

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Dini
Vice Chairman Schofield
Assemblyman Craddock
Assemblyman DuBois
Assemblyman Jeffrey
Assemblyman May
Assemblyman Mello
Assemblyman Nicholas
Assemblyman Polish
Assemblyman Prengaman
Assemblyman Redelsperger

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

GUESTS PRESENT: Please refer to the guest list attached to the minutes of this meeting

Chairman Dini called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M.

Mr. Dini stated that the first bill to be heard by the committee would be S.B. 390.

Senator Wagner testified first. She stated that she was here just to give the committee a little background and then I would like to introduce you to one of my constituents because this is what is known as a true constituent request.

This bill would allow for the painting and display of the portrait of the Governor during his term. As you well know, many of you who have served on the commission, that is usually done after the Governor's term or terms have been completed and my friend who I will introduce soon will explain why she thinks it might be appropriate during the term of the Governor. Let me just comment that this legislation is permissive, that the commission will make that decision whether they want to do it during the term or in the traditional method after the completion of the Governor's term and secondly, the financial impact is minor. It is the same amount of money that one would appropriate depending upon at what point the decision was made by the commission. It did not go to the Senate Finance Committee because it is below the amount that is required to send it there. Since I have to get back and unless you have any specific questions of me, I will introduce my friend who requested that I introduce this bill.

Senator Wagner introduced Turkey Stremmel and she is owner - part owner - of Stremmel Galleries in Reno, Nevada and she also was involved in the restoration of the gubernatorial portraits in the Capitol Building when we remodeled.

Miss Stremmel stated that as her friend the Senator said, I was deeply involved in restoring all of the portraits of the Governors in the capitol and while I was doing that it came to mind that they are all the past governors and I thought why don't we have a portrait of the current governor at hand and there are a few things that came to mind. One, I was semi-active in trying to get Governor O'Callaghan's portrait painted and as some of you may well know, that was not one of the easiest jobs I've ever had to do. It was very hard getting Governor O'Callaghan to stay in one spot at one time, coordinate an artist to visit him, get the portrait done while he was out of office, and I thought that might add to an artist's difficulty as far as trying to contact the governor while he is out of office and traveling and what not.

My other thoughts were we get an awful lot of people here in Nevada, a lot of tourists that visit this state and a lot of them say from back east or what not might not have the foggiest idea of what our current governor looks like. They know what all of the past governors look like, but they don't know what the current governor looks like and the way the situation is in the hall we've got now Governor Laxalt and Governor O'Callaghan on one wall, whereas we could possibly have Governor List on that particular wall and of course rotate the governors as they are painted. As most of you also know actually a lot of the presidents are already painted. I just restored Governor Reagan's portrait for City Hall and the president's portrait is always painted while he is in office. Another thought, our neighboring states, California and Utah do have the governor's portrait painted while they are in office. So for those reasons, I hope that you would consider having the governor's portrait painted while he is in office.

Mr. May asked if they sometimes now used acrylics now.

Miss Stremmel stated sometimes, but usually most all of the portraits that were restored were in oils.

Mr. May asked if you can tell the difference.

Miss Stremmel stated that she could. It is very, very close.

Mr. May asked if they both lasted about the same amount of time.

Miss Stremmel stated no, oils last a lot longer, they stand the test of time. Acrylics have only been out for 30 to 40 years.

Mr. Dini asked if anyone else would like to testify on S.B. 390.

Testimony on S.B. 390 was concluded.

Mr. Dini stated that the committee would hear testimony on S.B. 343

Mr. Bob Erickson of the Research Division testified first. He stated that he was just here to provide some explanation on this

bill. It was first introduced on the Senate side to provide additional criteria for determining who could occupy public lands and receive title to them eventually. It came to the attention of the Senate that this is an old law that was first enacted back in the 1800s, it was sort of a squatters type bill. It would allow people to go out on public lands and occupy it for a period of time and then eventually receive title to it. After a good deal of discussion in the Senate and there are a few people in the State who have occupied or at least laid claim to certain public lands within our borders. With the sagebrush rebellion in the offing and so forth, the Senate was concerned I believe that by addressing this bill at this time might stimulate some sort of a land rush and people being led astray and the filing of claims and so forth, so rather than process S.B. 343 in its original form, but still to leave it on the books so that at some later date perhaps the State could reinvestigate perhaps this approach or some other approach for disposals of small parcels of land, the current version calls for a moratorium on any filings under this particular law. I have passed out copies of the old law to you. A copy of the old law is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT A.

Mr. Dini stated that in effect this was a moratorium until the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Erickson stated that he believed it would have to be specific legislative action.

Mr. Dini asked if there was anyone that is doing any buying under this act?

Mr. Erickson stated yes there was one couple in particular that comes to mind named Campbell out in Lovelock and then there are some other ones too but I think perhaps the filings from the last ten years have been probably under 20. I don't have an exact number on that.

Mr. Dini asked if this affected the Carey Act at all?

Mr. Erickson stated no it doesn't unless perhaps they had filed in the same parcel of ground that was filed on under the Carey Act. That of course could cause some problems at a later date if there were ever to be a conveyance

Mr. Jack Shaw of the Division of State Lands testified next. Mr. Shaw stated that he basically wanted to endorse what the Senate has done with this bill by amending it into moratorium. In its existing state and in the proposed original of this bill, it could have created some tremendous problems if and when the state acquired any land. It basically is an old squatters bill

1903

which was really introduced to protect those people who had taken up lands during our period before Statehood when we were a territory it was to protect them in what they had done and in my opinion it has no place in today's land use but being in a moratorium it is a land bill that as Bob (Erickson) said, that in some future time could be reactivated and amended to a type of land act that would be decided at that time, but there is no question in my mind that the best interest in Nevada is to put it on a moratorium because if through any form some land were acquired by the State this bill could be inferred, people could say they have the right to go out and squat on this land and I don't think that is the intent of Nevada today, so I endorse the amended bill and will answer any questions you may have.

Mr. Nicholas stated that they knew that the governor has petitioned the Federal Government for the possible acquisition of substantial acreage. Would that acreage and I am speaking now of expansion of cities, etc that we read about in the newspaper a couple of weeks ago, could that theoretically be affected by the law as it stands?

Mr. Shaw stated that if it came into State ownership in my opinion, and I am not an attorney it could. If it went directly to a county or another subdivision, then I am not sure it could, but if it came into State ownership it would be a question of whether people could go out and squat on that land.

Mr. Prengaman stated that Mr. Erickson had mentioned that there are some people that are trying to acquire land under this statute. He asked what this did to them.

Mr. Shaw stated nothing. They are grandfathered in. Their efforts to this point are still active and it would not affect them. In fact the couple that are so involved have left the area this week or they would be here, but they endorsed this amendment in the Senate.

Mr. Dini asked if there was any further testimony on S.B. 343.

Testimony was concluded on this bill.

Mr. Dini stated that the next bills to be heard were S.B. 21 and S.B. 22.

Senator Jean Ford testified first. Mrs. Ford stated that she was going to speak very briefly because there are others here to speak to the bill specifically and to give additional testimony from their perspective.

Mrs. Ford stated that what she would like to do very briefly this morning is to tell you where I am coming from regarding libraries.

My observation as to the uniqueness of libraries as a dynamic force in helping each of us meet our goals and needs of today and a

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comment on the ability of the library community throughout the State as I know it to be able to respond if given some tools to work with. My evolution as a library advocate has taken place over many, many years. During the 18 years that I have been in the State of Nevada, I have been a library organizer, a library user, a library staff person, a library advocate in terms of being active in the Friends of the Library and in the last interim a member of the legislative committee studying the role of libraries in the State.

I might comment that you have on your own committee, three people from that interim committee, in fact, a majority of that interim committee and the other two that were on it were Senator Neal and myself. That committee I think was one of the most active and did one of the best jobs I have ever seen done on an interim committee study. The entire committee was present at every meeting of the committee. One of the meetings was to attend the entire state convention of the Nevada Library Association where the committee was able to really get a feel for what libraries in this State are all about. There was a convention to which librarians, law librarians, academic librarians, special librarians attended as well as public librarians. During the 18 months that I worked for the Clark County Library District as Community Relations Director, and I might add that I resigned that position prior to coming to this session, and I am in private business in Las Vegas now so I am not in the employ of any library district at this time nor will I be in the future. One of the things that I did was institute some tours for the general public of the Clark County Library and I began to see through those peoples' eyes some of the ways that libraries can truly be of great benefit to all people. I commented to others in the past, one of the most impressive things was having a man with his two small children about ages 3 and 5 come to the orientation as a single parent wanting to find help on how to raise his children and he was able to connect with a lot of good information and reference people and he would be able to continue to connect and find some of the materials that he needed.

The uniqueness of the library - I have placed some materials before you that I think illustrate that fact. One is an annual savings dividend that was done by the staff at the Clark County Library and I believe this was for the year 1979. I notice that there is no date on it. Taking the kinds of services that are available in that library and using the unit cost, we found that during that year the total value to the people who made use of the library was over \$29,000,000. The total library budget was \$2.1 million, leaving a net dividend to those people of \$27,000,000 or \$13.74 return on every dollar spent. That has got to be one of the best tax bargains around - the best kind of services for your money. Another illustration here of the value of libraries are newsclippings showing that in many parts of the country, libraries, particularly in hard times, do become a job information center - a career information center - which is very, very relevant to the today needs of people, and these clippings show you libraries in other parts of the country that are doing that.

