

MINUTES OF THE
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
February 10, 1981

The Senate Committee on Human Resources and Facilities was called to order by Chairman Joe Neal at 8:07 a.m., Tuesday, February 10, 1981, in Room 323 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Joe Neal, Chairman
Senator James N. Kosinski, Vice Chairman
Senator Richard E. Blakemore
Senator Wilbur Faiss
Senator Virgil M. Getto
Senator James H. Bilbray

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Andrew P. Grose, Research Director
Ms. Connie Richards, Committee Secretary

Mr. Grose presented to the committee bill analyses of Senate Bills Numbered 168, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 26. These analyses are listed as Exhibit C.

Ms. Martha Gould, President, Nevada Library Association gave testimony on behalf of the Nevada Library Association. This testimony is listed as Exhibit D. She also spoke on behalf of Del Betterton, President, Nevada Association of School Librarians; this testimony is Exhibit E.

Dr. Herman Van Betten, Member, Friends of the Southern Nevada Libraries spoke in favor of S. B. No. 20 and S. B. No. 21, and for general growth and expansion of libraries in the State of Nevada. He said that Nevada ranks forty-third in state support for libraries; this accounts for only a small fraction of monies needed for their support. He remarked that if the function of libraries is educational, it should be the state's responsibility to support the library system in the same way that states have traditionally supported public and higher education.

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Dr. Van Betten said that S. B. No. 20 would assist libraries in achieving a minimum level of information services for each public library. It would help those areas most where adequate library service is most urgently needed, particularly counties with the smallest populations. He said that people who live in the rural areas, many miles away from the state universities have a right to access the best information available; S. B. No. 20 in conjunction with the regional information network would allow that access.

Dr. Van Betten commented that the cost of creating a first-class library system in Nevada is miniscule in comparison to the hundreds of millions of dollars required to upgrade the public school systems, colleges, and universities. He added that the state's involvement in funding the libraries becomes even more urgent in view of the information explosion that is upon us. Any diploma or degree acquired today, particularly in the scientific field, has a half-life of only a few years, (meaning that half of the information gained through formal education will be outdated in a short time). S. B. No. 20 will allow citizens of Nevada to keep information current and their knowledge up-to-date. If the State of Nevada wishes to attract non-polluting, high technology industry, it needs not only an adequate, but a superior library system. He said that S. B. No. 20 will lay the foundation for such a superior system.

Ms. Diana Wilson, Immediate Past President, Friends of Nevada Libraries spoke in favor of the growth and expansion of the library system in Nevada. She told the committee that she feels public libraries are necessary for students who attend public schools because the most recent information available in most Nevada public schools is from 1974 encyclopedias; information that is seven years old. She added that because Nevada is a state in which many of its citizens are very transient, it is necessary to have a good library system where new people to the area can go to gain knowledge about the state in which they live.

Ms. Sara Besser, President-elect, Friends of Southern Nevada Libraries stated that there are some 300 members in the Friends organization representing a cross-section of citizens throughout the state. She said that the organization collects dues from its members who volunteer their time to help raise monies to aid libraries to try to help close the gap between the

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monies that are available and the cost of the items that are necessary to run a satisfactory library. Since 1974, the Friends organization has donated some \$22,000 to southern Nevada libraries. She said that the items purchased with the money have been items necessary to the operation of the library including books, book shelves, audio visual equipment, and for one library a copy of the Nevada Revised Statutes. She concluded by stating that she feels that state funds are necessary for the operation and maintenance of libraries throughout the State of Nevada.

Mr. Charles Hunsberger, Director, Clark County Library District and Chairman, Nevada Council of Libraries gave testimony to the committee as well as a copy of the Clark County Library District 1979-1980 Annual Report. Mr. Hunsberger's testimony is listed as Exhibit F, and the Annual Report is listed as Exhibit G.

Ms. Hailie T. Gunn, Library Director, Elko Lander Eureka Library System gave testimony in favor of S. B. No. 20. This testimony is Exhibit H.

Mr. Tom Hollis, Director, Henderson Public Library gave testimony in favor of S. B. No. 22. This testimony is Exhibit G.I

Senator Kosinski asked whether or not existing statutes permit the boards of county commissioners to issue general obligation bonds to build library facilities.

Mr. Hollis responded that they are not a member of the county commission, but an independent agency within the state.

Senator Kosinski asked how the various capital improvement projects for libraries have been accomplished in Clark County.

Mr. Hollis said that they have been accomplished primarily through the Fleischmann Fund.

Ms. Joan Kerschner, Nevada State Library spoke in favor

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of S. B. No. 22. She presented to the committee members a list of legal source materials that she felt should be available in every county. This list is Exhibit J.

Senator Kosinski asked if S. B. No. 26 is adopted, if it would satisfy the fiscal impacts of S. B. No. 22.

Ms. Kerschner said that it would satisfy the fiscal impacts of S. B. No. 22 to an extent.

The Chairman pointed out that there is a fiscal note on S. B. No. 26, for 1981.

Ms. Kerschner said that the fiscal note is based on the fact that if every library now eligible took advantage of every free offering of material, the amount could go as high as \$106,000. She said that presently that is not the case, many libraries do not take advantage of those free materials.

Ms. Kerschner commented that S. B. No. 26 would provide a service to libraries that would be very effective. She said that in allowing the state printer to automatically send copies of materials as they are printed, the number of copies that the agencies are required to send is lessened, and much time is saved for the librarians in calling each individual agency to ask for copies of the material.

Ms. Katherine Henderson, Director, Clark County Law Library also representing the board of Clark County Law Library Trustees spoke in favor of S. B. No. 22. She said that the present funding base permits funding on the basis of filing fee revenues to a maximum of \$15 per civil action. She said that this amount is no longer adequate to meet the needs of the law libraries and she is in favor of the new provision that would require a percentage of filing fees rather than a set dollar amount because in this way the funding base to the libraries would keep pace with the rising civil action filing fees. She added that the amount they are presently receiving has become too restrictive and that their revenue is sufficient only for the purchase of legal materials; there is not enough to staff the law library. There is a \$51,000 deficit projected for the Clark County Law Library by the end of the fiscal year. She said that if the Clark County Law Library does not receive a more realistic funding base, by July 1 of this year the library will

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be forced to cut the number of hours the library is open from 85 hours per week to as few as 40 hours per week. This will effectively deny access to the general public that works days. She expressed a fear that the quality of justice in Clark County will be affected because attorneys, judges, and county officials will be denied the great amount of access that they have enjoyed from the library in the past.

Ms. Henderson mentioned that the bill provides for the addition of two members of the general public to become members of the governing board. She said that she would also like to see two members of the legal community appointed to the board as well, since the attorneys are the primary users of the library. She also asked that the bill articulate that attorneys may freely use the law library.

Mr. Herbert Witt, Douglas County Commissioner, Carson Valley, Douglas County representative to the Carson River Basin, Council of Governments gave testimony in opposition of the bills before the committee. He commented that the figure locked in at \$12 per capita in S. B. No. 20 is not realistic, stating the discretionary powers of the local government should be realized.

Mr. Bjorn Selinder, County Manager, Churchill County spoke in opposition to the library bills under consideration by the committee. Mr. Selinder said that if the legislature does not see fit to support the libraries, it is conceivable that the local support figure could be applied at the \$12 figure in Churchill County, this could result in a \$60,000 increase in the library budget for Churchill County in this fiscal year alone. Currently the support figure per capita is \$7.70 in Churchill County which is below the norm as established by the interim library study, however Churchill has no capital investment at this time due to the fact that the county has received funding from the Fleichmann Foundation in the past. He wondered where the monies would come from if the libraries are to receive funding from the state.

The Chairman commented that some type of state support has become necessary now that the Fleichmann Foundation funding has been depleted.

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Mr. Selinder added that he does support the bonding measures included in the bills.

Senator Kosinski stated that as he understands the bill, the intent is not to mandate that local governments provide a minimum level of support, only that they provide it if they want the state aid.

Mr. Selinder said that the state support may be used for operations only and the bill provides that it may not be used for any capital construction, yet it is conceivable that the study that is coming out could lock in a need for certain capital construction. Assuming that the local voters choose not to vote for a bond issue, or some other means whereby the county commissioners are not able to avail themselves of the new bond proposal; is it conceivable that the state could cut off funding he asked.

The Chairman responded that the funds are matching.

Mr. Bob Ritter, Executive Editor, Nevada State Journal and Reno Evening Gazette spoke in opposition to S. B. No. 25. Mr. Ritter said that he bases his opposition on the need to safeguard free and open access to public information. He expressed a fear that S. B. No. 25, if passed, would set a dangerous precedent that may cause similar attempts to close records that are vital to the public welfare.

Mr. Ritter presented to the committee testimony from the Nevada Professional Chapter Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi. This testimony is Exhibit K.

Mr. Dan Fitzpatrick, representing Clark County Commissioners expressed a concern about S. B. No. 22 as it relates to the law libraries. He said that the changing of the set dollar figure to the percentage (25 percent) would allow the library to receive annually \$271,000 compared with \$133,500 with the set dollar figure.

Senator Neal asked who currently receives the filing fees in Clark County.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that as he understands it, the libraries receive a portion of the money and the remainder goes to the general fund for Clark County. He said that if the bill

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passes, Clark County will suffer a loss of \$137,500 per year. He said that a lower percentage might be more realistic.

Ms. Mary Anne Royale, Director, Washoe County Law Library submitted some proposed amendments to the committee. These amendments are Exhibit L.

Mr. Blair Kauffman, Law Librarian, National Judicial College spoke in favor of S. B. No. 22, specifically the provision that raises the portion of filing fees from a fixed dollar amount to a percentage figure. He said that it is very realistic to base the revenues of the law libraries on the filing fee because as there are more court filings, the use of the library goes up correspondingly.

The Chairman asked to have Mr. Ted Sanders, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nevada Department of Education return to give his presentation on Wednesday, February 11.


