of the complete report can be obtained from your community library or from the Alaska State Library.

The study was conducted by Public Administration Service under contract with the State and was financed with federal funds provided under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Alaska as a Library Service Area

A unique combination of physical and population characteristics make Alaska an unusual library service area, differing markedly from any of the "lower forty-eight" states. Furthermore, geographic barriers as well as climatic, population, and other features divide Alaska into several distinct regions, each with its own special service requirements.

Size: 586,000 square miles; two and one-half times the size of Texas.

Topography: High mountain ranges, great expanses of tundra and muskeg, and bodies of water divide the State and separate its populated areas.

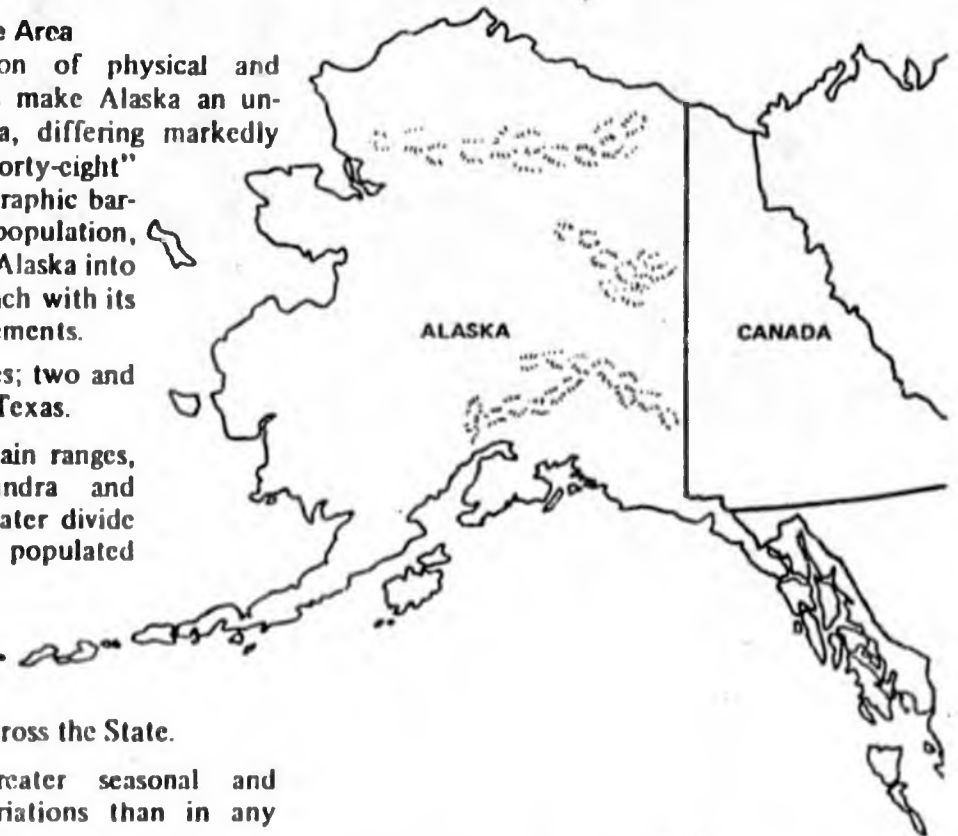
Distances: Distances of 100 miles between cities are common; it is nearly 2,500 air miles across the State.

Climate: Substantially greater seasonal and regional temperature variations than in any other state.

Population: Approximately 280,000 people or one person per two square miles, compared with 60 persons per square mile in the United States as a whole. Steady growth to perhaps 400,000 by 1980 is anticipated.

Population Concentrations: There are but two urban centers of more than 25,000 population, two of approximately 10,000 and not more than 15 of from 1,000 to 5,000. There are scores of towns and villages of less than 500 population in remote, difficult-to-reach locations.

Transportation: Unusual combinations of air, water, and overland transportation facilities are



required to move people and things.

Native Alaskan Population: Some 50,000 Native Alaskans (Eskimos and Indians) represent a special library service need and opportunity.

Communications: Rapid communication between populated places is often difficult, sometimes impossible, and costs are high.