1905

Our libraries in that state to some degree are doing that. Some of the bills you have before you today give them better tools to work with and then there are also bills in Ways and Means that would give them some additional money to carry on those programs. The third item that I placed before you indicates some thoughts that developed at a Nevada Council on Libraries meeting last August and that council by the way is made up of library users and library professionals all over the state, appointed by the governor. Some thoughts on the library as a unique and essential governmental service.

I would just like to draw your attention to items three through six which I think are particularly relevant. When you stop to think about it, a library is a place for a person to do his or her own thing. There is no eligibility criteria, you don't have to make an appointment, you walk in and you have your own agenda. Nobody is telling you what the right answers are. They are there to facilitate you getting the material you need, depending upon your personal goals. Number 7, the word lifeline certainly came to us when we had the meetings in Elko and we had ranchers and children who live in the rural areas talk about the bookmobile arriving at their rancy or their school and the student arrived with the shopping list from the whole family. Father needs a book on auto mechanics, grandmother needs a book on something else and this is literally a lifeline in that area and it can be to people in other parts of the State.

I have already mentioned number 10, the kind of return on the tax dollar. Number 13 kind of sums it up. Relevant, accessible, important personal resource for lifelong learning through an entire lifetime. Unfortunately these unique characteristics of a library make it difficult and expensive to carry out these services - the delivery of them. We have listed four items at the bottom that indicate that. A library can never be contained, therefore it does need ways of connecting with other libraries and other sources of information and S.B. 21 in particular this morning speaks to that. I just would like to conclude by saying that I hope that this in some small way illustrates the uniqueness of libraries, the value of libraries to each Nevadan and to legislators also in being able to help the public gain information. We have a bill in Ways and Means that would place the primary legal materials throughout all the public libraries in the State which could be a great help to legislators who get lots of questions from people about what is happening with this law or what is happening with that regulation. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have but there are plenty of other people here to testify on the bills themselves.

Mr. Jeffrey referred to Page 2, Section 7 of S.B. 21, and more particularly to line 27. He asked Mrs. Ford what she saw as regional services.

Mrs. Ford stated that regional services as they are being carried out right now, include things like inter-library loans, inter-library reference, courier service such as in Clark County, the transportation that moves around between all of the libraries in

Clark County to deliver the inter-library materials to keep us connecting with each other on a regular basis. The film co-op that we have in Clark County is a regional service - all the films by agreement have been placed at the Flamingo Library and all the libraries in the county use them. Those kinds of things are now regional services. There are other kinds of things that we need but we haven't had the money to do or the linkages to do them like joint training orientation, developing public relations programs throughout connecting libraries in a certain area.

In the final analysis, the regional services as I understand it would be identified and developed by the regional network itself so that is why you don't have a laundry list specifically in the bill, but it is whatever they feel is needed to cut across library lines.

Mr. Jeffrey stated that he could not help but wonder that if one of the outlying libraries were to apply for a grant of some type if it would be cut off at this level.

Senator Ford stated that she would let the library people speak to tha specifically. To some degree, that may be true. The idea is that there is only so much money for regional services. What little money there has been so far has been federal money which is ending this coming year and a little bit of state money that has been involved. The idea is that you have a logical group get together and look at regional services and whatever money comes ought to be handled so that you get the most out of that money. It would be appropriate to have those kinds of things reviewed by that network so that the money is spent to the best advantage.

Mr. Jeffrey asked if each of the libraries was participating in the network.

Mrs. Ford stated that they were, in an informal network. This would formalize it a little bit more, and I am sure your colleagues who were on our interim committee can tell you, that for several reasons we felt it ought to be formalized. One of which was we anticipated asking for State money to fund some regional services since each county - we don't have a source of money right now that cuts across county lines - and in order to get the State money we felt we had to build some accountability into the structure and so at the present time all of the libraries for instance in Clark County do belong to an informal regional network.

Mr. May asked what amendment the Senate made in their first reprint.

Senator Ford stated it was page 1, line 7. In the original bill it was much stronger and said the State recognizes its responsibility to support and the Senate felt that was a hammer over the heads to bring a lawsuit in case lots of money did not pour forth immediately and the committee changed it to recognizes the desirability. As you well know, that is much weaker language but still it gets some of the intent in the law. I think that this is the major amendment.

There may have been some slight cleanup. Mrs. Ford's exhibits are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT B.

Ms. Martha Gould testified next. A copy of Ms. Gould's testimony is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

Mr. Dini stated that Ms. Gould may want to relate to S.B. 22 a little bit more for us. He stated that he thought that it has more ramifications than S.B. 21. Mr. Dini stated that in the duties of the State Librarian, Section 2 on page 2, how far does that really go.

Ms. Gould stated that actually a great deal of this work is now being done. The State librarian's staff already collects, compiles and publishes statistics. The library development division does work in terms of analysis of library problems and it does a great deal of consulting work in the State. The State library is the focal point of the entire information network so that as the three regions in the State operate and we move the information around, it is done in a very set way so that it is not haphazard where everything is going out, it is funneled through and then moved around because we have the title locator file and we are moving now to build a State information data base. So the State library is the center point of all of this. They do assist, actually the primary work of the State library is to provide information resources to State agencies. That is their major function at this point. They do administer federal funds and there is a line item in the State library's budget at this point for library development which has been funded this year and these monies are pass through funds. They don't stay in the State library's budget. They go directly out to libraries in the State. Under (i), subject to approval of local governing bodies, there are three regional resource centers that operate and these are the regional networks that are operating informally now. S.B. 21 would give us an ability to formalize. Does that clarify it or make it more confusing?

Mr. Dini referred to Section 7 on the issuing of bonds. Mr. Dini asked if that was the present procedure right now where your trustees of the library have to go to the County Commissions and ask them to do that.

Ms. Gould asked if Mr. Dini was referring to Section 7 or Section 8. Ms. Gould stated that the library districts operate differently from other libraries in the State because most of the county libraries receive money directly from the general fund of a county and the budget is set usually by the county commission. The library districts operate, as I understand, and there are people from Clark County who can explain better than I, on a certain millage on the ad valorem tax base so they don't have general fund monies and as I read the bill this would give them ability according to set law, to go for a bond issue to build libraries, but it would be again a bond, it would not be money from the general fund and I think Mr. Hunsberger from the Clark County Library District could probably explain the mechanics of that a little bit better. We just go to our county and it becomes a capital

improvement project as far as Washoe is concerned.

Mr. Dini asked if Mrs. Gould would now discuss the \$40.00 a meeting compensation for trustees.

Mrs. Gould stated that that was a "may" not a "shall" and so it is discretionary.

Mrs. Gould stated that she honestly did not recall the rationale of the committee, except that I understand that there are other boards that do receive a certain per diem. Again this just allows county commissioners to decide something and as they in effect are the people who appoint the library boards.

Mr. Mello stated that the only problem he saw with this was that in the past the libraries have always depended on people to volunteer their services. Once you start paying for those services it will be rather difficult to not try to expand in other areas for the same type of thing. You are getting away from the volunteer aspect.

Mrs. Gould stated that actually to the best of her knowledge, and I can only speak for Washoe County, we never had volunteers. Usually the county commission has reached out and asked will you do this. Some people say yes and some people say no but I have never known volunteers to willingly come forth to serve on the commission unless somebody tells them ahead of time that there is going to be an opening. No one has ever known when an opening was there. The commission has usually had to go around and say would you serve. They have done it very well and have found excellent people who have served very willingly.

Mr. Mello stated that they were still volunteering their services.

Mrs. Gould stated that they are volunteering their services after they have been asked.

Mr. Dini stated that he would like to have Mrs. Gould go through Section 23. Mr. Dini questioned what the definition of legal books was.

Mrs. Gould asked if she could defer to Joan Kirshner on this particular point because Mrs. Kirshner has worked on this particular list.

Mrs. Kirshner who is the director of public services for the Nevada State Library testified next.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that she did develop the list of these materials for the Senate Finance Committee and I don't have it with me today but I will be happy to provide it for you after the session. What the committee intended was that there be a list and we have had some discussion in previous committees, as to whether that should be listed in the statute or whether it should be left as it is. The other two committees who have heard this bill evidently decided it was not necessary to list them because it is a list of about 15

sources that are defined as primary source material. That is a legal term when you say primary versus secondary legal materials. It is the primary legal source material so that takes care of what someone asked me if we had a wild-eyed state librarian who wants to develop a legal collection in every library. There is a little bit of fiscal impact on the counties to be able to comply with this because I did put a current price list on it and if S.B. 26 pending in Ways and Means at the moment does pass, it would be about \$800.00 cost per year because S.B. 26 would provide a lot of material free to libraries that is now now provided. The cost would be basically the cost of federal primary source material. That is the Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Code and that kind of thing.

If S.B. 26 does not pass, it could go as high as \$1,600, but the thing to note here is that this is not new money in most instances because this is actually being provided in almost every county already. It is the few outlying counties - most of the counties do spend the money for this material. They just don't put it any place that is accessible. What I think is the important part of the bill is that it says that it should be in a library or some place accessible rather than in the District Attorney's office in the courthouse where no one can get in to use it. We have a problem with people calling from the counties needing legal material. We have had to do the research and then we have to photocopy hundreds of pages sometimes to get the material out to them when we know it is actually probably there in the courthouse but they don't know where or they have not identified it or they are intimidated to go in and look and do the research themselves. It is even true for state agencies in some of the outlying counties. We spend a lot of time sending material out to them that they should be able to have access to in their own county.

Mr. Redelsperger asked what the fiscal note on local government was.