There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:48 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:



Connie S. Richards, Committee Secretary

APPROVED:



Senator Joe Neal, Chairman

DATE: February 16, 1981

EXHIBIT ASENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Human Resources and Facilities , Room 323 .
 Day Tuesday , Date February 10 , Time 8:00 a.m.

S. B. No. 19—Provides for improvement of school library services at local level.

S. B. No. 20—Establishes program of state support for public libraries.

S. B. No. 21—Provides for formation of regional networks of libraries.

S. B. No. 22—Revises laws governing administration and financing of libraries.

S. B. No. 23—Directs submission to vote of people of proposal to issue state general obligation bonds for building and expanding public libraries and provides for construction grants from proceeds if issue is approved.

S. B. No. 24—Establishes demonstration program of teacher internships.

S. B. No. 25—Provides that circulation records of libraries are not public records and restricts disclosure of such records.

S. B. No. 26—Revises provisions relating to distribution of official publications to libraries and governmental agencies.

S. B. No. 168--Simplified organizational structure for providing library services.

A. J. R. No. 12--Urges Congress to continue its support of community health centers.

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON Human Resources and FacilitiesDATE: February 10, 1981

NAME	ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
THOMAS W. HOLLS	HENDERSON DISTRICT LIBRARY	665-9402
John Hawkins	NEV. SCHOOL ISSUES	832-2679
Mark Gied	NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOC.	785-9039
Jeanne Goodrich	NEVADA STATE LIBRARY	845-5145
G. J. Cruekerbank	Nevada Library Assoc	882-5672
Jane Woodhouse	NEV ST. Educ. ASSOC	882-5374
Wendy Muchmore	Washoe Co. Lib	785-4190
Liz G. Gorman	Elko Co. Library	738-3061/307
BP. SEINDER	869 S. MAINE SHUBERT COUNTY FALLON, NV	423-5136
Bob Vahl	ALL - BUREAU	883-7589
JANNE McLAUGHLIN	ASSISTANT TO STOREY COUNTY COMMISSIONER	847-0537
NANCY HUDSON	CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY 1401 E FLAMINGO RD 89109	733-7810
CHARLES HUNSRUBER	"	"
Herb Witt	Douglas Co. Comm Rep CRBCOG	782-2155
Bob PITTEN	NEVADA STATE JOURN KERN FROM GRAPHIC PRESS ASSOC.	786-8989
Bill ISRAEL	DEP. A.S. 200 E. Canyon Ave. L.V. 89101	4170
Kathleen Henderson	Clark County Law Library	386-4001
Blain Knuffler	National Judicial Center Library	784-6747
MARY Ann ROYLE	WASHOE CO. JUD. LAW LIBRARY	785-4187
SUSAN STUBBINS	NEV. SUPREME CT LIBRARY	485-5140
Mark Fox	Nev. State Library	885-5150

BILL ANALYSIS

S.B. 168

(Replaces S.B. 18)

An Act relating to public libraries; simplifying the organizational structure for providing library services; providing for a study of methods of providing those services.

I. Purpose of Bill

The bill is intended to prevent the creation of any additional library districts in Nevada. Rather, it seeks to encourage countywide library services. After 1985, the bill would require that every county accept responsibility for providing library service to all its residents. It could do this by setting up a county system if the county had at least 6,000 population, a regional system or by contracting for services. Clark County is exempted from the 1985 requirement by a legislative finding that library service throughout Clark County, under the present arrangement, is adequate.

The bill is also intended to convert town libraries into regional or county branch libraries.

II. Background

This is one of the bills from the interim study of libraries. The bill is aimed at two concerns identified in the study. First, it was clear that not all Nevadans have nearly equal access to library services. Second, there are areas where services can, at best, be considered ad hoc. County funding is erratic and far from adequate. The study subcommittee felt that while library districts were serving the intended purpose where they exist, the most pressing existing needs elsewhere were not going to be served by the creation of more districts. Rather, countywide library systems, multicounty regional systems or contractual arrangements were felt to be more effective structures for library services.

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III. Comments

Effective July 1, 1981, no new districts could be created. By 1985, every county must have availed itself of one of the options for providing library services. See pages 31 and 32 of bulletin 81-15.

IV. Fiscal Note

There is not yet a local government fiscal note on S.B. 168. One is required.

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BILL ANALYSIS
S.B. 20

An act relating to libraries; providing in skeletal form for the establishment of a program of state support for public libraries.

I. Purpose of Bill

The bill seeks to place library services in the category of basic government services for which government should guarantee a basic level. This bill also seeks to equalize such support independent of local fiscal capacity. Finally, the bill seeks to assure that state support will result in improved library services. It does this by making it necessary to the continuation of the support to have a library plan for 1985 and to meet state standards by 1990.

II. Background

S.B. 20 is a product of the interim study of libraries. That study was concerned with the lack of adequate access to library services by many Nevadans. The study recognized that different areas had different ability levels which in part accounted for varying service levels. If, however, library and information services are basic to every citizen, then a device for equalizing that opportunity at a minimal level was felt by the study to be a state responsibility as is education.

III. Comments

The intent of the subcommittee on population is not accurately reflected in the bill. The population break between \$10 and \$12 per capita should be 25,000 and that should be for the county in which a library system is found. Without this change, the urban libraries in Clark County other than the Clark County Library District would all qualify for \$12 per capita support.

The fiscal note seems low compared to the figure discussed during the study. The fiscal note is accurate given the assumption. Local effort of 12 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation, however, is rather high. While Boulder City Library District in fact levies 15 cents, that is unusual. It seems more fair to peg minimum local effort closer to the Clark County Library District rate of \$.0759. If that is done, the impact on the state would increase accordingly.

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Using the 1980 tax roll, a 12 cent rate would raise \$6,811,529. The 1980 population and the \$10 and \$12 per capita figures would produce required expenditures of \$8,213,804. The difference would be about \$1.4 million. If the \$.0059 rate is used, the local minimum would be some \$4,308,292. That would leave a gap to be filled by state support of some \$3.9 million. By adjusting the local effort or the per capita figures, you can arrive at any given figure for state support. The point to keep in mind is a skeleton and there is no rationale supporting particular figures. There is a rationale supporting the concept of equalization.

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APG:jlc

S.B. 20

EXAMPLES

North Las Vegas

- 1980 assessed value = \$141,235,575
- A 12 cent rate would produce -\$169,483
- 1980 population = 42,757
- Basic support at \$10 per capita = \$427,570
- \$427,570 minus \$169,483 = \$258,087, which would be the figure for state support.

Clark County Library District

- 1980 assessed value - \$1,754,648,749
- A 12 cent rate would produce -\$2,105,578
- 1980 population (approx.) = 222,436
- Basic support at \$10 per capita = \$2,224,360
- \$2,224,360 minus \$2,105,578 = \$118,782, which would be the figure for state support.

Washoe County

- 1980 assessed value = \$1,592,159,262
- A 12 cent rate would produce \$1,910,591
- 1980 population = 193,870
- Basic support at \$10 per capita = \$1,938,700
- \$1,938,700 minus \$1,910,591 = \$28,109, which would be the figure for state support.

Elko County

- 1980 assessed value = \$164,827,483
- A 12 cent rate would produce \$197,792
- 1980 population = 17,409
- Basic support at \$12 per capita = \$208,908
- \$208,908 minus \$197,792 = \$11,116, which would be the figure for state support.

Douglas County

- 1980 assessed value = \$226,679,892
- A 12 cent rate would produce -\$272,015
- 1980 population = 19,500
- Basic support of \$12 percapita = \$234,000
- \$234,000 minus \$272,015 is a negative number so there would be no state support.

**BILL ANALYSIS
S.B. 21**

An act relating to regional libraries.

I. Purpose of Bill

This bill complements the bill (S.B. 168) which requires that a county provide services but that no library system be established to serve fewer than 6,000 people. The intent in this bill is to facilitate the use of interlocal agreements under chapter 277 of NRS so that maximum efficiency in the use of available resources can be attained.

II. Background

The interim study of libraries had two concerns reflected in this bill. One was the commitment to providing minimal library services to every Nevadan. The other was the desire to have those services provided in an efficient manner. It was the judgment of the subcommittee that a system should serve at least 6,000 people in order to enjoy minimal economies of scale. This bill is designed to assist those library systems currently operating better share resources and to help establish services where there is no service now.

III. Comments

Sections 3,4 and 5 provide for the structure of a regional library. Section 6 provides for the duties of a regional library. Section 7 provides for regional library review of any applications for outside money by a member library. Section 8 allows a regional library to contract for services with the state.

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APG:jlc

BILL ANALYSIS

S.B. 25

An Act relating to records and libraries.

I. Purpose of the Bill

This bill is intended to give statutory protection to the confidentiality of library circulation records.

II. Background

During the library study, the issue of confidentiality of library records was raised. The state librarian requested an attorney general's opinion on the subject. AGO 80-6 was issued which affirmed that such records should not be public. The subcommittee was concerned that a court may not agree with the attorney general and that the right to privacy of your library checkout records should enjoy statutory protection.

III. Comments

There was a report in the press that a representative of Nevada's newspapers said he opposed this bill because of general opposition to closed records. The February 8, 1981, San Francisco Examiner reported that representatives of the "Moral Majority" in Washington State were insisting that library circulation records for a sex education film should be made public. The library refused. This is one of the instances of two rights in conflict. Freedom of the press depends in large part on openness of government. Yet, to open library records to public inspection would have a chilling effect, as the courts say, on the right to free speech.

BILL ANALYSIS

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50 percent X .465 = 23.25 percent match for North Las Vegas to 76.75 percent for the state.

1980 Douglas County assessed value \$226,679,892 or \$11,624 per capita.

\$11,624 divided by \$7102 = 1.64.

50 percent X 1.64 = 82 percent match for Douglas County to 18 percent for the state.

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\$11,624 divided by \$7,102 = 1.64

50 percent x 1.64 = 82 percent match for Douglas County to 18 percent for the state.