Economy: Natural resource development and tourism are reducing the former heavy dependence on government activity and fishing.

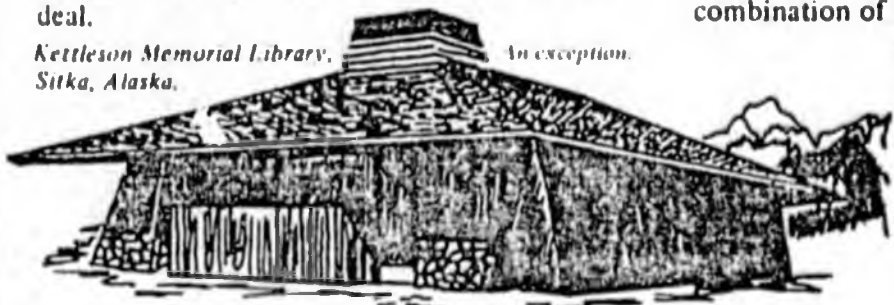
Government Structure: Alaska's modern Constitution and unique borough-city government structure permit sensible service arrangements.

PRESENT LIBRARY SERVICES

Public or Community Libraries

Public library services are now provided through 75-80 community libraries supported and operated by 9 city and borough governments, 36 incorporated library associations, and more than 30 unincorporated private groups. With few exceptions, these are very small libraries, poorly housed, without trained staff, having inadequate book collections which for the most part were donated, holding little or no non-book (audio/visual) material, open very few hours per week, and meagerly supported. Considering their extremely limited resources, the libraries are well used, for Alaskans read a great deal.

Kettleson Memorial Library, Sitka, Alaska. An exception.



Except for the few libraries financed by local governments, the public libraries are largely supported through private donations and fund raising. Many private persons freely contribute their time and energies to this public service. The State grants \$250 per year to each incorporated library association and loans small book collections to the unincorporated associations. Federal funds are available through the State Library for a limited number of special services and demonstration or construction projects. Local support for public libraries in Alaska is less than \$1.50 per year per capita, compared with \$4.00-\$6.00 elsewhere.

Present public library services in Alaska fall so far short of generally accepted standards of minimum service there is no point in making comparisons. Further, many of these standards staffing, service areas, financing, etc. simply are not relevant to the Alaska environment.

School Library Services

Most elementary and all secondary schools have a school library service, ranging from shelves of curriculum-related books in classrooms to central facilities with full-time staffs and materials in all media. Few, however, approach the published minimum standards for school libraries either as to staff or collections. Those in the smaller communities and schools are particularly deficient. Even where reasonably satisfactory school libraries exist, they are often used as study halls and are not kept open other than during regular school hours.

School library services are financed through a combination of local, state, and federal funds.

University and College Libraries

The libraries of the University of Alaska and Alaska Methodist University, serving their student bodies and faculties, are building strong collections and service programs. The University of Alaska Library, with a book collection of more

than 180,000 volumes, will move into a new building this year. The Alaska Methodist University Library, with a present collection of 50,000 volumes, is also to have new quarters — with a 300,000 volume capacity.

The libraries of the eight community and junior colleges are less well developed. Only one or two now approach adequacy, but campus construction plans call for replacement of present makeshift quarters and will permit service improvements.

Special Libraries

Special libraries are operated by several federal agencies — the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Forest Service, Federal Aviation Agency, and U.S. Public Health Service. These exist primarily to serve the needs of agency personnel but other persons are permitted access and inter-library loans of materials are made.

There are also several specialized libraries operated by state agencies: the State Law Library, with headquarters in Anchorage and ten branches across the State, serves the courts and the legal profession; the Legislative Reference Library provides a service to the Legislature and its staff; and the Department of Fish and Game supports a library primarily, but not exclusively, for staff use.

Alaska State Library

The State Library is by statute assigned a broad range of functions, including statewide coordination of library services, reference services to state agencies and officials, consultant services to community and school libraries, administration of state and federal grant programs, provision of direct service by mail to people without reasonable access to a public library, and maintenance of an Alaska historical collection. These services are now available to varying degrees, but in no instance at a level of minimum acceptability. The principal problem has been, and continues to be, insufficient state support — a major portion of the State Library's budget is met from federal grant funds.