Mr. Dini stated that S.B. 26 had something like \$24,000.00.

Miss Kirshner stated that S.B. 26 was also a clean up bill. There are indications all through the Nevada Revised Statutes at the current time all of the sources that we consider primary sources are provided free to various categories of libraries. But it is not a uniform provision so in some cases it is public libraries and in some cases it is university libraries and in some cases it is public and university. What S.B. 26 sought to do was to list all these types of materials that are now provided free somewhere in the Statutes and make it uniform so that it is provided to all types of libraries.

Again, that fiscal note is not new money. The fiscal note provides that it could cost as much as \$24,000 or if everyone took advantage of everything that could possibly be provided to them free under the bill, it could go up as high as \$100,000. The reason for that is that the committee was recommending that they microfilm the NRS and those kinds of things which they wanted to do anyway and provide those inexpensive copies to the library rather than the physical copies, so in the long run it might actually save money. 1910

Mr. Mello stated that S.B. 26, which he had not heard of until now, does relate to S.B. 22.

Mrs. Kirshner stated yes.

Mr. Mello asked then if this would cost the county if S.B. 26 did not pass \$800.00 per year or \$1,600.00 per year if it does pass.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that if it does pass it could be as much as \$800.00 and if it does not pass it could be as much as \$1,600.00.

Mr. Mello stated that there is some tie in there obviously that the State would help out. Where else in this bill is there a financial impact that coincides with S.B. 26.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that she is not aware of any other and stated that she testified on these two bills in this regard in Senate Human Resources and Senate Finance and that is the only place we have discovered there was a tie in.

Mr. Dini stated that the committee should refer to line 47 on page 10 and lines 1 and 2 on page 11. He stated that that was where the fiscal mandate is to allow the county commissioners to do that and when you get out in the rural areas you are lucky to have any law library.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that they meant by saying the law library or public library. Every county does have a public library. Almost every county. All of the ones I am familiar with do purchase these materials now and that is why I am saying it is not new money but for the most part they are buried some place in the courthouse where there is no public access so the committee felt that rather than mandating that they spend new money although they might want to to have a set in the courthouse and a set in the public library, that they should have the legal materials available for the citizens to use that they purchased in that county because the citizens need access to those legal materials just as much as the people in the county courthouse.

Mr. Mello stated that he did not understand what that meant. Right now you don't know what is available in the public libraries in the counties as far as legal documents go. I don't know what you are talking about. It is a very expensive thing to furnish a legal library. I don't think it is defined well enough to actually know what is being mandated. If we pass such legislation mandating that there shall be a legal library set up within a county library or make access to the courthouse, which I am not so sure people can't go into right now and get their documents, but as far as law books are concerned, I don't know what you are really talking about.

Mr. Dini stated that the problem he had, especially in the three small counties that he represented, was that the law library is under the district attorney and district court judge. It is maintained next to the DA's office, and next to the courtroom. The library is ten miles away. You can't have two sets of everything, I

know. The lawyers would want their's close to the courthouse where the courtroom is and the other guys would want it down there at the public library.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that there is always the possibility that the law library would cooperate more closely with the public library in being able to refer people back and forth. It's mostly been a case of lack of communication as to what's available and so the public libraries rely on the Supreme Court Library here and the State Library here to provide all these materials to their patrons and so the committee wanted to see that every citizen had access to those materials and were able to go in and look at them and use them without having to rely on long distance reference which is very difficult.

Mrs. Gould stated that it was also very time consuming and expensive.

Mr. Craddock stated that the intent was to make them available either in a law library or a public library and to mark the location so that the people can find them.

Mr. Prengaman stated that the intent is access. To hide them away from the citizens of that county is not very good in terms of providing information.

Mrs. Kirshner stated that she did not mean to imply that in the counties that people intend to keep these books away from the public, maybe they do, I don't know, but it is very intimidating for somebody to go down and knock on the district attorney's door or something and ask them if they can use the NRS.

Ms. Maryann Royal testified next. The reason she is speaking to the committee today is to request an amendment to S.B. 22, Section 29, line 35. The reason I am requesting this amendment is not to restrict the public access to the Washoe County Law Library. The amendment is requested because we charge the bar association and also non-lawyers who use the law library after hours in order to have a fund to reimburse the library for books that have been lost or stolen from the collection. A library card is available to members of the public and to the bar but we have to know who is using the law library. We do not have the staff to man the library on weeks. We are open until 9:00 P.M. and when the O'Connors brought suit in Federal Court it was mentioned that the Washoe County Law Library was available to those people but they felt that they needed to come to Carson City instead of Washoe County. The law library is free and we do help the public on a regular basis.

Ms. Royal stated that the amendment request was to add to the bill the phrase "during normal business hours which is 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., Monday through Thursday and 8:00 A.M. til 5:00 P.M. on Fridays.

Mr. May read from NRS 380.200 and asked Ms. Royal what that meant.

Ms. Royal stated there is a grandfather clause. We comply with the statute so I don't think there is a problem.

Mr. May asked what privileges do you have in the law library now that were established after 1913?

Mrs. Royal stated there were none that she knew of. She stated that they comply with the statutes.

Mr. Herman Van Betten testified next. He stated that he lived in Las Vegas and I am a long-time resident there and I am a parent of four children who practically live in the library. I have been a board member of the Southern Nevada Friends of the Library for many years. Libraries are the nerve centers not only of the intellectual and cultural life of the community but also of its economic well being.

SB 21 would recognize inter-local cooperation as an on-going establishment. Businessmen, professionals and other citizens will be able to retrieve the latest information in their field when the regional networks able to subscribe to the so-called information utilities. This is rather a new concept. They are "Dialogue", "The New York Times", education research information, etc., provide computerized highly specialized data basis through easy telephone access. It is the business of government not only to react to the problems of yesterday, but to anticipate the problems of tomorrow. Nevada is growing and if it is to grow and prosper it is the government's responsibility to provide ready access to the necessary information that will make growth possible.

Nevada is one of the fastest growing states in the nation and knowledge is the lifeblood of progress and if the state is to grow and prosper it is our and therefore the government's responsibility to provide ready access to the necessary information that will make orderly growth possible. S.B. 21 will set the stage and provide the legal framework for fruitful cooperation between Nevada libraries. It will help in the organization and dissemination of the vital information to Nevadans well into the next century. On behalf of library users I urge your support of this bill. I would also mention that the young people like my son who is in junior high school and is teaching how to program a computer very patiently because I am not a very good student in that field, but he picked it up at the library, he learned because they do have computers for use and these kids who will be out in the field before long to them the computer is a very valuable instrument. Another item that I would mention, a number of businessmen in the past have asked me for information that they did not realize was available in the library. Senator Ford mentioned the importance of public relations. For instance one successful businessman in Las Vegas asked me when I was going to Portland, Oregon to get some local newspapers, go to the Chamber of Commerce and get

some data because he wanted to open a branch of his business in Portland, Oregon and I told him you can go to the library and you will find Portland papers. You will find all information that you possibly could get from the Chamber of Commerce. He was surprised that all that was available in the library.

A few words on S.B. 22, particularly Section 8; although everyone agrees that libraries are a vital resource to any community, citizens of Nevada have availed themselves of very few of the nice libraries we have in this State. A case in point is Clark County. When I arrived in Las Vegas in 1967, the only county library we had was a little store front place in a shopping center on Tropicana and Maryland Parkway. Since then in the past 14 years only two libraries were built in Clark County, one by the Fleischman Foundation and the other one by Federal funds and in that same period the Clark County School District built more than 60 schools so the libraries definitely have not kept up pace with the population explosion and the picture is the same. The master plan of the library is the yellow book of which I am sure you have a copy which indicates the funding of libraries in the State and the majority of all the libraries have been funded I noticed by any funds but local funds or State funds. What this bill would do, S.B. 22 would be to allow the libraries to float a bond, build the libraries we will need to get into the next centuries and I would like to urge your support for both S.B. 21 and S.B. 22.

Mr. Schofield stated that in view of S.B. 21 and the correlation with S.B. 22, the Inter-Local Cooperation Act, does this allow what S.B. 21 is trying to do or is this a new board?

Mr. Van Betten stated that there is a similar structure and I am sure that Mr. Hunzberger who will speak after me will give you the details. There is an informal structure and I believe for instance in Southern Nevada it is mostly run by the Clark County Library. This would give equal voice to the Henderson Library and Boulder City Library and all of the other libraries.

Mr. Schofield asked if this has been tried before under the Inter-Local Cooperation Act?

Mr. Van Betten stated that it would only give a statutory base to what is happening now informally.

Mr. Schofield stated that it is happening.

Mr. Van Betten stated that it is happening right now, they are sharing the information and it would just formalize what is going on informally and the strict details I am sure Mr. Hunzberger will be able to testify to.

Mr. Craddock stated that he might be able to help out. S.B. 333 which passed a week ago states that library districts which has an agreement with or contract service from another library district

which has an agreement with or contract service from another library district. Over the course of the last two years there has been an indication of willingness to cooperate. We have for instance considerable cooperation between Las Vegas, Clark County, North Las Vegas and Henderson and Boulder City. There has been more cooperation in the last two years than there has every been probably in the history of the State of Nevada.

Ms. Nancy McGroarty and I have been a resident of Nevada for 4-1/2 years and a board member of the Friends of the Library and I am proud to be here. As a member of the Friends I have been amazed to find that the library provides such services, tapes of books for those patrons who are visually impaired, films ranging on topics from travel to careers, books by mail for those citizens who are homebound, public meeting rooms, listening centers and even a New York Times Data Bank. As a patron of the library and a concerned citizen, I feel it is vital that our library keep up with the times in providing our youth with the resources necessary to spark his or her quest for knowledge. Books are expensive and with the emergence of our double-digit inflation, parents are not able to buy every necessary book.