**BILL ANALYSIS
S.B. 22**

An act relating to libraries; revising the laws governing the establishment, administration and financing of the state library, public libraries and law libraries.

I. Purpose of Bill

This bill is probably the major "clean up" bill in the library study. It revises a number of the provisions of existing law on libraries, none of which is a major programmatic departure.

II. Background

One thing the study did was to review every section of NRS applicable to libraries to see if improvements, additions or deletions were in order. Most of the results of that review are in this bill.

III. Comment

An explanation of S.B. 22 is best done on a section by section basis.

Preamble - This sets forth a philosophy of the state on libraries. It would appear in the 1981 statutes but not in NRS.

Section 2 - This adds to the duties of the state librarian giving him responsibility for statewide program development and coordination. This makes the existing duties to assist local and regional programs more specific.

Section 3 - This section gives the state librarian the added responsibilities of developing standards for local librarians and for developing a statewide master plan for libraries, both of which he will submit to the Nevada council on libraries.

Section 4 - This revises the existing NRS section on duties of the state librarian. Mostly, it is statutory revision including removal of the existing duties of a statewide nature, these being placed in the new section.

Section 5 - boilerplate.

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Section 6 - This is a statement of state commitment to equal library and information access for all Nevadans.

Section 7 - This is a requirement that every public library develop 5 year master plans and update them every 2 years. This would become effective in 1983.

Section 8 - Gives general obligation bonding authority to library districts. None exists now. The limit of 10 percent is lower than for any other entities.

Section 9 - This adds the definition of "public library" to NRS. The term is used in the law but is now undefined.

Section 10 - This section prohibits the establishment of a county library unless the area to be served has 6,000 people. It also requires that the county provide enough money to "operate" as well as "maintain" its libraries.

Section 11 - This allows for the payment of county library trustees up to \$40 per meeting, up to \$80 in a month. It also allows for travel and per diem if the trustees travel on official business.

Section 12 - This removes the ad valorem levy limitation. In practice, the amount of any ad valorem levy for any entity is worked out among the entities with arbitration, if necessary, by the tax commission.

Section 13 - This provides the same pay and allowances for library district trustees at the discretion of the trustees as for county library trustees in section 11.

Section 14 - Removes the ad valorem levy limit for town libraries.

Section 15 - Revises the mandatory and permissive duties of library trustees for any type of public library. This section makes it clear that trustees must establish a library and appoint a librarian. It takes these two duties out of the permissive and puts them in the mandatory.

Section 16 - Makes it clear that a librarian has the right to recommend policy to the trustees.

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Section 17 - Provides that the library trustees can approve audits. The current law only provides that trustees review audits and leaves unclear who approves.

Section 18 - Removes the ad valorem levy equivalent limit from those entities contracting for library services.

Section 19 - For a city library, this section makes the city governing body the library trustees.

Section 20 - Gives a city librarian the right to recommend policy to the governing body of a city.

Section 21 - Boilerplate.

Section 22 - Provides an additional duty of the state librarian to determine a minimal collection of legal reference books and materials and it then requires that every county provide the basic collection in a law library or a public library.

Section 23 - Provides a statement of the duties of a law librarian. There is no provision on the subject in the law now.

Section 24 - Boilerplate to correct references as a result of amendments in this bill.

Section 25 - Changes the composition of the law library trustees so that not more than three judges will be trustees and so at least two people not members of the Bar are trustees. This change reflects the thinking of the study subcommittee that law libraries are for everyone, not just lawyers.

Section 26 - Insures that in filling vacancies, the requirement for two non-lawyer trustees not be diminished.

Section 27 - This changes the structure for law library support from fixed fees from legal filings to a percentage with 25 percent the minimum. This proposal reflects inflation and seeks to make law library support more flexible. This section also allows general fund money to be used for the law library. This is done now in one county but without authorization.

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Section 28 - Removes the possibility that access to a law library by non-lawyers could be made subject to a fee.

Section 29 - Insures that if a law library under chapter 380 of NRS is discontinued, the basic collection is transferred to a place accessible to the public.

Section 30 - Removes the state librarian as a voting member of the Nevada council on libraries. The state librarian will have to submit library standards and a state plan to the council for approval and it would not be proper for him to vote on these things.

Section 31 - Limits service on the Nevada council on libraries to two 4 year terms in succession.

Section 32 - Boilerplate consistent with section 30.

Section 33 - Allows the council on libraries to meet more than twice a year so long as meetings are within appropriations. This is the law for virtually all other boards and commissions.

Section 34 - Repeal of an obsolete provision applying to Washoe County law library.

Secton 35 - Boilerplate.

Section 36 - Self-explanatory.

Research Division
February 9, 1981

APG:jlc



STATE OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY 89710
(702) 685-4170

RICHARD H. BRYAN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

LARRY D. STRUVE
CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 10, 1980

Opinion No. 80-6

Libraries--Library circulation records are not "public records" under NRS 239.010; rather, they are, by constitutional law, to be confidential.

Joseph J. Anderson, State Librarian
Nevada State Library
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Recently you inquired of this office with respect to the following:

QUESTION

Do the circulation records of Nevada public libraries constitute "public records" open for general inspection under the provisions of NRS 239.010?

ANALYSIS

In an informal letter opinion dated October 20, 1970, former Attorney General Harvey Dickerson concluded that library circulation records were merely internal book-keeping devices used for keeping track of publications and documents and were therefore not "public records." Although we concur with General Dickerson's overall conclusion, we do so for the somewhat broader reasons set forth herein.

NRS 239.010, in part, provides that "all public books and public records of state, county, city, district, governmental subdivision and quasi-municipal corporation officers and offices of this state (and all departments thereof), the contents of which are not otherwise declared

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by law to be confidential, shall be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person...." No other Nevada statute expressly makes library circulation records or the identity of library patrons confidential, and we have found no reported judicial decision in this or any other jurisdiction which has so held. However, we firmly believe that if the courts of our state were faced with the issue they would rule that the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which is applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment, Gitlow v. New York, 268 U.S. 652, 666 (1925), makes confidential that information in library circulation records which would disclose the identity of library patrons in connection with the materials they have obtained for their personal reading. We would note that we are joined in this view by the Texas Attorney General. See Texas Open Records Decision No. 100 (July 10, 1975).

Freedom of the press is a fundamental personal right which is not confined merely to newspapers and periodicals. United States v. Caldwell, 408 U.S. 665, 704 (1972). The constitutional guarantee embraces the circulation of books as well as their publication. Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan, 372 U.S. 58 (1963). The rights of freedom of speech and press necessarily protect the right to receive information and ideas, regardless of their social worth. Stanley v. Georgia, 394 U.S. 557, 564 (1969); Martin v. Struthers, 318 U.S. 141 (1943).

Also fundamental is the right to be free, except in very limited circumstances, from unwanted governmental intrusion into one's privacy:

"The makers of our constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feeling and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the government, the right to be let alone-- the most comprehensive of rights and the

Joseph J. Anderson
March 10, 1980
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right most valued by civilized man."
Olmsted v. United States, 277 U.S. 438,
478 (1928) (Brandeis, J., dissenting).

The effect of the decision in Stanley v. Georgia,
supra, was to free every American from an unconsented inquiry
into the contents of his personal library. Mr. Justice
Marshall eloquently wrote at page 565 of the opinion:

"If the First Amendment means anything, it
means that a state has no business telling
a man, sitting alone in his own house, what
books he may read or what films he may watch.
Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at
the thought of giving government the power
to control men's minds."

If that be so, we equally believe the state has no
business telling, or assisting others to tell, a man's
neighbors what books he has checked out at the local public
library to read in the privacy of his own home. If the
privacy of a privately purchased library is constitutionally
protected, the same principle surely applies to the contents
of a "library" on loan to an individual.

In free speech and press cases the United States
Supreme Court has frequently mentioned the "chilling effect"
a particular governmental statute or practice may have on
the otherwise free exercise of constitutional rights, and it
has been generally zealous in its pronouncements in favor of
maximum freedom in the absence of a compelling and overriding
state interest. If library circulation records were held to
be open to public inspection under a statute like NRS 239.010,
we can foresee a potentially significant chilling effect on
the reading habits of library patrons, particularly those
who may choose to read controversial or unorthodox materials
which are not in favor with some segment of the public or a
particular governmental agency. To the extent that such
persons may therefore be deterred from reading materials
because of a fear of public disclosure of their own private
reading habits, they would be denied the right to receive
information and ideas guaranteed to them by the First and
Fourteenth Amendment. The state through its public records
statute would, in effect, be impermissibly contracting the

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spectrum of available knowledge. Cf. Griswold v. Connecticut,
381 U.S. 479 (1965).

Our state and county libraries are citadels of information for the private pursuit of education and entertainment. Thousands of public dollars are expended yearly by our libraries to purchase all types of material intended to be read and enjoyed by our citizens. It is simply inconceivable that the Legislature would have intended an interpretation of the term "public records" as used in NRS 239.010 to encompass library circulation records, where to do so could have a significant effect on the use the public is willing to make of the contents of our libraries. The establishment and operation of our state and county libraries represents a commitment to intellectual freedom in this state which the office of the Attorney General enthusiastically supports and defends.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the rulings of the United States Supreme Court noted above, it is our opinion that library circulation records are not "public records"; rather, they are, as a matter of constitutional law, to be confidential.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD H. BRYAN
Attorney General

By: 
William E. Isaeff
Deputy Attorney General

The Journal analysis said the slow-
\$1.05 for the West.

They want to see who's watching sex

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — Moral Majority, which wants parents to have more say in sex education courses, is asking the Washington State Library to identify borrowers of a 21-minute movie entitled "Achieving Sexual Maturity."

The request to Librarian Roderick Swartz was made last week by Michael Farris, the group's Washington state director, under Washington's Public Disclosure Act.

Farris said yesterday that Moral Majority wants "only the names of public schools or public school employees who have borrowed the film for the schools." If the information is not provided, he said, Moral Majority will sue.

"We consider it public information what material public schools have checked out of a public library," he said.