In Other Words, Present Library Services are

- Uncoordinated
- Uneven in quality
- Poorly financed.
- Generally inadequate for Alaska's present and future needs.

A More Typical Community Library



RECOMMENDED PLAN OF SERVICE

An improved library service can be best and most economically achieved by building, on what now exists, a single broad cooperation system; a system or network in which each type of library — public, school, college, university, and special — continues to serve the needs of its particular clientele, but in cooperation rather than in isolation from the others. The collections and services of each library and type of library should be so developed as to complement the others with fair arrangements for sharing resources. No library can expect to include in its collection all the materials that may be required of it, thus comprehensive coverage at any level can be achieved in Alaska only through the combined efforts of all the libraries in the State. Cooperation must reach across all jurisdictional lines, not only the legal or political boundaries of cities, boroughs,

and the State, but also those of functional and institutional entities.

The plan now presented has been developed with the library user in mind. What are his needs and how can they best be served? The organizational and other arrangements proposed have, as a consequence, been tailored to satisfy this criterion. Too often the public is asked to conform to what is simply administrative convenience.

Three Regional Systems

The State should be divided into three regions, each constituting a regional library system. (See Map). The regional centers would be Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Each regional system would offer three levels of library service:

FIRST
LEVEL

Community Library.

The community library is the first line of service, the place or facility to which a person usually goes for library service and which is equipped in so far as is reasonably possible to meet his ordinary needs. When it cannot provide the information or material needed, it is prepared to obtain it or refer the person to the nearest and best source. For the school population, the school library shares this role.

SECOND
LEVEL

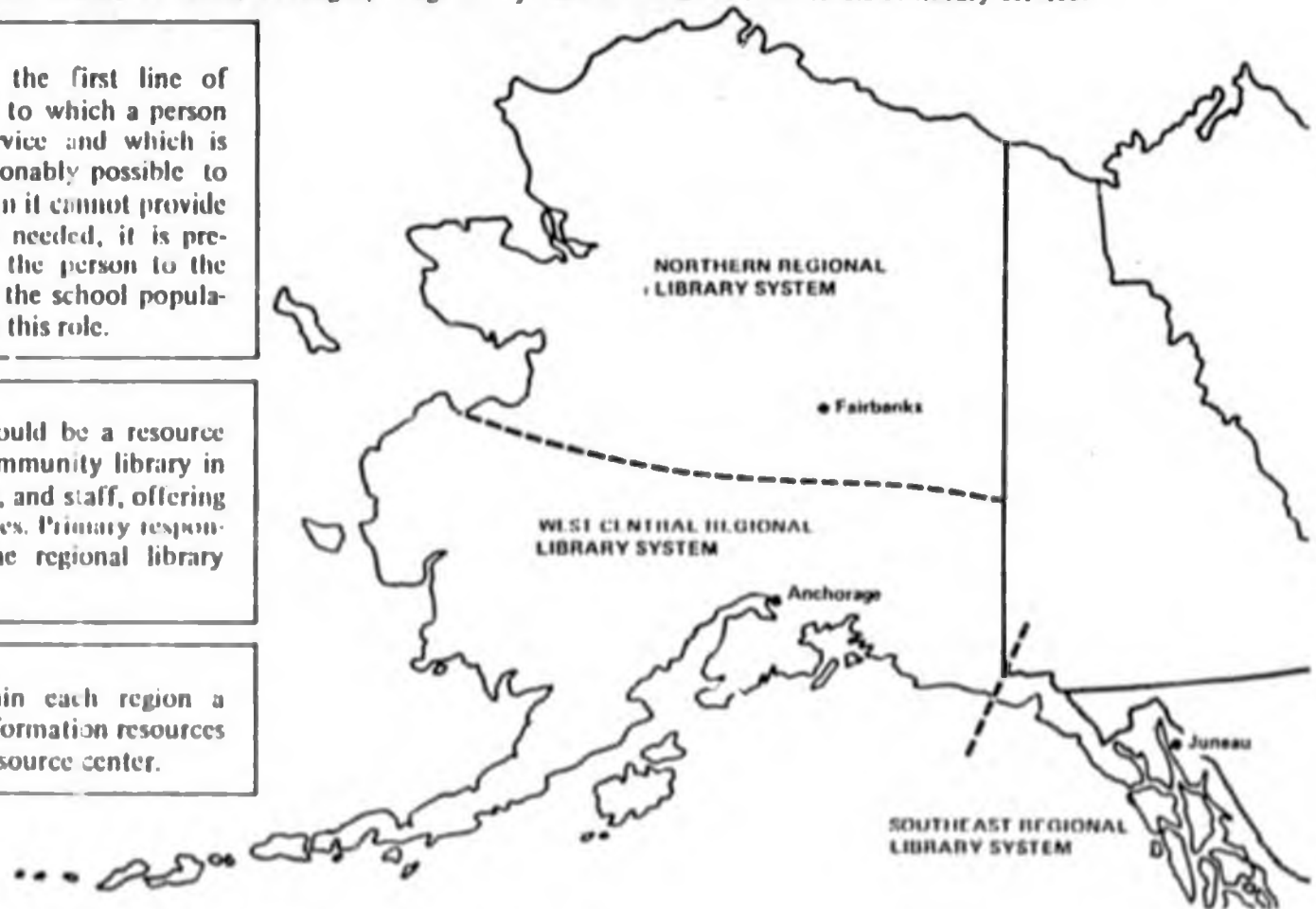
Resource Center Library.