It is the responsibility of the library system to keep up with the most current information so that our children not suffer from out-dated material. Let's face facts. To many of the high school students today, data retrieval by computer is as common as typing a letter to us. These youngsters will be graduating soon and expect the library to meet their needs in the future. The library is not only a place to go to take out a book. It is a whole community within itself. Where else could anyone go to see an art exhibit, hear a string quartet, read their home state newspaper, borrow a typewriter, read a consumer magazine, watch a puppet show with their child, pick up the latest brochure from the University or watch a demonstration on such topics as microwave cooking or family crafts.

This past winter the library in cooperation with the Friends, sponsored a series of library awareness luncheons as an effort to re-introduce the community to its library. Perhaps some of you were able to attend and we hope that you enjoyed the experience as much as we enjoyed having you. For those of you who were unable to attend I urge you to visit your community library soon. It is still the same warm and friendly place that you discovered as a child, but I know that you will be amazed at the changes and I know that you will be amazed at the changes and I believe that you will be pleased with the progress the libraries have made over the years. Your library card is the most valuable card in your wallet. It can take you to any place your imagination can conceive. The cost is right and I'll bet you will find one in your neighborhood open for business and ready to serve you to help add to the quality of your life and to the life of your family. I am proud to be able to speak to you this morning about a resource as important as our libraries and I therefore urge your support of S.B. 21 and 22.

Mrs. Sara Besser testified next. Mrs. Besser testified that she was President of the Friends of the Southern Nevada Libraries. We are the volunteer support organization in Southern Nevada for the library and I am representing over 350 members and I hope a few more tha come in sporatically.

During this past year our members have donated hundreds of man hours and we have raised over \$8,000 this year alone which has been redistributed back to our libraries to aid in projects that the funding is just not available for. Our people donate this time and their energy because they believe in libraries and they believe in the concept. They have dedicated themselves to a future for libraries in Nevada. Not only are Friends organization active in Southern Nevada, but perhaps you don't know it but there are Friends' organizations across the State of Nevada from the smallest rural areas to again Clark County.

When I was getting ready to come up here to make the arrangements to come up it was time of course to tell my family I was buzzing off for a couple of days and when you are dealing with a six year old and an eight year old you must explain why you are going to mess up their schedule for two days, in other words why they have to go to the neighbors house an hour early in the morning so they can still get to school. We had a family conference concerning what I was coming up here for and I told the kids that I was coming up here to speak for libraries and my six year old volunteered to come with me. He said he thought this was an exciting prospect, so pursuing it a little further, I said okay, if I took you what would you tell the gentlemen whom we would be speaking to. Very simply, he looked at me and there was no question in his mind, he said mom, I would just tell them to buy more books and he said but would you tell them one thing for me, when they buy more books would you ask them please if they would buy some more monster books because I have not been able to get the two books I want and do you know how tough it is to be on a waiting list. So for my six year old, I wanted to pass that message along to you. My eight year old not wanting to be left out, also wanted to get in the act and I said well what would you say if you were testifying. He said mom, I don't think you need to say much. He said how can anyone question libraries because everybody uses them and everybody needs them.

So again, from the mouths of babes, I think they have a very clear perspective. I do believe that our Friends of the Library does represent one of the largest interest groups in this State. Keep in mind that libraries do not limit access to any one. We serve everyone. In thinking about who is served by libraries I would assume the one group you would say that is not served are newborn babies. I would like to take issue with that. Our books for young mothers are probably some of the most popular things that are checked out so even that segment of our population is served by libraries. Our libraries definitely enhance our community. When people are relocating of which we have a great deal of in Nevada, one of the

first things a family will look for is what the library district is like in the community they are going to. Libraries help new people adjust to their community. Mothers immediately go to the library and get library cards for their kids because it is an introduction to their community. I think if my husband came home to me and said we were going to relocate in another community, probably the first thing I would do would be to check out what the library facilities were in that community and I am sure I would be quite shocked if we had to move somewhere where we did not have library access.

In this day and age when all of us and I am proud to admit it, I have become a coupon clipper due to inflation and I am sure you are well aware of those bits of newspapers that lie around the house and make a mess, we do try to make sense of them, but in this day of inflation libraries are a good buy. There is no way around it. They provide self help for people. They will help people save money on services that normally they would have to pay someone else to do. The other night we wanted to attend a movie. For a family of four for us to attend a movie, it cost us \$15.00 admission and I am sorry to say that we never can get out of there without having to buy the popcorn, etc., so it was \$25.00 shot before the evening was over with. We concluded after that evening that the next time we were going on a family outing and we wanted to do it in the evening, perhaps we should go to the library, find a section of the library and sit down and enjoy some good books and I am sure we would really benefit a great deal more. So when you look at inflation the libraries do help. I think that one thing that has come across from you gentlemen this year in the session is that you are very concerned about people on fixed incomes. This has come across I think loud and clear. Keep in mind that some of our greatest patrons and some of the most usage in libraries is done by people who are on fixed incomes. We truly serve this segment of the population. I would hate to see us deny access to any of those people or not be able to serve them as well as our libraries have been able to do. Herman (Van Betten) mentioned that the major impact of your job is planning for the future. I hope that you are ready to plan for Nevada's future in libraries. Right now Statewide, our library book circulation runs about four books per person per year. What is going to happen without additional monies to increase the number of books we have when we have another 50,000 to 100,000 people join us as Nevadans within the next two or three years. At the progress we have right now we are going to have trouble even maintaining our services.

We in Nevada need to begin now preparing for a strong library system. It is with this in mind that I urge passage of S.B. 21 and 22, but more than that I would encourage you to join with us patrons and volunteers in dedicating ourselves to providing future generations of Nevadans access to information, self help and enjoyment through a strong system of Nevada libraries.

Mr. Charles Hunsberger testified next. He stated that he was the Clark County Library Director and Chairman of the Nevada Council of Libraries this year and greatly involved with the work that has been going on for the last decade in libraries in Nevada.

I wouldn't be here today if Nevada were staying the same, if we were a state that was sort of pretty stable and things hadn't changed very fast but I think that what we have today is one of our important institutions are facing the changes that are forced upon us by growth, by development, by changes in technology and changes in almost everything we are doing. I picked up Stereo Review last night as I was waiting to get on the plane and I looked at it and it had a little article in it about Las Vegas. One of the largest conventions coming to Las Vegas was the consumer electronics convention. One of the statements made in that article was that Las Vegas is a cultural wasteland in the middle of a desert wasteland and they saw no reason whatsoever to come back again to Las Vegas. In fact, two large exhibitors decided not to exhibit in Las Vegas this year. I had to sort of stand back a little bit and I read the guy was from New York and I thought well I have been in New York recently too and it is not such a great place either any more, but I thought about our responsibility to keeping Las Vegas, its image, its resources, its people, the people who live there all the time up to date with what is going on in this country and I think when you come to the State Legislature and you testify over and over again about some of these very same things and I think I have been before these committees over the last six or eight years a number of times, we have gotten a lot done. We have made a lot of progress in this decade. In 1974 we passed some funding - minor funding things that allowed us to do some things for regional development that was a new concept. We have been able to develop small libraries, we have been able to develop bookmobile services and we have been able to develop some things that have become very standard, very ongoing, very important to our citizens and after looking at the progress we have made, the demonstrations that have been successful and the money we have invested, we have seen libraries in such little places as Pahrump; we have seen libraries open in Goldfield and we have seen Silver Lake and a number of places where people live that did not have access to libraries. We have seen those things happen since 1974 when we started our regional service in those areas. Regional services patterns have developed in all parts of our State. In the Elko area, in the area through Fallon and the small counties. Out of our metropolitan areas we have seen development take place. We have seen it happen right in Clark County. We have seen small communities - Mount Charleston has a branch library today. Service to many of our smaller communities have been developed through these last few years. Now we are at a point I think where we have to recognize that you can't call on the major libraries always to furnish all the manpower, all the strength to keep this going. We are going to have to have all of our libraries working together and in S.B. 21 you see the framework of this organization - permission for it - being requested. So that a representative from each of our libraries whether university, whether school, whether town or community can sit down together and plan how to carry on these services. We see the withdrawal of federal assistance to us. We see that our State aid is very questionable is very questionable as to whether it is going to pick up all of these services or even part of these

services to continue on through the next two years. We see some real problems, but I think that the planning and the work that S.B. 21 allows and the representation that it gives to all of our small communities, I think we can get this thing done and we can get these plans going and it may be two years or it may be four years or it may be longer before we really see that particular group being able to accomplish the things that are even needed today but I think the organization and putting in place our regional networks is very important to the ongoing long range library planning.