Farris said he wants the information to document to state legislators how widespread the use of the film is. The information will be used in Moral Majority's campaign for a law to require that parents be given a chance to preview such material before it is shown to students, he said.

Assistant Attorney General Tom Bjorgen said Friday he doesn't know how the state will respond. "There may

be a conflict between the act and library policy."

Nancy Zussy, the library's deputy director for services, said, "It is library policy nationwide that circulation records are confidential" unless borrowers give permission for their names to be released.

The film, produced by John Wiley and Sons of New York, "is a scientific film on anatomy, physiology and sexual development throughout the life cycle," she added.

"I think in the legal sense the movie isn't pornographic because it does not show ultimate sex acts. But in the context of a high school, yes, it is pornographic," said Farris.

Farris, who viewed the film in a private showing, said it contains explicit scenes of sex organs, masturbation and nude embraces and kissing among teenagers.

"The terminology is medical school terminology well beyond kids. So they'd say, 'Let's get rid of the talk and get back to the picture,'" he said.

Zussy refused to say how many times the movie has been borrowed. However, because the library sends its materials to any local library that asks for them, borrowers could include people throughout the state.

Nevada Library Association testimony - cont.

SB 25 is based on the Attorney General's opinion # 80-6, and provides for the confidentiality of library circulation records. It is the understanding the the Library Association that there is some opposition to this bill from the Media. News reporters are protected by law in terms of the confidentiality of their news sources. We firmly believe that citizens should have the same type of protection. Furthermore, I would respectfully point out that this bill does provide for access by due process is just cause is shown in a court of competent jurisdiction. Lack of such protection means nayone can go into a library and examine the reading interests of each member of this Committee, for that matter, each member of this Legislature. The Nevada Library Association firmly believes that citizens have the right to confidentiality in their reading, just as they have in their medical and financial records.

SB 26 provides a more efficient and equitable distribution of state publications and documents. There is a cost - approximately \$.13 per capita for the citizens of Nevada to have open access to the workings of their government. Joan Kerschner will speak in detail to this bill. However, it is the belief of the Library Association that the citizens of Nevada should have open access to the publications and laws paid for by their tax dollar.

SB 168 provides population parameters for future developement of library service with the countyys the basic unit of service. There is countywide library service provided in Clark County by a combination of city and district libraries, therefore this bill would not impact library services already provided in Clark County.

Andy Grose from the Legislative Counsel Bureau is here this morning, and will provide additional information on the formula for state support, as well, as analysis of the rest of the bills.

The Nevada Library Association realizes that this is a lean year for Nevada, and that this Legislature is faced with a fiscal shortfall and tax reform. Nevertheless, libraries are a basic governmental service, heavily used by Nevada citizens. We ask that you give these bills a due pass, and those with fiscal impacts be moved to Senate Finance and/or Senate Taxation.

The above bills are supported by the Nevada Library Association. I have been authorized to tell this Committee that these bills are also supported in concept by the Washoe County Library Board of Trustees, and by Christina Everhart, President, Friends of Washoe County Library.

Lastly, it is my understanding that there are no representatives of the Nevada Association of School Librarians here today. They could not get leave to come to testify. Perhaps school librarians are so important to their schools that it is impossible for them to leave for such a reason as testimony for school librarians. I leave this to the committee to decide. I have with me, and will provide copies to this Committee, testimony from the School Librarians.

FIVE YEARS OF REGIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES

The library programs and services which are called "regional" are those that cut across local political boundaries. These services stretch the capabilities of the local library so that everyone in the state can take advantage of millions of volumes of books, thousands of films, government documents and reference materials in research libraries, and the expertise of professionally trained librarians. In addition, the regional service programs have taken library services into the remote areas of the state which have no local libraries. Bookmobiles and books-by-mail projects take books, magazines, films and library programs to adults and students in every part of the state.

Every single county of the state has been directly touched by the regional library programs.

Here is a capsulized picture of what the regional library programs have done in the past five years:

- *** Regional bookmobiles have circulated 308,077 items.
- *** Books-By-Mail has sent out 5,032 items in response to requests from rural users.
- *** Regional Resource Center libraries have borrowed 83,725 items from other libraries to satisfy user requests.
- *** The film cooperatives have circulated 84,564 films.
- *** These films have been viewed by 2,966,064 people.
- *** Best-sellers and other high-demand books have been leased and rotated to libraries. The circulation to libraries has been 41,757...users have circulated these eight to ten times over again.

Many of the regional services are not easily quantifiable: professional librarians have assisted in the establishment of six new libraries in communities that had no library service before. These communities are now funding these library services themselves. Twenty other public libraries in the state have received advice and assistance from trained professionals and have attended sixty workshops over the past five years on a variety of topics related to book selection, library services and library administration. Grants have been secured from the National Endowment for the Humanities to bring film programs to very small, isolated communities. Youngsters have met real authors, children have heard stories, disabled and blind people have received library materials. Book collections throughout the state have been bolstered through the infusion of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

What has this cost? In the last five years, the regional programs have cost \$1,374,178. This cost has been borne by federal Library Services and Construction Act grants. In addition, most libraries have borne additional in-kind expenses of about 20%-25% of this amount.

Where has it gone? Salaries, wages and benefits took 50% of the total, 23% was spent on library materials (books, magazines, films), 2% went for equipment, 3% went for contractual services, and the final 22% went to cover operating expenses. This breakdown would be the envy of most library administrators: few libraries spend less than 60%-65% for salaries or can squeeze out more than 15%-17% for materials.

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TO: Senate Committee on Human Resources and Facilities
FROM: Del Betterton, President, Nevada Association of School Librarians
SUBJECT: Testimony in support of S.B. 19

As president, it is my responsibility to speak on behalf of the Nevada Association of School Librarians and to represent the more than two hundred school librarians in the state of Nevada.

The subject bill encourages improved school library services by requiring boards of school trustees of school districts to employ certified school librarians for schools of a specified enrollment standard and also calls for the repeal of NRS 385.240.

At the present time, the Nevada Teacher Certification Requirements booklet published by the Nevada Department of Education states that "a certificate bearing the endorsement teacher-library media specialist or library media specialist is required for performing library media services in the public schools." Further, the Department of Education has established criteria for obtaining 1) a teacher-library media specialist endorsement, 2) a library media specialist endorsement, or 3) a professional library media specialist endorsement. By virtue of these facts, it is apparent that the Nevada State Board of Education recognizes that school librarians are teachers first and librarians second and also recognizes that to effectively perform the duties and responsibilities of a school librarian requires specialized training and experiences. However, at this time, a discrepancy exists between this published policy and current practice. The Department of Education does not require school districts to employ certified school librarians.

It has been argued that passage of the subject bill into law would cause the state to usurp control from the local school boards. This argument is not valid. It has never been argued that requiring local school boards to hire certified teachers is appropriating school control from local districts to the state. Neither is requiring boards of school trustees to employ certified school librarians appropriating this control. More specifically what this argument is stating is that classroom teachers are important but school librarians and quality school library services and experiences are not. The goal of American education is to develop citizens who practice critical, constructive, and creative thinking. This does not mean an ability to recall answers to specific questions, but rather an ability to utilize sources that will provide or give clues to answers. Therefore, library training and library experiences should be an important and integral part of any public education system.

The duties and responsibilities of a school librarian are many and varied. As stated earlier, a school librarian is a teacher first and a librarian second. Some of the duties and responsibilities of a school librarian are:

- 1) Helping students to develop critical skills through reading viewing and listening opportunities.
- 2) Motivating students to reading through book talks and other activities.
- 3) Individual and group instruction in the use of reference materials to provide a path to the answers for students' questions.
- 4) Involvement in curriculum planning and development.
- 5) Working with teachers and administrators to provide appropriate support materials for the curriculum.
- 6) Organizing the collection so as to effectively serve the student.
- 7) Material selection, ordering, and budget.
- 8) Establishing objectives and goals of the library program.
- 9) Technical services including cataloging and inventory.

As you can clearly see from the above abbreviated job description, highly specialized training is required to effectively and efficiently perform all of the required duties of a school librarian. The only way to insure that qualified people are hired to staff school libraries, just as the only way to insure that qualified teachers are in our classrooms, is to require certified librarians.

The attached document graphically illustrates the impact the subject bill will have on county school districts. Each of three minimum population standards has been shown; over 250 students, over 350 students, and over 500 students. If it were required that all schools with student populations over 250 employ certified school librarians, fifty-one schools would be affected. Of the fifty-one school affected, twenty-nine of the schools are in Washoe County. If the standard enrollment were raised to 350 students, thirty-eight schools would be affected with twenty-two of the schools being in Washoe County. Finally, if the standard were raised to 500 students, only eighteen schools would be affected, and of these, over half of them are in Washoe County.

Currently NRS 385.240 states that the superintendent of public instruction approve lists of books for school libraries. This practice is not being done now, nor has it been done in the past. Therefore, the Nevada Association of School Librarians recommends its repeal.

For all of the reasons given above, and because of the slight impact that this bill would have on most of the county school districts, and because of the enormous improvement of school library services that would be afforded the schools listed, the Nevada Association of School Librarians hopes that you will act favorably on Senate Bill 19. Thank you for your concern.