Within each region there would be a resource center to supplement the community library in respect to resources, facilities, and staff, offering a full range of back up services. Primary responsibility for administering the regional library system would rest here.

THIRD
LEVEL

Research Library.

There would also be within each region a research library to provide information resources beyond the capacity of the resource center.



FIRST LEVEL The Community Library is the library available to all the citizens of the State because of its location and because the services it provides and the materials it holds are specifically related to the needs of the community. It offers general reading, visual, and audio materials and information services. There should be a library in each identifiable community, whether a remote village or a major urban center. Each library should reach the maximum service area consistent with reasonable access. It may be a facility in a city serving all the residents of the city and those in the surrounding area; alternatively, it may be a neighborhood or suburban branch of a larger system, a bookmobile, or service by mail. The essential characteristic is that it is the first level of library service. Certain community libraries should be designated as "library centers" for the limited purpose of materials distribution and, in some instances, as a communications center for community libraries in the surrounding area.

SECOND LEVEL The Resource Center Library is the heart of the regional plan of service, providing all manner of supplemental and back-up service to the community libraries and coordinating their activities with those of all other types of libraries in the region and with the State Library. It is the administering library of the regional system.

The resource center would have the materials, staff, and facilities to satisfy all but the most specialized patron needs. These would be available to all libraries in the region and to the public in whatever manner best serves, but primarily through the community libraries. Included among its services should be:

1. Coordinating activities and programs treating with major groups of library users and providing back-up collections, professional consultation and other assistance.
2. Directing a program of cooperative circulation control.
3. Providing a regionwide audio-visual service.
4. Administering at the regional level cooperative programs between community, school, college, and other libraries.
5. Developing a program for the preservation of local history, with strong emphasis on oral history.
6. Physical processing of materials acquired by all libraries in the region, should such a regionalized plan be adopted.
7. Coordinating a regional program for the retention of back issues of periodicals and newspapers.
8. Developing regional lists of holdings and direction of a program of interlibrary loans.
9. Technical supervision of demonstration projects.
10. Community library service within its own service area.

THIRD LEVEL The Research Library provides the information resources required beyond the capacity of the resource center library, including specialized materials and services in all fields of knowledge sufficient to support the research activities likely to occur in the State. In accord with an agreed statewide and regional service plan, the research library would provide public access to its facilities and collection, respond to research inquiries, loan its circulating materials, provide photo or other copies of materials, and offer bibliographic access to holdings on a regional, state, national and international basis. The three research libraries would be the libraries of the University of Alaska and Alaska Methodist University and the State Library.