I know that there are probably a few questions that you want to ask me about that, but I think that the important thing about S.B. 21 is that no single library any longer stands alone. It stands with its other libraries in this community. Currently we have contracts with North Las Vegas, Community College, University, we have two contracts coming up very shortly with Henderson and Boulder City and we are doing this on a sort of a one to one basis and we are trying to cover a few of the services that these people need but I think that as we look at this network bill that it will allow us to develop these things not only where we need them here in the Southern part of the State but also in the other parts of the State as well. No single library can any longer close its doors to the public. I was amazed the other day when I pulled out the record on North Las Vegas circulation. I found out that 50% of the materials that are circulated out of the North Las Vegas library right now are going to citizens living outside of North Las Vegas. There is that constant flow of people back and forth across boundaries. Now I won't say that North Las Vegas does not get a lot of service from all of the rest of us but that is true, they depend upon all the libraries and in a recent questionnaire that was turned in this week from the West Las Vegas area, we noted that about 1/3 of the people that responded did not live in that area, but went into that area or worked in that area or passed through and picked up a questionnaire at one of the points in West Las Vegas and they said well we get our service from North Las Vegas or we get our service mainly from Sunrise or Flamingo or someplace else, but the people within the community use the community as one community and I think it is important as we look at this and we formalize this and I think that that is what S.B. 21 is looking at. S.B. 22 we recognize as an update mainly to the changing needs of the library law. We see in it that long range planning is there, looking at the standards are there. We also see that looking at financing is there and I think that that's probably as far as the Southern half of the State is concerned that's the most important item in that bill. It allows the voters to take action. It allows them to vote for or against facility building and bonding and this gets us to the point where we are no longer renting and we are no longer spending \$75,000 a year out of our shrinking operating funds to maintain our library system. What will this bill actually accomplish if the voters want it. It would allow a new building in Henderson. It would allow us

to develop a library in the Sunrise area. It will provide for a new library for the City of Las Vegas which is now in a rented store. It will allow for the West Las Vegas Library and probably in cooperation with North Las Vegas and Clark County to develop a new service branch in the Northwest part of town. There is no facility in Spring Valley. 30,000 people live within about a 5 to 8 square mile area there. No library service available to them. No facility in East Las Vegas and the Green Valley area and I think if you look around you will see that many of our other communities in different parts of the State are greatly in need of library facilities. In Washoe County you have one main library and several branches but the community continues to grow and I think as we look at the different situations in different parts of the State you will see that we do lack library facilities and this bill provides that vehicle so that it might open the door for it.

Mr. May stated that the bond issue would probably be for capital improvements.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that that was true.

Mr. May stated that the present language provides that a county must establish a levy of not more than 15¢ per 100 of ad valorem property.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that all the money items which go - present law says that it is permissive up to -

Mr. May stated that on a contract situation where you have a city the contracts mainly levy not more than 10¢.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that was the current one.

Mr. May stated that the county commissioners and the city may levy but there is no protection to the taxpayer with regard to the upper amount that they may or must levy.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that at no time in the last decade was more than 7-1/2¢ levied in the Clark County Library District area. In fact it dropped to 6¢ and there was no way we could expand up to 10¢ or there was no way we could have expanded up to 15¢ so we were not affected in any instance. I think Boulder City is the only one that levied at the limit at 15¢. That being a very small library and a very small tax base, I think it required quite a base to keep it running. But we have not come near those at this time.

Mr. Dini referred to page 9, line 23 and stated that a portion of the language was bracketed out.

Mr. May then referred to page 6, line 41.

Mr. Dini asked Mr. May if he saw any conflict with the new tax package.

Mr. May stated no.

Mr. Redelsperger asked Mr. Hunsberger if he would elaborate a little bit on the regional concept. I would appreciate it if you would elaborate a little more on the rural areas. We tend to have community libraries rather than county libraries. A little while ago you talked about Pahrump. As small as it is it is the largest library, so how will this regional concept work in the rural areas.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that they would anticipate to have a representative come from Nye County to participate in the network whether they came from Pahrump or whether they came from Tonopah or they make take one from either one of those particular areas because there are special needs. But I would see it much like what we are doing right now on an informal basis. We work with Pahrump, we work with each part according to their need and according to what they develop locally. We have helped them develop a number of community branches. This was done by contract with the State library. We receive the funds on behalf of those particular small libraries and then work with them to develop the services in some of those communities so I would see that pretty much the same.

Mr. Redelsperger stated that they would work with the populated counties rather than each other.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that they could work with each other too and work out a program and they might say that this is our highest priority and we want this to be done and then bring that particular request to the regional network and say this is what needs to be done in Nye County.

Mr. Craddock referred to the tax base and the ad valorem taxes.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that under the cap of the last legislature we dropped down to an 0634 level from 075 just because of the cap. Now we are anticipating, if I can understand this new tax bill and I really haven't been able to spend that much time yet with anyone yet who has written it and has worked on it as to its effect, but I would anticipate that we are now going to drop down below well around 5¢ or probably lower than 5¢. An ad valorem rate of that would support the limitation now on the library. And it means that we are going to have to go in and we are going to try and maintain for the next two years our present level of service at that rate.

Mr. Craddock asked what plan we would be observing to get a contribution somewhat uniform throughout the State.

1932

Mr. Hunsberger stated that there is nothing right now that is before us that would do that.

Mr. Craddock stated that we of course recognize that as a goal which is certainly worthwhile. When the Clark County Library District went into contract with Las Vegas and then it has a contract or an obligation with other entities, North Las Vegas, does the contract provisions establish a working relationship in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas using the Clark County Library District as a focal point? Mr. Craddock asked if Henderson could go to North Las Vegas.

Mr. Hunsberger stated yes on their interchange of card agreement where they recognize each other's library cards.

Mr. Craddock stated that there has to be a secondary agreement.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that this agreement mostly comes out of what we call our computer services agreement where everybody is on the same computer system, uses the same library card and takes out books on that library card wherever they are. So I think you see that being done on a contract with each one separately, but not in a roundabout system where you have to go through Las Vegas to get to Clark County. Mr. Hunsberger stated that it is a spoke in a wheel.

Mr. Jeffrey stated that inter-local agreement are allowed between cities and between cities and county. Are they allowed between counties?

Mr. Hunsberger stated he though so. Our is between a library district and a city and between a library district and a state agency.

Mrs. Gould stated that one county can contract with another county. This is what they do - Lander and Eureka contract individually with Elko to provide library services and in the past Washoe County had contracts with Storey, Douglas and Lyon and that was shifted to the rural services. It is each county contracting with another.

Mr. Polish questioned the impact of MX.

Mr. Hunsberger stated that they have talked to several individuals on it and it goes through our community relations program that we have kept in contact with the planning people and they have been out to the library to look at the impact on our library and the amount of anticipated population growth in the North Las Vegas-Sunrise area and different areas where it would be impacted by population. We have talked to the planning group on this. The Nevada State Library has a representative on the planning group.

Mr. Bob Sullivan, Carson River Basin of Governments, testified next. He stated that when the library bills came up on the senate side we had some concerns. The library group listened to our concerns and I think incorporated all of them except for possibly one that I

caught this morning. In S.B. 22, in Section 15, it deals with the authorities of library trustees of any county, district or town. You will note in the original language that you see on page 8 of the bill, the library trustees may do certain activities, one of them being appoint a librarian or other officers. Underneath the bill as it is currently written library trustees shall appoint a librarian. This was very proper I think in an urban context. As testified earlier, library funds or general funds in the rural counties you have librarians who are overworked and underpaid. I think their security for a job is probably better off under the authorities of the county commissioner than it is with a group of library trustees. I believe county commissioners themselves would like to retain the optional role of having the librarian report to them as opposed to a library trustee. Again, I am speaking in a rural context.

Mr. Frank Virostek, Director of the Washoe County Library System testified next. I think you have heard enough testimony here this morning. In support of this I would just like to add, speaking on behalf of our Library Board of Directors who are of course, citizens or volunteers, appointed by the county commissioners they have endorsed and supported the legislation before you today. My particular concern has been expressed by Mr. Hunsberger and others that we already have an informal working relationship. In some instances it is a rather formal one. With the university library we work or are trying to work with the school libraries, community college libraries, especially the special libraries such as the law library. I feel that this bill, S.B. 21 would add some legitimacy to the attempts of various boards of directors and agencies and their officials and give them some greater credibility so that when we do what we are doing informally, it can be done formally and add some stature to the efforts being made by the library community. In speaking to the last gentlemen's remarks leaving the appointment to the county commissioners rather than the Board of Directors, I don't know whether that would cause some interesting problems as far as political implications are involved here. I have come from the east and have not been a Nevadan for more than two months, but I have seen some ugly situations arise where you have a political entity being responsible for the appointment of some offices including the office of the Senate Librarian. I think if the trustees are appointed by the county they are answerable to the county commissioners and there could be some mechanism worked out where I think you have lay representatives appointed by the county capable of making decisions like that.

I would urge you on behalf of the Washoe County Library and we also function as one of the three original resource centers in the State, to approve these bills with a Do Pass.

Testimony on S.B. 21 and S.B. 22 was concluded.

The next bill before the committee would be A.B. 495.

1934

Mr. Guy Rocha, State Archivist, State County and Municipal Archives, testified.

Mr. Rocha stated that they requested A.B. 495 be referred back to committee because the bill drafters have included a number of amendments that we believe adversely affect NRS Chapter 239, Public Records. If I could refer you to page 2, Section 6, line 36, of A.B. 495.

Mr. Dini asked if that was the first reprint.

Mr. Rocha stated yes it was the first reprint.

Mr. Rocha stated that the committee will note that four sections of the NRS are hereby repealed according to the amended bill. I want to point out some of the problems I see with these particular sections being repealed or what we will have to do in order to rectify certain problems with NRS 239.050. I feel that that section could be repealed but what is missing are requirements for filming according to national standards established to the American National Standards Institute. There is no provision in the bill now that provides for microfilming standards. What I suggest then on page 1 of the first reprint, section 1, line 6, after "microphotographic film" to include "and complies with the minimum standards of quality approved for such photographic records by the American National Standards Institute". I think with that change in the bill NRS 239.050 could be repealed.