Del Betterton
President, Nevada Association of School Librarians

DATA FOR S.B. 19

County & Schools	Over 250	Over 350	Over 500
CARSON CITY			
Edith W. Fritsch			848
John C. Fremont	306		
Grace Bordewich			619
CHURCHILL			
Northside		457	
E.C. Best Jr. High		495	
CLARK			
Andrew Mitchell			815
Robert Taylor			620
Pat Diskin			640
Helen M. Smith			593
DOUGLAS			
C.C. Meneley Elem.		496	
George Whittell High	285		
HUMBOLDT			
Sonoma Heights		389	
Winnemucca Elementary	273		
LANDER			
Eliza Pierce		487	
Battle Mountain High		370	
LYON			
Dayton	290		
Fernley Elementary			598
MINERAL			
Hawthorne Elementary			622
NYE			
Pahrump Elementary	310		
Tonopah Jr-Sr. High	267		
Pahrump Jr-Sr. High		365	
PERSHING			
Lovelock		350	
Totals without Washoe Cty.	22	16	8

.....
DATA FOR S.B. 19 (Con't)

County & Schools	Over 250	Over 350	Over 500
WASHOE			
Anderson		390	
Elm Crest	317		
Glen A. Duncan		387	
Grace Warner	277		
Hunter Lake		389	
Jessie Beck		475	
Libby C. Booth			528
Mamie Towles		365	
Peavine	325		
Rita A. Cannon		448	
Rodger Corbett			530
Roy H. Comm	268		
Sierra Vista	264		
Smithridge			633
Stead			787
Veterans Memorial		417	
Agnes Risley			563
Alice Maxwell		458	
Florence Drake			595
Greenbrae		472	
Lena Juniper			646
Lincoln Park		469	
Robert Mitchell		456	
Brown	341		
Incline			646
Lemon Valley			584
Pleasant Valley		496	
Sun Valley			612
Washoe High	279		
<hr/>			
Total for Washoe Cty.	29	22	10
Totals for all counties	51	38	18

*Data from the Nevada State Library

@Data as of September 1979

CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT

Blue Diamond
Bunkerville
Charleston Heights
Flamingo
Goodsprings
Indian Springs
Las Vegas City
Moapa Valley
Mt. Charleston
Searchlight
Sunrise
Virgin Valley
West Las Vegas

EXHIBIT F

Charles W. Hunsberger
Director, Clark County Library District
Chairman, Nevada Council of Libraries

Support of Library Bills

SB 168, SB 20, SB 21, SB 22 and SB 23



Forty-six states provide aid to public libraries. Thirteen per cent of library expenditures in these states comes from the state.

If Nevada had supported our library at this rate, we could have received \$321,865 for our users' needs. That is 82¢ per capita. What did Nevada do? 10¢. That is the gap that we must close if our citizens are to receive the average level of state-shared support.

Who leads? West Virginia, a well-known poverty state, with \$3.61, and Georgia following with \$2.47.

It is a "must" for Nevada, as the federal government has reduced its support to 72% of the current level.

SB 20

This legislature took action in the last session which resulted in the reduction of the library tax rate from .0759 to .0634, which equals a loss of over \$250,000 to our income from our assessed valuation. In a community that has less than one book per person, this spending cap assured that we will continue to operate at half the minimum level of library services as recognized by American libraries for the last two decades.

A fast-growing community ten years behind cannot provide the needed libraries without a new look by this legislative body and this committee.

The state can make this change.

SB 21 - Regional Networks

We have been working since 1974 to establish the regional and state sharing of our library materials. This has been funded by the non-local funds. Our library directors and administrators have developed the patterns and informal organizations to get the job done. We have been dependent on federal dollars to accomplish most of our on-going library services.

To continue this material and staff sharing operation, we must shift to state organization and state support. We are going to lose our federal dollars and our local services. A 28% cut is now before us in this past month, with no assurance that it will again be funded after June, 1981.

This bill, SB 21, permits the organization of library networks to be reorganized by state law as essentials to the delivery of service across our local tax boundaries by the most efficient means that we have been able to develop for user benefits.

These services will be continued by the network for the users of all our local jurisdictions.

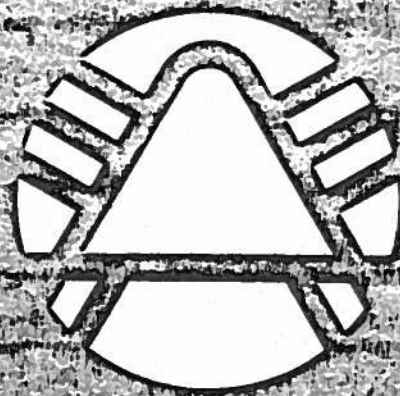
1. The media cooperative - 16 mm films
2. Courier services - delivery to all libraries
3. Circulation database - CLSI
4. Reference databases
5. Services to the blind and the handicapped
6. Interlibrary loan
7. Special collection development
8. Area-wide community relations
9. Area-wide training

Support of SB 22

This bill will revise laws governing our libraries. As a library administrator, I am concerned about the local and state priority for support of these essential services that make our communities work for all citizens. Libraries are in the forefront for every incoming citizen that moves into this fast-growing state. They serve as information centers. Making these new residents aware, settled and productive is important to all of us. There were 30,000 new library cards issued in Las Vegas-Clark County, to aid in the transition of our growing population.

This bill provides for the improvement of library services. It sets goals and standards for a state wide library master plan. It provides for local bonding for library districts -- much needed for the future that now lacks the Fleischmann Foundation. It provides for better supported local law libraries and open door to much needed information.

This bill will aid in the development of stronger libraries for the long range goals of improved library services.



CLARK
COUNTY
LIBRARY
DISTRICT

1979-80

ANNUAL REPORT

10th Anniversary
Issue

Director's Report 1980

"I challenge all our people to join in discovering the pleasure and satisfaction which comes from reading and to turn to our public libraries for the wealth of resources they offer." Jimmy Carter, National Library Week 1980.

The response to this challenge was overwhelming in Las Vegas and Clark County. It has been a record breaking year. More than 34,000 new library cards were issued and circulation increased 13% to almost 1.4 million. This was in a year that experienced budget caps and run-away inflation. The year of 1980 sharpened the library issues as never before. Let us look at this past year in preparation for the decade ahead.

The Library District focused on energy in a month long series of special events. This one issue provided the backdrop for the many problems that face us as a library, a community, and a nation. We are expected to cope with limited resources. New ways must be discovered to meet our needs. In a very positive response, the staff developed a series of programs to provide greater library awareness under the theme, "Turn On to Libraries."

The need to continue library development was not forgotten. The issue of tax cuts was debated and voted down. The library community continued to move ahead with its long-range plan to provide for citizen needs. The legislative program seeks to provide for the space needs of local libraries, for development of



automation, for a state-supported regional network and a policy statement that library resources are a basic state responsibility within the educational framework.

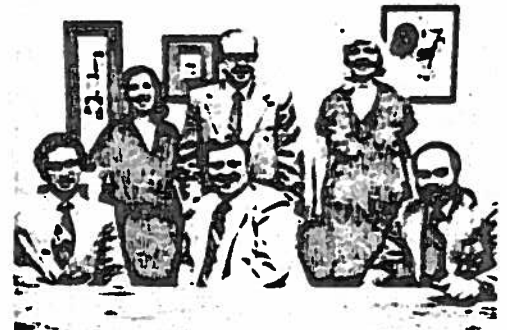
The library of 1980, faced with all the problems of reduced tax support through legislative budget caps, now seeks public support to match its growing use level. The library is the open door of opportunity to all citizens in the 1980's.

Charles W. Hunsberger
Charles W. Hunsberger

EXHIBIT G Board of Directors

A five-member Library Board of Trustees, appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to four-year terms, establishes library policy, hires the Library District Director, and reviews staff operations. Open meetings of the Library Board of Trustees are held once a month.

Clark County Library District Board of Trustees; standing, left to right: Irene Fisher, Chairman; Milton Keefer, Phyllis MacEachern, Vice-Chairman. Seated: Gerald Weit, attorney; Kenneth Jones, Dr. Fred Kirschner.



Decade of Progress

1965 The Clark County Library District (CCLD) is formed to provide library service to those people living outside the incorporated areas of Clark County.

1967 The first CCLD library opens in a Paradise Valley shopping center.

1968 The Overton Library merges with the CCLD.

1969 Indian Springs, Goodsprings, Searchlight, and Blue Diamond branches open.

1970-71 The Flamingo Headquarters, 1401 East Flamingo Road, opens, built with \$1.3 million gift from the Fleishman Foundation.

1972 The City of Las Vegas merges with the CCLD by contract to provide library service to city residents.

1973 The West Las Vegas branch opens.

1974 Regional library services are established.

1975 An automated circulation control system is installed. The Nevada Library Media Cooperative is started.

1976 University of Nevada, Las Vegas joins the automated circulation control system. Sunrise branch opens. Sub-regional talking book library for the visually impaired is established.

1977 Clark County Community College joins the automated circulation control system.

1978-79 The Charleston Heights Library & Arts Center, built with Federal public works funds, opens in joint management with the City of Las Vegas.

1980 North Las Vegas Library joins the automated circulation control system. Mt. Charleston Branch opens. Volunteer program is initiated. New York Times Data Bank is installed.

Awards & Citations

Clark County Library District has received:

Second Prize (1975)

Honorable Mention (1975)

Special Citation (1978)

Award of Merit (1980)

for the Library Public Relations Council Award.

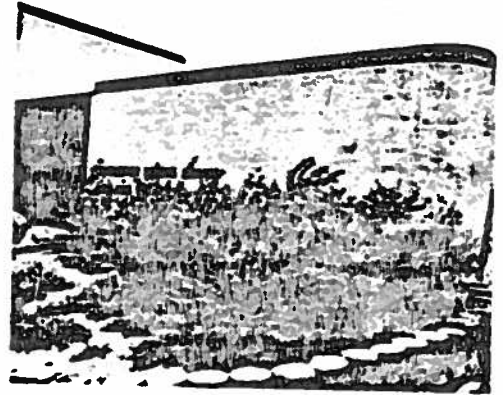
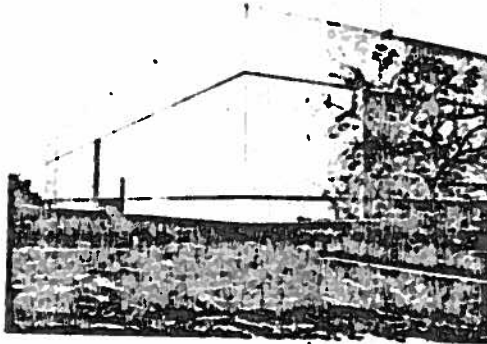
Honorable Mention (1975)

Special Award (1977)

for the John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Award.