Alaska State Library

In addition to serving as one of the three research libraries, the Alaska State Library would coordinate the entire library service plan. In so doing, it would, among other functions:

1. Administer the state aid and federal assistance programs.
2. Provide consultation services on a regional and statewide basis.
3. Carry out a central cataloging service available to all libraries of the State, including as a part of this service the preparation of union catalogs.
4. Operate a centralized materials processing service for all libraries, or, if this activity is regionalized, provide necessary coordination.
5. Administer or coordinate all library services to all agencies of Alaska State Government, including the legislative and judicial branches.
6. Coordinate the school library and public library programs and provide consultative and facilitative services for the Department of Education.
7. Serve as a regional depository for federal publications and administer the proposed state depository law.

Special Libraries

The several special libraries supported by agencies of the federal government should be tied to the statewide system at the research library level.

The Legislative Reference Library and the State Law Library should be placed organizationally in the Division of State Libraries so that their services could be coordinated and strengthened.

MEETING ALASKA'S SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE NEEDS

The foregoing recommendations set forth the basic plan of system organization, program responsibility, and service levels. Certain specialized needs were highlighted, but others were merely identified and the recommended course of action perhaps only implied; several require emphasis.

Staffing the Libraries of Alaska

In light of the nationwide shortage of trained librarians and the difficulty of attracting such persons to Alaska, the staffing plan initially should emphasize:

1. Recruiting a small number of persons with exceptional qualifications and assigning them to the State Library and the Resource Center to direct the implementation of this plan. Salaries adequate to attract first-rate persons must be offered.
2. Developing a community college program for training Alaskans – including native Alaskans – as Library Technicians.
3. Offering scholarships and internships to qualified and interested Alaskans.
4. Training community aides and other library personnel on-the-job and through special workshops and seminars.

Improved staffing of all types of libraries in Alaska is of critical importance.

Bibliographic Tools and Services

Much of the working time of library personnel throughout the State is now spent in the processing of materials – cataloging and physically preparing materials for use. This is time lost from patron and community service. There is urgent need for a processing center to provide to all libraries a cataloging, physical processing, and card or book catalog service.

Communications

Important to any plan of interlibrary cooperation is reasonably rapid and reliable communications among participating libraries. As a minimum, the three resource centers and research libraries should be tied together as soon as possible with a rapid, economical system of communication. This can be achieved on at least an interim basis by joining the State's present "communications network" operated by the Department of Public Works.

A State Depository Law

A state depository law should be enacted for state and local publications which would prescribe that the State Library receive copies of each such publication for its own use and for exchange with other states. The law should also provide for the establishment

of complete and selective depositories in all types of libraries throughout the State.

Alaskan Historical Materials

Because of Alaska's unusual and rich history, special attention should be given to collecting and preserving historical documents and materials and making these easily available through community and school libraries. The University of Alaska and the State Library should develop a joint or cooperative program to do this.

Physical Facilities

Although building programs are underway in some areas, most libraries in Alaska are inadequately housed; the great majority are in buildings or space never intended for this use. A statewide building program should be developed that is geared to the installation of the regional system. The success of this service plan will be markedly influenced by the rate at which satisfactory facilities can be provided. This applies to school libraries, public libraries, and to the State Library itself.

Hours of Service

There must be a substantial increase in the "open hours" of libraries. Hours should be scheduled to best serve the convenience of the user and include evening and weekend periods. Where feasible, school libraries should be open beyond the usual school day and the service hours of public libraries should be set to meet student needs as well as those of other user groups.

Interstate Cooperation

The State Library now cooperates with several other states as a participant in the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center and in an on-going survey of training needs and resources. Such interstate cooperation should be continued, and where possible expanded, for Alaska cannot "go it alone". Conferences should be convened across state and national borders to determine areas of profitable cooperation.

Alaska Library Association

The Alaska Library Association should be strengthened in membership and in organization to be of assistance in implementing this plan.

Advisory Council

The Interlibrary Cooperation Advisory Council should continue as a statewide advisory body to review the plan as proposed, seek public understanding and support for the plan, and guide its implementation.

LIBRARY SERVICE DEMONSTRATIONS

Because many of the recommendations in this plan propose new types of library services or new service approaches, it would be desirable to test or demonstrate their value. Several such demonstrations are suggested below.