NRS 239.080. I feel that we have to retain that whole section in law because that is our State Records Management Program. I think the bill drafter was concerned with the disposal of certain paper records and I want to point out that these do not have retention schedules which the State Archives are responsible for on a county municipal level. We don't have them on a State level - first of all paper that is not microfilmed will not have a retention schedule there will be no direction as to how long that paper could be kept or a State official could destroy that paper, or how long the microfilm record should be kept. Again, the retention schedules address that. How long should any record in any particular format be kept. The State Records Management function provides that kind of guidance and if we eliminate this section of the statute we basically eliminate the State Records Management Program.

With NRS 239.110 I would like to point out that that conflicts with A.B. 6, which has been passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor effective July 1, 1981. What A.B. 6 did, which was introduced by Assemblyman Banner, was to eliminate the five year stipulation for keeping the paper. Once the microfilm is completed, and properly completed with standards the paper can be destroyed. The concern there was keeping paper for five years above and beyond when a case was completed. Then all the appropriate papers were filed. It also - A.B. 6, includes the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Clerks of Municipal Courts which was not addressed in 239.110. What I am

saying is, we have addressed the problems with NRS 239.110 with A.B. 6 and we don't want to repeal that section.

One other repealer is mentioned, and this is NRS 239.122. We basically requested only repealer for parts 3 and 4. We have no problem with 1 or 2 being eliminated, the constituent parts of NRS 239.122, but we feel that part 5 is necessary that reads: "The Custodian of Records shall maintain an accounting of all old records destroyed indicating the nature or identity of such records as well as the date of destruction." Now this applies I believe - it says both to local government records. We feel it is important that there be an accounting of such old records and that we might consider maintaining part 5, although that does refer to local government records, I think it is important that it refer to State government records too. I do note that in the first reprint of the bill, that in Section 2, part 3, there is such language. My concern is that it also refer to State Government as well. And basically that is my testimony. I am concerned with the repeal aspects of A.B. 495.

Mr. John Crossley, Legislative Auditor, testified next. He stated that he too was concerned with the repealers especially 239.080. As a handout we were instrumental in putting that particular section in law. Prior to 1971 there was provision for the Board of Examiners which I have also attached as page 3. Mr. Crossley's handout is attached hereto as EXHIBIT D. That was the law before 239.080 was amended in the 1973 session which strenghtened it and required this. As we pointed out in our audit report, this really just had more than historical value. We were speaking of costs of saving space, eliminating the use of filing cabinets. We felt at that particular time this was critical for saving all the costs to the State, so in almost every audit report that we issue, we come down on State Agencies for this aspect of either not complying with this or not destroying their records in accordance with this so we feel there is a definite dollar impact in having this syatute on the books and we really request from our audit program that you consider putting this back in the statutes. I really don't have too much of a problem with the rest of the bill. I know that again, if we let this go like it is now, I feel that in many cases they might put something on a computer that really where you would need the original documents, because on the computer you cannot look at different signatures, you cannot look at different things that are on documents that should be there for verification. Again, I have no problem as long as it is coordinated through a centralized system. There should be come control at the State level. I can't speak of course for the County problems, but I am speaking at the State level so this would be my concern with the first reprint.

Mr. Dini stated that Mr. Crossley and Mr. Rocha will be on a sub-committee to go to Dave Stankow and get the amendments made and tell him to send them up to us and then we will discuss them.

Mr. Dini stated that on the technical amendments they would have to argue with Frank (Daykin) about them.

Mr. Dini stated that he did not think the committee would take action on any other bills today. We will probably take action on them later on in the week.

Attached to the minutes of this meeting is a letter dated May 4, 1981 from the Washoe County Law Library which is EXHIBIT E to these Minutes. This exhibit was presented in connection with S.B. 22.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the meeting adjourned at 10:50 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara Gomez
Assembly Attache

POSSESSORY ACTIONS

326.010

**MAINTENANCE AND DEFENSE OF POSSESSORY
ACTIONS ON PUBLIC LANDS**

326.010 Commencement, maintenance of action for interference with possession of public lands occupied for grazing, agricultural purposes; mining rights.

1. Any person legally occupying and settled upon, or who may hereafter occupy or settle upon, any of the public lands in this state, for the purpose of cultivating or grazing the same, may commence and maintain an action for interference with or injuries done to his possession of such land, against any person or persons so interfering with or injuring such land or possession.

2. If the lands so occupied and possessed contain mines of any of the precious metals, the possession or claim of the person or persons occupying the same for grazing or agricultural purposes shall not preclude the working of such mines by any person or persons desiring so to do, as fully and unreservedly as they might or could do had no possession or claim been made for grazing or agricultural purposes.

[1:95:1865; B § 78; BH § 3738; C § 3814; RL § 5849; NCL § 9432]

326.020 Size of claim, other conditions necessary to maintain action. No person shall be entitled to maintain an action for possession of or injury to any claim as provided in NRS 326.010 unless:

1. The claim contains 160 acres or less and does not contain more than 160 acres.

2. The claim has been surveyed and marked by metes and bounds so that the boundaries may be readily traced and the extent of the claim easily known.

3. The claimant occupies the claim.

4. The claimant has complied with the provisions of NRS 326.030 and 326.040.

[2:95:1865; B § 79; BH § 3739; C § 3815; RL § 5850; NCL § 9433]

326.030 Survey; recording of certified plat. Any person claiming any of the public lands in this state shall:

1. Have the same surveyed by the county surveyor of the county in which the lands are situated.

2. Have the plat of such survey duly certified to by the county surveyor.

3. Have the plat recorded in the office of the county recorder.

4. Take and subscribe his affidavit that he has taken no other claim under the provisions of NRS 326.010 to 326.070, inclusive, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the lands are not claimed under any existing title.

[3:95:1865; B § 80; BH § 3740; C § 3816; RL § 5851; NCL § 9434]

326.040 Improvements: Time limit; value. Within 90 days after the date of record, the person recording is required to improve the lands thus recorded to the value of \$200, by putting such improvements thereon as shall partake of the realty, unless such improvements shall have been made prior to the application for survey and record, according to NRS 326.030.

[4:95:1865; B § 81; BH § 3741; C § 3817; RL § 5852; NCL § 9435]

326.050 Authorized absence of claimant without occupancy: Payment and disposition of fees.

1. At any time after the provisions of NRS 326.020, 326.030 and 326.040 have been complied with, the person so complying may absent himself from such claim, without being required to occupy the same, for a period of not more than 12 months; but the person so wishing to absent himself shall first pay to the county treasurer of the county in which the claim is situated the sum of \$15. Upon such payment, the county treasurer shall issue a receipt for the same, and at any time within 12 months after the date thereof the receipt shall be received as prima facie evidence of possession in any court having jurisdiction in such cases.

2. Any person absenting himself from a claim for a longer period than 60 days without first paying the sum provided in subsection 1 forfeits his claim to the lands.

3. The amount paid to any county treasurer under the provisions of this section shall be paid by the county treasurer into the general fund of the county.

[5:95:1865; B § 82; BH § 3742; C § 3818; RL § 5853; NCL § 9436]—
(NRS A 1971, 204; 1977, 561)

326.060 Proof of actual enclosure not required on trial. On the trial of any such causes, the possession or possessory right of the plaintiff shall be considered as extending to the boundaries embraced in the survey so as to enable him, according to NRS 326.030, to have and maintain an action without being compelled to prove an actual enclosure.

[6:95:1865; B § 83; BH § 3734; C § 3819; RL § 5854; NCL § 9437]

326.070 Adverse entrant guilty of unlawful entry; proceedings for removal.

1. All lands in this state shall be deemed and regarded as public lands until the legal title is known to have passed from the government to private persons.

2. Every person who shall have complied with the provisions of NRS 326.010 to 326.070, inclusive, shall be deemed and held to have the right or title of possession of all the lands embraced within the survey, not to exceed 160 acres; and any person who shall thereafter, without the consent of the person so complying, enter into or upon such lands adversely, shall be deemed and held guilty of an unlawful and fraudulent entry thereon, and may be removed therefrom by

proceedings had before any justice of the peace of the township in which the lands are situated. Such proceedings may be commenced and prosecuted under the provisions of NRS 40.220 to 40.420, inclusive, and all the provisions contained in those sections are made applicable to proceedings under NRS 326.010 to 326.070, inclusive.

[7:95:1865; A 1869, 72; B § 84; BH § 3744; C § 3820; RL § 5855; NCL § 9438]

**MAINTENANCE AND DEFENSE OF POSSESSORY ACTIONS
BY APPLICANTS AND CONTRACTORS
TO PURCHASE PUBLIC LANDS**

326.080 Right to exclusive possession in applicant, contractor. Every person who has applied to the State of Nevada to purchase any land from the state, or who has contracted with the State of Nevada for such purchase, or who may hereafter apply to or contract with the State of Nevada, in good faith, for the purchase of any of its public land, and who has paid or shall pay to the proper state officers the amount of money requisite under such application or contract, shall be deemed and held to have the right to the exclusive possession of the land described in such application or contract, provided no actual adverse possession thereof existed in another at the date of the application.

[1:133:1887; C § 325; RL § 3224; NCL § 5542]

326.090 Right of contractor, applicant to maintain, defend action concerning possession.

1. Every person who has contracted with the State of Nevada, in good faith, to purchase any land from the state shall be entitled to maintain or defend an action at law or in equity concerning such land or its possession, which may be maintained or defended by persons who own land in fee.