Third Place (1979)

for the Greater Las Vegas Advertising Federation Award of Excellence.



Biggest Year Ever 1980

Programs

Energy Expo '80

Energy—the #1 issue of the 80's—was explored through art, science, drama, engineering, and politics in a month-long series of special events at the Flamingo Library in March 1980.

Activities were designed to offer the public the opportunity to communicate directly with energy experts, politicians, academic humanists, community and business leaders in order to become better informed on energy issues as they relate to our everyday lives.

This project was one of five in the U.S. sponsored by the American Library Association through a grant of the National Endowment for the Humanities and in cooperation with *Courses by Newspaper*.

YPL Summer Reading Program

Rocky Roller was one of the colorful characters greeting all summer readers at the Young People's Libraries throughout the district. The summer reading program, designed to encourage young people to read and to use the library, has become a familiar part of Southern Nevada vacation time. It is estimated that thousands of young people participated in this year's activities.

The Family Affaire

This series of four programs for the family provided information and demonstrations on activities in which the whole family can become involved. Included were a demonstration and discussion of Microwave cooking techniques, home safety, gardening, and family crafts.



Art-A-Fair

1980's Sixth Annual Art-A-Fair included a selection of more than 70 drawings, ceramics, watercolors, photographs, and other media drawn from over 300 pieces submitted by local artists.

The Art-A-Fair, originated by the Clark County Library, is a juried and judged competition for Southern Nevada artists, giving them public exposure and encouraging their talents.

This year's event was jointly sponsored by the Clark County Library District and the Charleston Heights Art Center with the assistance of the Allied Arts Council.

Saturday Salute to Women

Special guests participated in a symposium in celebration of women's achievements in the Arts. Presenting individual interpretations of women were: Nancy Austin, successful dress designer and entertainer; Rita Abbey, local artist and Professor of Art at UNLV; Maya, "Jewel of the Desert," belly dancer extraordinaire; and Sally Barrett-Page of Los Angeles, award-winning film maker specializing in documentaries on women.



White House Conference on Libraries

Six delegates from Nevada attended the White House Conference on Libraries November 15-19, 1979 in Washington, D.C. The five major themes for the Conference related to library and information services for (1) meeting personal needs; (2) enhancing lifelong learning; (3) improving organizations and the professions; (4) effectively governing our society; and (5) increasing international understanding and cooperation.

A "Report to the Community" was made by delegates and observers on November 26, 1979 at the Flamingo Library.

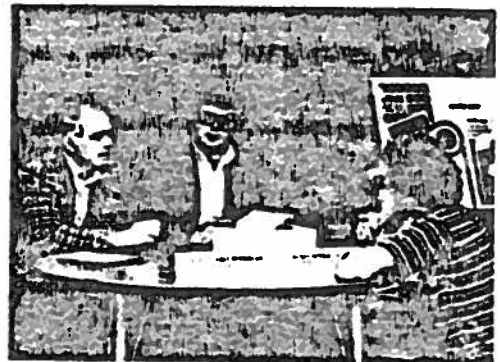
Specialties of the House

Careers and occupations unique to the Las Vegas area were explored at an informative program for young people entering the local job market. Representatives from many different areas within the casinos and resort hotels discussed their special jobs.

Einstein: The Scientist & the Man

Clark County Library District participated in the national Einstein Centennial Celebration, an occasion for bringing the humanities, sciences, education, government, and the public together for the purpose of recognizing the humanistic legacy of the life and work of Albert Einstein.

There were special exhibits and programs with guest speakers.



Services and Resources

New York Times Information Bank

Through an agreement with the *New York Times*, the Clark County Library District reference staff acquired on-line access to the Information Bank, a very large file of abstracts of all news items printed in the *New York Times* since 1970, as well as abstracts from news services and other selected sources.

Patrons may find the staff using this advanced library technology, especially useful for searching multi-faceted reference questions which are either very difficult or impossible to search in printed indices.

M.U.R.L. Career Collection

Career materials were greatly expanded through the purchase of 1800 new copies of 585 different titles with a \$10,000 federal Major Urban Resource Library grant. The collection includes guides, handbooks, directories and pamphlets on career options, training programs, resume writing and other job hunting strategies. There are also on-the-job resources designed to assist with job advancement, work adjustment problems, management techniques and employer-labor relations.



Foundation & Grant Center

A special collection of materials from the Foundation Center, a national non-profit group dedicated to the dissemination of information on philanthropic foundations, was added to the Flamingo Library. People concerned with organizational fund-raising participated in a one-day workshop.

Hunger/Nutrition Resource Collection

A special section of the West Las Vegas Library has been set up to house the Hunger/Nutrition Resource Collection, books, newsletters, magazines, films, filmstrips and posters focusing on the world hunger problem and nutrition.

Orientation/Tours

Patrons became re-acquainted with the variety of library services and resources available through attending one of the two monthly orientation/tours scheduled at the Flamingo Library.

Highlights included becoming more familiar with microfilm catalogs, seeing the "back-room" processing of new books, and receiving assistance in finding what's available in personal areas of interest.

Both morning and evening sessions were scheduled.



Clark County Library Speakers Bureau

Highly qualified speakers, tailoring their presentations to the available time and interests of individual groups, spoke on topics ranging from a brief "show and tell" of local library materials and services, to a Nevada delegate's personal observations on the White House Conference on Libraries, information on the libraries as a job information-center, the effect of computer technology on the library's future, or a work shop on how an organization can use the library as a source of personal power.

Volunteers

The Volunteer Program for the Clark County Library District was started early in 1980 to promote better service to CCLD patrons, relieve staff of non-professional duties, and supplement—not supplant—regular staff by participating in appropriate, significant and satisfying volunteer service.

10—24 volunteers per month have worked on Energy Expo '80 as well as in Periodicals, Reference, Circulation, Technical Services, Young People's Library, and Community Relations.

New volunteers are screened, oriented and assigned to a department by the Coordinator of Volunteers.



Clark County Library District as a Regional Library

Clark County Library District cooperates with other Nevada libraries in sharing resources and services to benefit all the citizens of our state. The Library District, linked with other public libraries and the libraries of the university system, provides material to meet the needs of citizens wherever they may live.

Funding for these services, which cross the tax boundaries of the various local libraries in the region, is through the Nevada State Library with state development and federal (Library Services Construction Act) funds.

Headquarters: A Regional Resource Center

The main library of the Clark County Library District on Flamingo Road, the largest public library in Southern Nevada, is designated by the Nevada State Library to offer certain services to other libraries in Clark County as well as Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln counties.

Daily Courier Service: delivers books, films and communications to all the public and academic libraries in Clark County.



Nevada Library Media Cooperative: a 16mm film collection which is booked, circulated, and maintained from the Flamingo Periodicals Department. This service is available to any patron at any library in the four-county southern region.

Special Vision Center: houses reading aids for the visually impaired on loan from Nevada Services to the Blind; including the Apollo Laser and Kurzweil Reading Machine. Also provided are Talking Books, 6000 books for the blind and physically handicapped on cassettes and recorded discs.

Information Nevada: the interlibrary loan system, perhaps the most important of the regional resource services. Through "Information Nevada," books which are not available in local libraries are borrowed for patrons from other libraries throughout the state and nation.

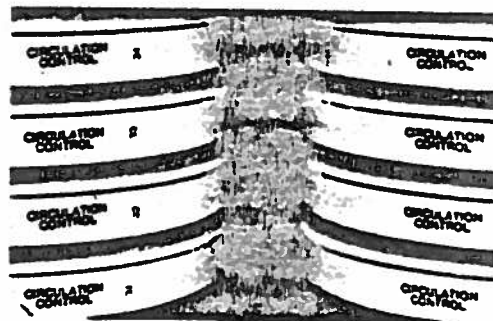


Computerized Circulation Control System: a cooperative arrangement binding together the libraries in Clark County and housed at the Flamingo Library. Five CCLD libraries are presently "on-line" to this computer. In addition, the academic libraries at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the Clark County Community College, as well as the public library in North Las Vegas share this system, entering all their materials, patrons, and circulation transactions into the data base.

This system not only simplifies the internal clerical procedures of the on-line libraries, it also greatly enhances their service capabilities by making available information about the holdings of all libraries so that titles needed by patrons can be quickly located for them.

There are plans to add other public and special libraries in the region to the circulation control system in 1981-82, specifically, the public libraries in Boulder City and Henderson, and the Clark County Law Library.

Funding: Some start up funds have been provided by the state for this system, but the operating costs are paid by the participating libraries through contractual agreements.



Regional Services to Libraries & Citizens in Nye, Esmeralda & Lincoln Counties

Books by Mail: upon request, books are mailed directly to Nye, Esmeralda and Lincoln counties with free return postage.

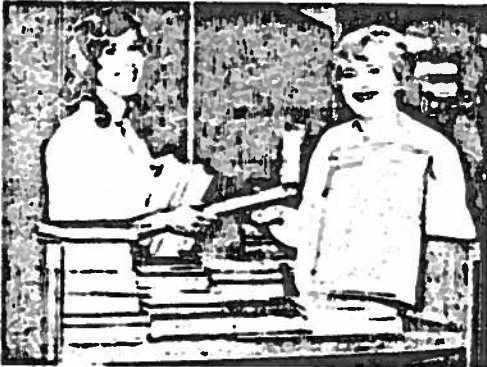
Resource & Information Service: back up reference is provided by telephone or through the mail, supplementing the reference service provided by the community library.

Bookmobile Service: a bookmobile travels to those areas where there are no libraries, bringing a variety of services, materials, and programs.

Professional Assistance: a professional librarian aids the community librarians in planning and developing service through the 13 local libraries in the 3 county area. Cataloging, collection development, budget making, and programming assistance is provided.