Extending Library Service to a Remote Community

This project would demonstrate a total library service for a remote community in which the library would serve as the cultural community center. It would meet the total library needs of the students and through use of various media serve people who cannot or normally will not use printed library materials. The library facility should contain ample room for group activities of an educational or cultural nature and equipment for the in-library use of audio and visual materials. The collection would include materials relevant to all community activities, local history and culture, and the economy of the area. Unalaska is a possible site for such a demonstration. A larger community in which this approach could usefully be demonstrated is Kotzebue.

Extending Library Service in an Urban Setting

This would be a demonstration of the provision of a special type of library service to a district, within a larger urban area, containing a high percentage of low income families, unemployed persons, or persons with special educational and informational needs. The library collection would be especially selected to suit the interests and reading levels of the public served and include materials in all media for study, practical information, and recreational reading. Emphasis would be placed on such subjects as home and family management, job training, and employment opportunities. The staff would include community aides to work with neighborhood organizations and the library would be utilized for such information-related

activities as "head start", adult literacy, and neighborhood discussion groups.

A Combined Community and School Library Service

A demonstration of total library service to an area characterized by a trading center with a number of outlying villages; for example, Bethel and its surrounding area. The library would be neither a school nor a community library, but would meet total public needs. It would serve all ages with materials in all media. The staff would know the needs of the students and relate the library to the curriculum; they would also develop programs of outreach to the community, provide specialized service to business and industry, including vocational training materials, and work with community groups.

A Total Borough Library Service

A demonstration is needed of a comprehensive borough-wide service with a library center and service extended outward through branches, stations, mobile units, and community "out-reach" programs. Joint services would be offered where feasible by school, community, and college libraries. Kodiak Island Borough is a likely demonstration site.

Oral History

Many native Alaskans cannot use printed library materials or fully appreciate most audio materials because of language barriers or the irrelevance of the subject matter to their lives. Also, there is a rich oral literature and history of native Alaska that should be recorded for current enjoyment and permanent preservation. A demonstration project should be developed to record on tape the oral literature and history of one or more native Alaskan groups. The tapes so produced would be made conveniently available for current use in libraries throughout Alaska, and copies offered for sale outside the State.



Remote village of Nulato, Alaska.

Universal Library Privileges

Because Alaska's population is highly mobile, with many people frequently traveling great distances for commercial, governmental, educational, and recreational purposes, a universal library privilege demonstration would be desirable. Each library user would register with the library serving his place of residence and would then be permitted to borrow circulating materials from any library in the State without payment of any kind of nonresident fee.

Library Service by Air

Because the airplane is more important in Alaskan transportation than any other vehicle, its use in a plan of improved library services should be tested. The airplane will of course be the principal means of moving library materials and staff under the regional system, but other uses are conceivable. One would be the equivalent of an airborne bookmobile of sufficient size to contain a collection of at least 1,500 books and other items, and space for patrons to enter and make their selections from the shelves. An alternative would be a collection packaged in a way to permit easy handling and transfer from an airplane to facilities in the community or at airports - for example, trailers or other portable structures. Such a demonstration could be staged in an area such as Nome and its surrounding villages.

FINANCING THE PLAN

Because of Alaska's unusual geographic and population characteristics, it is very clear that maximum coordination and effective joint service arrangements between all public libraries and between public libraries and other types of libraries is essential. It is equally clear that Alaska must ignore those traditional practices and organizational patterns that increase costs without improving services. Each dollar must be stretched to the limit. The present plan for library services assumes this will be the case. Even so, additional funds in significant amounts will be needed.

The support of public library service must be a joint local and state government responsibility. A minimum level of support must be fixed and, where feasible, met from local resources. Where this is not possible, the difference between local ability and the minimum need must be met by the State, as is now done in public education. The proposed regional library system should be fully state-financed for it serves the entire State through all types of library programs and the benefits are statewide.

Minimum Support for Community Library Service

The minimum required local support for community library service should be the equivalent of 0.5 mill on the assessed valuation of taxable property in the service area. If this does not equal at least \$3.00 per capita, the State should make up the difference as an equalization grant.