2. Every person who has applied or may hereafter apply to the State of Nevada, in good faith, to purchase any land from the state, and has paid or shall pay the amount of money which may be required under such application to the proper state officer, shall be deemed and held to have the right to the exclusive possession of such land, and shall be entitled to maintain and defend an action at law or in equity, concerning such land or the possession thereof, which may be maintained or defended by persons who own land in fee, provided no actual adverse possession of such land existed in another at the date of such application.

[2:133:1887; C § 326; RL § 3225; NCL § 5543]

326.100 Prospecting, mining authorized. Nothing contained in NRS 326.080 and 326.090 shall be so construed as to prevent any person or persons from entering upon such lands for the purpose of

prospecting for any of the precious metals, or to prevent the free and economical working of any mine which may be discovered therein.

[3:133:1887; C § 327; RL § 3226; NCL § 5544]

The next page is 11961

24 B.

Annual Savings Dividends for Clark County Library Users

<u>1,249,318 Books circulated</u>	
Average retail cost of \$12.50 per book:	\$27,991,475
<u>50,428 Magazines circulated</u>	
Newsstand prices average \$1.50 each:	75,642
<u>32,414 Records and cassettes borrowed</u>	
Average retail cost per item of \$7.50:	243,105
<u>124,021 Reference questions answered</u>	
At \$3 per question:	372,063
<u>3,794 Movie viewers</u>	
At \$4 per ticket	15,176
<u>43,821 Children for Young People's events</u>	
Average value, \$2.50 per event:	109,552
<u>928 Meetings held at libraries</u>	
Space valued at \$25 per meeting:	23,200
<u>1,623 Concertgoers</u>	
At \$5 per event:	8,115
<u>7,918 16mm Films circulated</u>	
Average rental value \$50:	395,900
<u>1,573 Framed Art Prints circulated</u>	
Valued at \$5 each:	7,865
—Other programs and services offered to the community: Art Gallery, offered to the community: Art Gallery, Forums, Educational Programs:	_____
<u>Total value of library services to users:</u>	<u>\$29,242,093</u>
<u>Total library expenditures:</u>	<u>2,127,643</u>
<u>Total dividend to users:</u>	<u>\$27,114,450</u>

For every tax dollar spent, the Library
District returned a dividend of \$13.74

If you use the library, you save!

1920

Exhibit B

Library is job center for depressed area

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—The Youngstown and Mahoning County public library system is becoming a kind of hospital for unemployed steel workers, a place to mend and cast about for work.

Each day the workers wrap themselves in the comfort of library quiet, with the mills' roaring furnaces and the finished

symphony of steelmaking thunder just memories.

The workers think of Black Monday, Sept. 19, 1977, the day the closing of Youngstown Sheet and Tube's Campbell Works was announced.

"People can only take so many shocks, and I think this has been one wave after another," said Jeanie Dykine, pub-

lic relations director of the Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County.

Mrs. Dykine said the economic pressures have transformed the library into a nerve center for the community. "It started a whole new trend in library services, job resumes and want ad information," she said. "The Reference Department

at the main library added 17 additional newspapers to its already ample collection," she said. "General Reference reports the people are waiting to read the Columbus Dispatch, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Houston papers. They know when they're due in, and they're there to read them." Multiple copies of resume guides, a newsletter on federal

jobs and industrial directories from across the country were added, she said. "The booklets 'Job Aids' and 'The Working Woman' have saturated the community through local agencies working with the unemployed. "People here are copying," said Elizabeth Ellis, head librarian at the Boardman branch.

"They're managing to roll with the punches. They're reading out-of-town newspapers, checking out civil service exams and learning how to write resumes." Mrs. Dykine said copies of the armed forces recruiting list are very popular, for men and women. "This is interesting to me because the younger people who can't get jobs, are turning to the armed forces."

Libraries expanding services

R-J 19-20-81

Associated Press
The Youngstown, Ohio, library system is not alone in its increased use by people seeking jobs. Other public libraries report high interest by the unemployed for help-wanted ads in out-of-town newspapers and job resume books.

"We've always had the largest collection of newspapers in the Midwest, ever since the unemployment problem first hit," said Jeffrey Tong of the Detroit Public Library system. "Lately, they're asking for the Dallas, Houston, Tucson, San Diego newspapers — all these and from the Northwest, too, but especially from Houston."

"We actually had two people get in a fist fight over the Houston paper's want ads. They both wanted them. If we had 10 copies of the Houston paper we could use them all. Some people tell us they've even gone down there looking for jobs instead of waiting."

Claudia Schmitt, head of the Atlanta Public Library's business department, said, "An awful lot of people are looking for jobs, and they are using the library. The resume books have gotten to the point where we cannot keep enough circulating copies."

Shirley Haas of the Chicago Public Library said there is an increase in people calling and asking if help-wanted ads are in various newspapers. She said the newspapers in demand are from New York City, Los Angeles, Houston, Boston, Washington, D.C., Milwaukee and San Francisco.

She said the library held 49 career workshops this year and "there were always people on the waiting list."

Judith Pellnat, library assistant at the Albany, N.Y., Public Library, who is in charge of the library's Job Information Center, said, "We get about 150 people in here a week. Our volume has doubled in the last year."

She said the library recently increased the number of out-of-town newspapers, and "they're really used a lot. They're hand-worn by the end of the week."

David Mecksam, assistant director of the Little Rock, Ark., Library, said more people are coming in and using newspapers to look for jobs.

He said the "most heavily demanded" item is a book entitled "Resumes That Get Jobs" and that the library has 30 to 60 copies of it and they always are out.

He said Charles Griffin, librarian at the Hartford, Conn., Public Library, said there is an increased use of classified sections for newspapers from Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Boston and Atlanta.

Wally Kealer, of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library in Chattanooga, Tenn., said his library also has seen an increase of people asking to see job ads and books on how to prepare resumes in the past two years.

Some thoughts on the public library as a unique & essential government service: **

- 1 - the primary public institution delivering protection of First Amendment rights, enhancing freedom of information, expression; enabling open trade in ideas, thought.
- 2 - equal in importance and similar in operation to fire, police with % of taxes enabling library to be in a state of readiness to be used by each individual when needed
- 3 - no eligibility criteria - open door - on-site service available to all - minimum restraints on circulation of materials
- 4 - you write your own agenda and work at your own pace with staff ready and willing to facilitate your finding what you need when you need it - quick answers faster and better than anywhere else.
- 5 - there are no "right" answers - atmosphere is non-threatening with no-one judging, programming you toward a certain conclusion.
- 6 - in other words, the library is the most flexible, universal tool for "doing your own thing."
- 7 - lifeline, particularly for those in remote areas
- 8 - primary access for everyone to history, records, archives - so all can know what has come before
- 9 - simultaneous access to infinite variety - one-stop shopping - entry point to the knowledge of the entire world
- 10 - best return for your tax dollar; savings dividends for those who take advantage of materials and services
- 11 - instant accountability through delivery of materials and services
- 12 - while other areas of government receive much criticism, ie, post office, schools, welfare, etc., no one says the library system doesn't work; there may be criticism of delivery techniques, lack of access to specific materials, etc. but not basic system.
- 13 - relevant, accessible, important personal resource for lifelong learning throughout entire lifetime - should be a part of every individual's "support" team

Some unique characteristics of the library's mission that make it difficult and expensive:

- must offer a wide spectrum of information to the individual seeking it rather than a narrow band of information/service to a wide audience (in contrast to health, for instance)
- can never remain static; there is constantly new information, new materials in new forms to be acquired and made accessible; opportunity to acquire often lost when materials go out of print
- no library is ever complete; impossible to be self-contained, in contrast to neighborhood park, fire station; must rely on networking, linkages for accessing materials & delivery of service
- labor intensive; holdings must be constantly handled, processed, kept in an order to be accessible; reference & referral for individual, group needs

** Developed by members of the Nevada Council on Libraries, August 1980

e.c.

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TESTIMONY BEFORE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS IN SUPPORT OF SB 21 and SB 22

Martha Gould, President, Nevada Library Association

Chairman Dini, Members of the Committee: The two bills before you today are part of a package of legislation dealing with libraries, which, in turn, represent the results of several years of hard work by Legislators, citizens, and librarians. These two bills address the concerns voiced by the citizen delegates to the Governor's Conference on Nevada's Library and Information Needs, and further studied by the Legislative Sub-Committee provided by the 1979 Legislature. These bills are part of the recommendations from this Committee's study - Legislative Counsel Bulletin # 81 - 15.

When SB 21 and SB 22 were heard before Senate Finance, there were many citizens who came in support of these bills, which received a unanimous Do Pass from Senate Finance and from the Senate. Taking into consideration your time constraints, I urged that it was not necessary for many to appear, each to say basically the same thing. We felt that knowledge of support for these bills shown in the Senate, would be obvious to the members of this Committee. However, a group of concerned citizens, who are friends of libraries, have come up from Las Vegas to show support for this legislation.

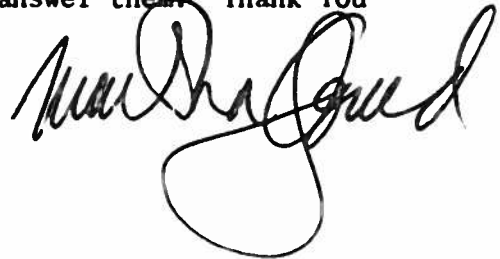
SB 21 puts into law what the libraries of Nevada now do on an informal basis. This, again, would allow for future planning of regional and cooperative library services, thus providing a legal entity to receive funding for the state-wide programs, i.e., the information and inter-library loan network, media cooperative, and resource sharing. Regional networks are an effective means of providing services beyond local boundaries and these networks form a system of communications and provision of services which encourages cooperation and a maximum use of available information resources.