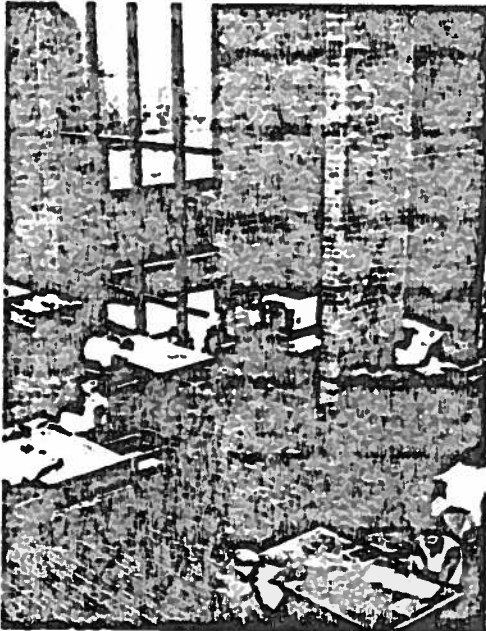
Training Workshops: local and national experts are utilized to conduct training and in-service staff workshops for Nye, Esmeralda, and Lincoln Counties.

Summer Reading Programs: materials, guidelines, and ideas for young people are provided to the community libraries.



Financial Report

Revenues	69-70	79-80
Ad valorem taxes	\$282,425	\$1,354,083
Motor vehicle privilege taxes	22,751	109,749
Federal revenue sharing (grants) 30,000		
State grants		151,754
Contribution: City of Las Vegas		637,378
Fines	725	55,345
Contributions from private sources		5,364
Other	57	25,392
Total	\$336,258	\$2,339,065
Expenditures & Encumbrances		
Salaries & wages	N/A	\$1,255,085
Supplies		67,185
Services		483,273
Capital outlay		462,955
Total Expenditures & Encumbrances	\$327,443	\$2,268,498
Transfers to Other Funds		\$35,506
Total Expenditures, Encumbrances & Transfers	\$327,443	\$2,304,004
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures, Encumbrances & Transfers	\$8,815	\$35,061
Unreserved Fund Balance		
Beginning of Year	\$1,379	\$183,181
End of Year	\$10,194	\$218,242



**1979-1980
Annual Savings Dividends for
Clark County Library Users**

Notable Gifts:

- Bertha's: Cybis Indian Prints
- Dayton Hudson Foundation: \$1000 for audio visual equipment and information material
- Friends of Southern Nevada Libraries: \$3044.45 for equipment and books
- Nevada Hunger Task Force: \$150 for nutritional magazines
- Real Estate Division, Nevada Department of Commerce: \$600 for real estate books
- Roger Thomas: Gustav Baumann Color Wood Block Print
- Summa Corporation: Selected periodicals from the Howard Hughes collection
- Others:
 - Assistance League of Nevada
 - Beta Sigma Phi
 - Fraternal Order of the Eagles Memorial Fund
 - Junior Mesquite Club
 - Women of the Moose, Chapter 1425
 - Miscellaneous

**Miscellaneous Improvements
(Capital)**

Recarpeting of the Flamingo
Headquarters Facility



1,249,318 Books circulated	
Average retail cost of \$12.50 per book:	\$27,991,475
50,428 Magazines circulated	
Newsstand prices average \$1.50 each:	75,642
32,414 Records and cassettes borrowed	
Average retail cost per item of \$7.50:	243,105
124,021 Reference questions answered	
At \$3 per question:	372,063
3,794 Movie viewers	
At \$4 per ticket:	15,176
43,821 Children for Young People's events	
Average value, \$2.50 per event:	109,552
928 Meetings held at libraries	
Space valued at \$25 per meeting:	23,200
1,623 Concertgoers	
At \$5 per event:	8,115
7,918 16mm Films circulated	
Average rental value \$50:	395,900
1,573 Framed Art Prints circulated	
Valued at \$5 each:	7,865

—Other programs and services offered to the community: Art Gallery, Forums, Educational Programs: _____

Total value of library services to users:	\$29,242,093
Total library expenditures:	\$2,304,004
Total dividend to users:	\$26,938,089

For every tax dollar spent, the Library District returned a dividend of \$11.26

If you use the library, you save!



Then and Now

A Comparative Summary of Statistics for the Clark County Library District

Population served by Clark County Library District

69-70	79-80
89,667	385,279

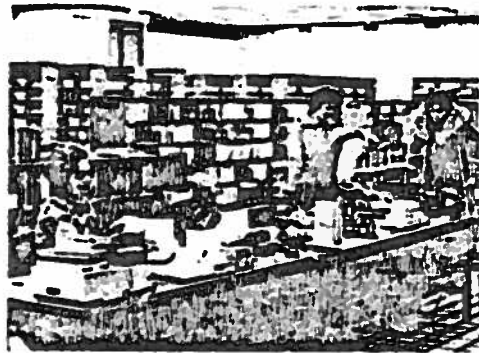


Number of facilities

69-70	79-80
6	12

Number of employees

69-70	79-80
30	131



Circulation

69-70	79-80
140,400	1,341,651

Registered Card Holders

69-70	79-80
(information unavailable)	171,872



Collection

Adult Volumes	
69-70	79-80
48,177	249,014
Juvenile Volumes	
69-70	79-80
19,939	101,185
Nevada documents	
69-70	79-80
—	27,598
Federal documents	
69-70	79-80
—	3,665
Framed art	
69-70	79-80
189	690
Phonorecords	
69-70	79-80
3,249	14,007
Periodicals (titles)	
69-70	79-80
250 (est.)	515



CCLD Budget

Income	
69-70	79-80
\$336,258	\$2,339,065
Expenses	
69-70	79-80
\$327,443	\$2,268,498



The Decade of the 80's

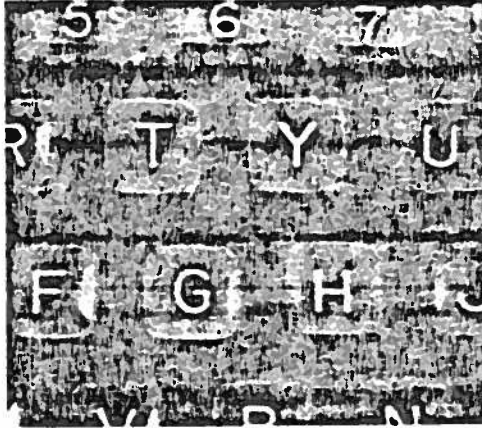
"Turn On Your Library Connection"

The future will be **smaller, quicker, more complex, and closer** to all of us.

The next decade will provide the tools that are necessary to deal with fewer resources. Nowhere will this be more evident than in tomorrow's public libraries. Our large library collections of paper resources will continue to shrink in size. The electronic storage and retrieval of information will be the only economical method that will allow for continued public access to the ever exploding communications, technology, education and research industries.

Society will become more homebound in its work, recreation and leisure activities. The expansion of the library services to match these needs will be vital to every individual. A home with an office, a computer, a television center, and library connection will be as common as today's home telephone by the end of the decade.

Shopping center libraries, books-by-mail, and home computers connected to library data bases will become increasingly common. The book, the magazine, the newspaper, where it finds a profitable market, will continue to provide for reading and leisure pleasure. The



exchange of information with easy to use home and work computer devices will bring information to every telephone connection, wherever it is needed.

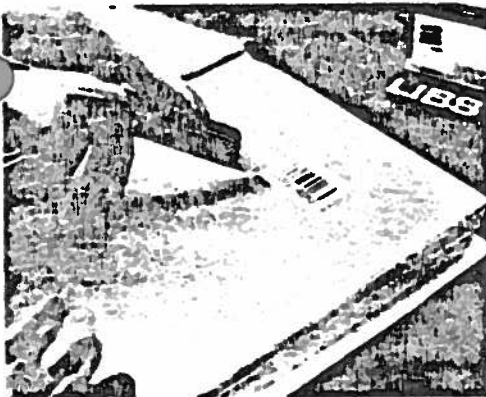
The race for speed and power will change from the transportation industry to the electronics industry, and a crisis in career change and updating will follow. This places public access to information and the library in the forefront of community needs.

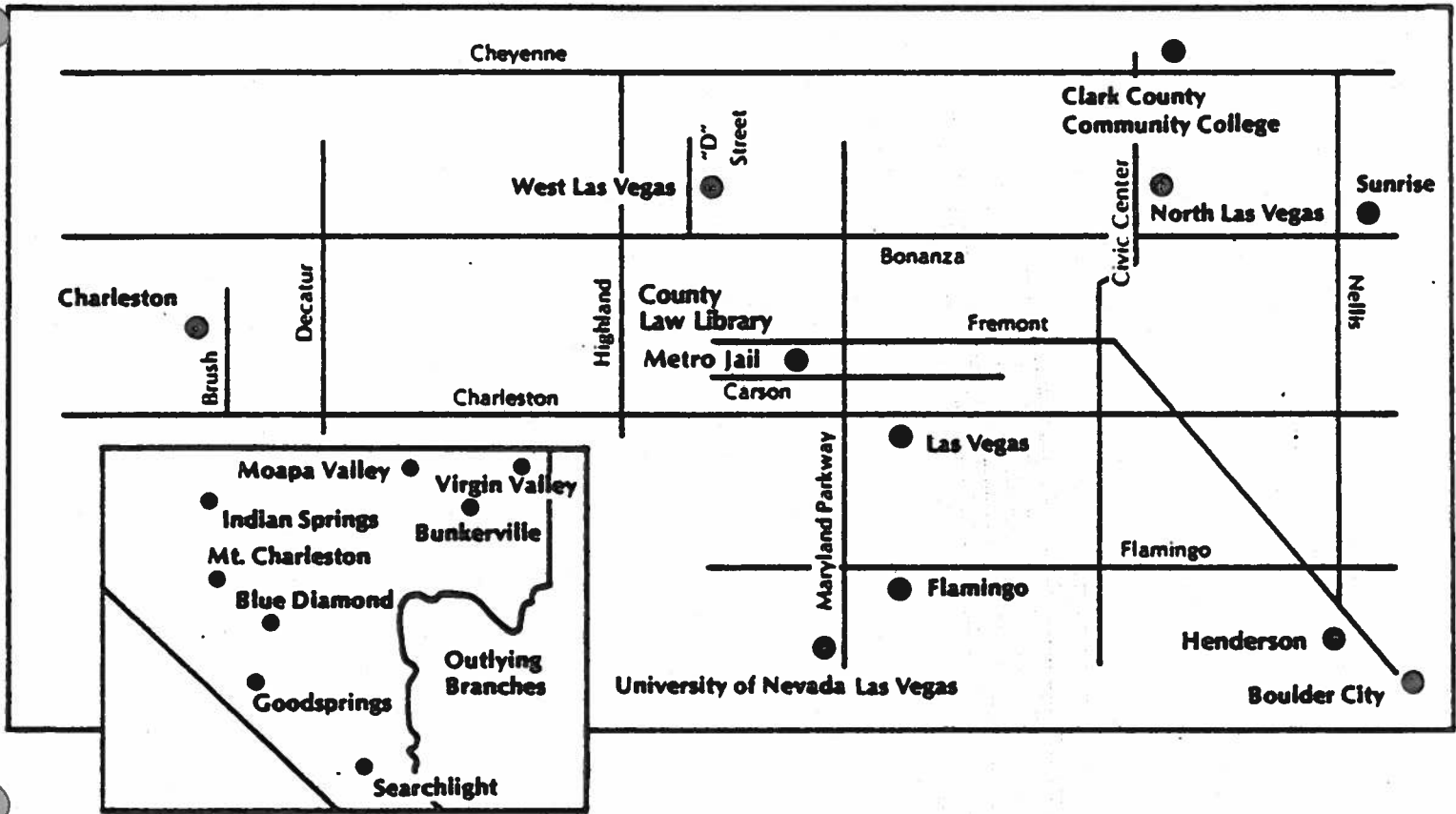
It will be important for our citizens, our politicians, and a democratic society to support this vital resource service as an essential life support system.