As an incentive to communities to provide more than the minimum of support, the State should match one-third of local expenditures above \$3.00 per capita up to a maximum per capita expenditure of \$6.00.

Regional System

The regional system should be supported by the State as follows:

1. A \$1.00 per capita grant to each region for support of the basic program of services offered by the resource center libraries.
2. An additional allotment to the regional systems of \$0.30 per capita in service areas where the library center is more than 200 miles from the regional center.
3. An establishment grant to the system for each library joining and meeting the minimum support criteria. This would be paid for the first two years in the amount of \$3.00 per capita to a maximum of \$5,000 for a city library service and \$10,000 for a boroughwide service.
4. An annual grant of \$150,000 to each research library for its contribution to the total service plan.

The State Library

It has been seen that the State Library now only partially fulfills its statutory responsibilities and does this largely with federal funds. Additional support will be needed if the State Library is to do its basic job satisfactorily and at the same time coordinate the execution of this statewide plan. It will mean building over the next few years to a level of state support of at least \$500,000 per annum.

Costs Summarized

Full implementation of this plan will require a number of years. Funding requirements will accelerate from a modest outlay during the first few years to the full amount on completion of plan implementation, which on an annual basis would then approximate:

Equalization and incentive grants	\$350,000
Regional system support	300,000
Research libraries	450,000
State Library increased support	300,000
	\$1,400,000

The estimate for equalization and incentive grants is subject to considerable variation, depending on local decisions as to service areas and support.

This may seem a substantial outlay and, compared with what the State now provides for public and state library services, it is. But it represents less than 2% of present expenditures for elementary and secondary education.

Local Financial Support of Selected Community Libraries Present and at Proposed 0.5 Mill

Community	Present (1967-1968)	Proposed 0.5 Mill
Anchorage	\$204,000	\$220,000
Cordova	2,500	4,300
Douglas	0	4,500
Homer	1,800	4,300
Juneau	52,300	35,000
Ketchikan	39,700	25,000
Kodiak	14,400	16,500
Nome	0	3,500
Palmer	3,000	4,300
Seward	5,600	4,200
Sitka	14,600	10,500
Unalaska	0	250
Yakutat	0	380

PHASING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Making the plan fully effective will take time – a period of years. The plan is not self-executing; a great deal of work will be required in preparing for the actual implementation of each element of the plan – recruitment of people, explanations to official bodies, legislation at state and local levels of government, selection of demonstration areas, testing of new approaches and techniques, generation of public interest and

support, planning and construction of facilities – all requiring time.

There is however an urgency that the program move forward; that it be started at once. This can be done without any binding commitment that the plan is accepted in its entirety or that it will be fully carried into effect within a fixed period.

PHASE ONE The first year should be one of gaining understanding of the plan and its objectives, of setting priorities, and of making preparations for new or expanded services. The following specific steps are recommended:

- The recruitment of a minimum of four highly qualified librarians, one for the State Library and one for each of the three resource centers, to devote full time to preparations for plan execution.
- Explaining the proposed service plan and its objectives to state and local officials, citizen groups, and the general public; obtaining official and public reaction and comment; weighing suggestions; and, after gaining concurrence on plan elements, phasing its implementation.
- Drafting proposed legislation to authorize the basic state aid program and regional service plan and preparing relevant explanatory materials.
- Selecting initial demonstration projects and sites, preparing detailed plans and budgets, and gaining advance approval and support.
- Developing a central cataloging and processing service and its phased implementation.
- Designing a community college course of study for library technicians.
- Securing passage of a depository law.
- Securing the appropriation of funds by the Legislature adequate to carry out these steps.

The immediate need is for action by the Alaska Legislature in its 1969 regular session in providing the minimum funds required to make this start. An estimated \$150,000 is required.

PHASE TWO The legislation authorizing the basic state aid program and the regional service plan should be acted upon in the 1970 legislative session and funds appropriated for state aid to community libraries beginning in fiscal year 1970-71. Also, the demonstration projects planned during the initial phase would be funded and their execution initiated. Particular attention would be given to plan recommendations regarding local units of service – citywide, borough-wide, and multi-borough – and the acceptance of appropriate financial responsibility by local governments.