SB 22 is, basically, a housekeeping bill. It allows for efficient and careful long range planning for the growth, funding, and administration of public and law libraries. It also would give the library districts the ability to issue bonds for library construction.

1923

Exhibit C

There are others here today who wish to speak to specific bills, and to specific concerns. The Nevada Library Association supports these bills. We also feel that it is obvious there is great public support for these bills. We respectfully ask this Committee to give SB 21 and SB 22 an expeditious Do Pass out of Committee. If you have any questions I will do my best to answer them. Thank You

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark D. Gaud". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping flourish at the end.

AB 495 1st

Ed.D

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
RECORDS MANAGEMENT SERVICES
AND
GENERAL SERVICES WORKING CAPITAL FUND
AUDIT REPORTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1971

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
EARL T. OLIVER, FISCAL ANALYST
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

1925

Exhibit D

RECORDS RETENTION

NRS 239.080 requires that approval must be given by the Board of Examiners each time records are destroyed.

To facilitate in this matter Records Services was given a primary charge to set up, for all agencies, a Records Retention and Disposal Schedule. This schedule, when approved by the Board of Examiners, constitutes a continuing authorization regarding record disposals.

We were informed that only about 25% of the agencies have developed record retention schedules, hence very few savings are being realized in the time and costs expended on record destruction approvals, records storage space, and retention of unnecessary records. Savings of time, space, and money could be realized if they would obtain and use Records Retention and Disposal Schedules.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that the Department of Administration request that NRS 239.080 be amended to require that all state agencies and offices prepare and have approved a Records Retention and Disposal Schedule.

directed to the sheriff of the county, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn as grand jurors to attend in court at such time as the district judge may have directed.

2. The sheriff shall summon such grand jurors, and out of the number so summoned the court shall select 17 persons to constitute the grand jury and 12 persons to act as alternate grand jurors. If from any cause a sufficient number do not appear, or those who appear are excused or discharged, an additional number, sufficient to complete the grand jury and to act as alternates, shall be selected from the qualified jurors by the district judge and the clerk and summoned to appear in court at such time as the court may direct.

3. Every person named in the venire as a grand juror shall be served by the sheriff mailing a summons to such person commanding him to attend as a juror at a time and place designated therein, which summons shall be registered or certified and deposited in the post office addressed to the person at his usual post office address. The receipt of the person so addressed for the registered or certified summons shall be regarded as personal service of the summons upon such person and no mileage shall be allowed for service. The postage and fee for registered or certified mail shall be paid by the sheriff and allowed him as other claims against the county.

4. If for any reason a person selected as a grand juror is unable to serve on the grand jury until the completion of its business, the district judge shall select one of the alternate grand jurors to serve in his place. Such alternate shall be served by the sheriff in the manner provided in subsection 3.

SEC. 3. NRS 244.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244.010 Except as provided in NRS 244.013 [.] and section 1 of this act, each board of county commissioners of the several counties shall consist of three members; and not more than three county commissioners shall be elected or appointed to such office in any county.

Assembly Bill No. 80—Committee on Government Affairs

CHAPTER 275

AN ACT to amend NRS 239.080, relating to the retention and disposal of state records, by establishing a new procedure to be followed; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

[Approved April 11, 1973]

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. NRS 239.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:
239.080 1. [Upon request made by any state board or officer to the state board of examiners, it shall be lawful for the state board of examiners to order the removal from storage or other place where old and

obsolete state papers, books, pamphlets and documents are kept and to order the destruction thereof, if the state board of examiners is satisfied that any such papers, books, pamphlets and documents are no longer of value to the state.

2. The state board of examiners shall keep a record showing when any of the papers, books, pamphlets and documents mentioned in subsection 1 was destroyed, and the kind and nature thereof.

3. If any of the papers, books, pamphlets and documents has a historical value, it may be presented to the secretary of state for preservation in the archives. No official state record shall be disposed of prior to approval by the state board of examiners.

2. In cooperation with records management services in the department of administration, each agency, board and commission shall develop a records retention and disposal schedule which will specify the total retention value for each type of official state record.

3. Each records retention and disposal schedule shall be submitted to the state board of examiners for final approval.

4. The provisions of this section are not applicable to the papers, books and documents of the department of highways.

Assembly Bill No. 87—Committee on Transportation

CHAPTER 276

AN ACT relating to automobile wreckers; prescribing requirements for prima facie evidence of willful failure to comply, as grounds for loss of license; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

[Approved April 11, 1973]

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. NRS 487.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:
487.160 1. The department, after notice and hearing, may suspend, revoke or refuse to renew a license of an automobile wrecker upon determining that the automobile wrecker is not lawfully entitled thereto, or has made, or knowingly or negligently permitted, any illegal use of such license, or has failed to return a certificate of dismantling to the department when and as required of him by NRS 487.040 to 487.190, inclusive, or has failed to surrender to the department certificates of ownership for vehicles before beginning to dismantle or wreck the vehicles.

2. The applicant or licensee may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice of temporary denial or suspension, or within 60 days after receipt of the notice of absolute denial or revocation, petition the department in writing for a hearing.

3. Hearings under this section and appeals therefrom shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in NRS 482.353 and 482.354.

4. The department may suspend, revoke or refuse to re a license



Washoe County Law Library

Mary Anne Royle
Law Library Director

4 May 1981

Hon. Joe Dini
Government Affairs Committee
Nevada State Assembly
Carson City, NV 89701

Re: Senate Bill 22, Testimony of Mary Anne Royle.

The purpose of my testimony today is to request an amendment to Senate Bill 22, Section 29 line 35 (in the 3d reprinted version). To the phrase "...may prescribe regulations imposing restrictions on the privilege of borrowing books and materials from the library but may not restrict the accessibility of the library to the general public during normal business hours."*

I have a Washoe County District Attorneys's opinion which states that without this added language, the statute can be interpreted as saying that no access may be restricted. Since, in Washoe County, the bar association reimburses us on a monthly basis for book loss in return for after-hours access, we feel that it is necessary for this clause to be included in order to ensure continued ability to know who is using the law library when staff are not present.

Also, section 29, line 27 states the law library must be free. The law library is free for anyone to use; but, the privilege of after-hours access, which is paid for by the bar association in the form of a cash donation to pay for lost books, should not be included in this statement. Therefore, the phrase which is to be deleted in line 31 "...under such conditions as prescribed by rule or regulation by..." should remain in the statute.

Respectfully submitted,



Mary Anne Royle
Law Library Director

Exhibit E 1928



Washoe County District Attorney

Washoe County Courthouse
South Virginia and Court Streets
P.O.Box 11130 • Reno, Nevada 89520

CALVIN R.X. DUNLAP
District Attorney

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARY ANNE ROYLE
Washoe County Law Library

FROM: JAROLD M. YOUNG
Deputy District Attorney

RE: After-hours use of law library

DATE: March 10, 1981

Any use of the law library including after-hours use falls under the provisions of NRS Chapter 30 "Law Libraries." NRS 380.160, as it is currently written, provides in pertinent part that:

"The law library shall be free...[t]o all inhabitants of the county, upon payment of such dues and under such conditions as may be prescribed by rule or regulation by a board of law library trustees..."

This provision provides the library board with a broad discretion in setting terms and conditions of use of the law library. Controlling access after hours and charging a fee for this service to compensate for potential loss of materials would be well within the powers of the library board as the statute is currently written.

However, I believe that the proposed amendment to NRS 380.160 by SB 22 represents a potential problem. While this amendment states that the Board "may prescribe regulations imposing restrictions on the privilege of borrowing books and materials from the library" it also states that "the law library must be free" and that the law library trustees "may not restrict the accessibility of the library to the general public." These latter two provisions would seem to preclude charging a fee for use of the law library after hours. I am

MARY ANNE ROYLE
March 10, 1981
Page Two

sure you are more cognizant than I of the potential problems of having the law library open after hours to the general public without any restriction or without levying any sort of compensatory or precautionary fee. I would therefore like to see some language in the proposed amendment to NRS 380.160 limiting its effect to operations during business hours.

Sincerely yours,

CALVIN R. X. DUNLAP
District Attorney

By


JAROLD M. YOUNG
Deputy District Attorney

JMY:am

cc: Senator James Kosinski

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date May 4, 1981

PLEASE PRINT

<u>PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME</u>	<u>PLEASE PRINT REPRESENTING:</u>		<u>I WISH TO SPEAK</u>		
			<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>
MARTHA GAULD	New Lib. Assoc.	X	✓		SB 21 2822
MARY ANNE ROYLE	Washoe Co. Law Library	X	✓		SB 22
HERMAN VAN BETTEN	Friends of 5 New Libraries	X	✓		SB 21-22
NANCY McGRADY	" " "	✓	✓		" "
SARA BOSSER	" " "	✓	✓		" "
CHARLES HUNSBERGER	CLARK County Library Dist	✓	✓		" "
Jac R Shaw	Statehands	✓	✓		SB 343
John Crossley	LCR - Audit			Sept 2 239'080	NB 495
Jay Louis Rock (Gay Louis Rock)	State, County & Municipal Archives		✓		AB 495
FRANK VIROSTER	WASHOGE COUNTY LIBRARY		✓		SB 21, 22

PLEASE PRINT