The centralized cataloging and processing service would become operative in the second and third years, following the initial period of testing to determine the requirements of participating libraries and the most economical method of physical handling and transportation of materials.

The second phase would thus be a time of testing and further defining the various elements of the plan, extending over a two to three year period.

PHASE THREE Phase three, beginning in the third or fourth year, would be the period of deliberate expansion and extension of services to full execution of the plan. Area and functional priorities and their timing cannot at present be set with any assurance of their being valid two or three years from now. There are too many variables. The willingness of legislative bodies – state and local – to appropriate funds to carry the program forward at a particular rate will be conditioned by the results achieved from the earlier phases of execution. The cure of the demonstration approach is that support will come once the results of improved library service are clearly seen.

2710 Kershener Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99503
March 3, 1981

Giving

Representative Don Clocksin
Chairman, Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Clocksin,

This letter is written on the subject of funding for libraries--both facilities and services-- which you will be asked to consider this session.

First, I believe HB92, currently before H.E.S.S. and Finance is a well conceived bill which will go a long way toward assisting both urban and rural libraries. The bill speaks directly to the recommendation (from lay people) drafted at the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services two years ago. It also has the support of the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries.

Second, I hope the recommendation for an expanded headquarters library in a park like setting in Anchorage will get your support. The site selected is ideal for this use, and I sincerely hope the Municipality will aggressively seek the additional appropriation from the legislature.

Finally- I understand the Alaska Library Association sent you a complimentary copy of their January issue of Sourdounh. In their journal, they have listed legislative priorities of the association to further the development of the Alaska Library Network, and to provide coordinated quality library/information services to all Alaskans.

I urge your consideration of all these issues facing library development. Our family regards library resources and services among the most critical, rewarding and deserving programs in the state.

Sincerely,

Sheila Furer
Sheila Furer

HCG 81-00008066 PRTY 1 03/12/81 16:15:29 ORIG: LAGG IN= 0022 OUT= 0072
FROM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POMS, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJH2 SUBJ: POMS PAGE 0001

TO: REPRESENTATIVE CLOCKSIN

FROM: SHARON WEST, CATALOG DEPT, RASMUSON LIBRARY, UAF, FAIRBANKS 99708
479-7403

I WOULD LIKE TO ENCOURAGE YOU TO SUPPORT HB 92 WHICH YOU WILL
BE HOLDING HEARINGS ON MARCH 13. F

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 92
 Title Library Assistance Grants
 Requested by House HESS Date March 13, 1981

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Education
 Program Category Affected State Library
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected Regular Operations (grants)

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
TOTAL	-0-	1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

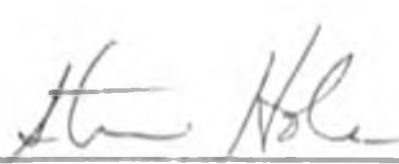
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
GENERAL FUND		1,080.0	1,188.0	1,306.8	1,437.5	1,581.2
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
FULL TIME	N/A					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

See Attached

IV. DATE 3/13/81 PREPARED BY  Steve Hole
 AGENCY Department of Education
 PHONE 465-2800
 Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

NEW LEGISLATION

Library Assistance Grant Fund

This legislation reflects high priority recommendations of the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services held in nine communities in 1978-79. It is strongly supported by the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. As the education of Alaska's citizens increases, their need for and use of libraries increases.

The legislation provides for limited Public Library Assistance Grants to support and stabilize local public library services and for Interlibrary Cooperation Assistance Grants to libraries providing services to other libraries or communities in accord with the statewide plan. The interlibrary cooperation grants will allow Research, Resource and Area Center libraries to continue services, strengthen collections, and develop publications for the library users in the three regions of the Alaska Library Network. Basic standards of library cooperation and service will benefit all Alaskans. This grant program absorbs the existing \$1,000 grants for purchase of library materials by local libraries.

Fiscal Impact

Public Library Assistance Grants - Estimated \$10,000 each to 55
local library outlets.....\$550,000

Interlibrary Cooperative Assistance Grants
(Based on Network Needs)

Regional Resource Libraries	\$235,000
Research Libraries	\$180,000
Area Center Libraries	\$115,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,080,000