READY



CHECK





Flamingo Library
 District Headquarters
 1401 E. Flamingo Road
 Las Vegas 89109 733-7810
 Monday-Thursday, 9am-9pm
 Friday and Saturday, 9am-5pm
 Sunday, 10am-6pm

**Charleston Heights
 Library and Arts Center**
 800 Brush Street
 Las Vegas 89107 Library: 878-3682
 Monday-Thursday, 9am-9pm
 Friday and Saturday, 9am-5pm
 Sunday, 1-5pm
 Arts Center: 386-6383
 Recorded Information: 386-6382

Las Vegas Library
 East Charleston Mall
 1726 E. Charleston Blvd.
 Las Vegas 89104 382-3493
 Monday-Thursday, 9am-9pm
 Friday and Saturday, 9am-5pm
 Closed Sunday

Metro Jail Library
 200 East Carson
 Las Vegas 89101 384-4887

Sunrise Library
 1000 North Nellis
 Las Vegas 89110 453-1104
 Monday-Wednesday, 1-9pm
 Thursday-Saturday, 9am-5pm
 Closed Sunday

West Las Vegas
 1402 "D" Street
 Las Vegas 89106 647-2118
 Monday & Thursday, 9am-9pm
 Tuesday & Wednesday, 9am-5pm
 Friday & Saturday, 1-5pm
 Closed Sunday

Regional services
 to Esmeralda, Lincoln
 and Nye Counties.
 For Bookmobile information,
 call 733-7810, Ext. 22 or 23.

February 10, 1981

Senate Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

Senator Neal, Chairman

Testimony in favor of SB 20

Senator Neal, members of the Committee

I am here today to discuss the Senate Bill 20. In a year of new financial accountability and control we feel the libraries can support with testimony from many sources the the need to continue the services that have been built in the preceding years. The rural library patrons in the mining and cattle counties depend on the ability of the libraries to provide them with the necessary tools for their lives. The patrons in Northeastern Nevada are isolated from research libraries and in some instances, all libraries. Only the Interlibrary Loan System and Nevada information network and the Bookmobiles stand between these patrons and total inadequacy of needed books and materials. The school child in Jackpot and Montello, the mining engineer in Tuscarora, the ranch wife at Adair Corners in Lander County the housewife at the Ruby Valley Fish Hatchery taking a correspondence course for her teaching certificate, all of these people we are pleading for today. The needs of the citizens in Nevada if they live in a city or town or 100 miles from Elko on the Petan Ranch are the responsibilities of the libraries in the state. But we cannot meet our responsibilities without your help.

Realistically, I don't believe any of us can expect any federal funds after 1982, when the present grants run out. Are we then to let \$95,000.00 worth of new bookmobiles set idle or run at part of their capacity while people are needing services? This would penalize the rural taxpayers of the state.

SB:22 requests \$500,000.00 annually. This sum would adequately support the regional programs which cross taxing boundaries and are state-wide. We sincerely hope you will commit yourselves to vote "yes" for SB 20.

I sincerely thank you for your time and courtesy.

Respectfully Submitted:

Hailie T. Gurn
Library Director, Elko Lander Eureka Library System

Library Note:

Exhibits I and J appear to have been filed with the meeting out of order and mislabeled. The exhibits have been returned to order and the correct exhibit letter noted. The Bates numbering on the bottom of the pages will appear out of order.

Research Library
May 2014

HENDERSON DISTRICT
PUBLIC LIBRARY
BOX 2036
HENDERSON NEVADA

Senator Neal - Senators:

Thank you for allowing me to speak to you concerning SB 22 and in particular Section 8, page 4, line 41.

The Henderson District Library is a facility of less than 6,000 square feet which is entirely inadequate for a community of 25,000. Henderson is considered one of the fastest growing cities in the state.

For a number of years the Board of Trustees of the Henderson District Library has been trying unsuccessfully to obtain financing for a new facility.

The major obstacle to the board has been the legal restrictions placed upon the district libraries by the present statutes.

SB 22, Section 8 would allow district libraries to issue general obligation bonds. There would be no financial obligation placed on the state, but only on the residents in Henderson's district.

We feel that the citizens of Henderson should have the right to make the decision whether or not they want to take on the responsibility of paying for the construction of a new library in our city.

We hope this committee will appreciate the problems facing the Board of Trustees if the present statutes remain as they are. We are asking for your help to allow the Board of Trustees of the Henderson District Library the legal right to obtain financing so we can better serve the citizens of Henderson.

PRIMARY LEGAL SOURCE MATERIAL	COST(approximate)	SHELF SPACE REQUIRED
Federal at current prices		
PUBLIC LAWS	\$130.00 per year	0.6 linear feet
U.S. STATUTES AT LARGE	60.00 per year (\$6800.00)	42
U.S. CODE (\$400.00 every 6 years)	22.00 per year	21
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS	400.00 per year	21
FEDERAL REGISTER	50.00 per year	42
U.S. SUPREME COURT REPORTS	50.00 per year	42
State at current prices		
ADVANCE SHEETS	\$ 12.50 per biennium	
STATUTES OF NEVADA	55.00 per biennium	42
NEVADA REVISED STATUTES	650.00 per biennium	12
NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE	40.00 per year	3
NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS	free	6
NEVADA REPORTS	25.00 per year (\$950.00)	42
NEVADA DIGEST	500.00	12
ANNOTATIONS TO NRS	290.00	6
JOURNALS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY	20.00	84
LOCAL CITY AND COUNTY CODE	1100.00	3
LEGISLATIVE BILL SERVICE	free	
State upon passage of SB 26		
ADVANCE SHEETS	free	
STATUTES OF NEVADA	free	
NEVADA REVISED STATUTES	\$325.00 (Microfiche \$10.00)	
NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE	40.00	
NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINIONS	free	
NEVADA REPORTS	free	
NEVADA DIGEST	250.00 (Microfiche \$10.00)	
ANNOTATIONS TO NRS	145.00 (Microfiche \$10.00)	
JOURNALS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY	free	
LOCAL CITY AND COUNTY CODE	100.00	
LEGISLATIVE BILL SERVICE	free	

These figures show a "worst case" fiscal impact to each county who does not already meet these requirements at approximately \$1600.00 at today's prices and a best case cost impact to these counties at approximately \$850.00.

Revised March 1, 1980

ALL CHECKS TO BE MADE PAYABLE TO LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

<u>NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (35 volumes)</u>	\$650.00
1979 Reprint Supplement.....	250.00
We do not sell individual volumes; under unusual circumstances special permission is given.....	30.00
Individual sheets sell for 20 cents per sheet, minimum sale \$1.00 with payment in advance.	
<u>ANNOTATIONS TO NRS (6 volumes)</u>	
Current through 1977 Reprint Supplement.....	290.00
1979 Reprint Supplement.....	70.00
Individual volumes and sheets are not sold (Special permission granted on few occasions).....	35.00
<u>NEVADA DIGEST (49 volumes)</u>	
Current through 1977 Supplement.....	500.00
1977 Reprint Supplement.....	275.00
Individual volumes and sheets are not sold. (Special 1979 Digest Supp permission granted on few occasions).....	200.00 20.00
<u>EMPTY NRS, ANNOTATIONS, NEVADA DIGEST BINDERS</u>	4.00 ea.
<u>STATUTES OF NEVADA (Session Laws) 1879-1979</u>	Price list available
<u>STATUTES OF NEVADA (Session Laws) 1979 (2 vol. Set)</u>	55.00
<u>SENATE--ASSEMBLY JOURNALS & APPENDICES 1867-1977</u>	Price list available
<u>SENATE JOURNAL 1977</u>	10.00
<u>ASSEMBLY JOURNAL 1977</u>	10.00
<u>APPENDICES TO SENATE & ASSEMBLY JOURNALS 1977 (3 vol. Set)</u>	90.00
<u>NEVADA REPORTS Complete set 1865-1979</u>	75 Volumes..... 950.00
Individual Volumes 1865-1977 Volumes 1-93.....	12.50
Volume 94-95.....	25.00 each
<u>1979 LEGISLATIVE MANUAL</u>	10.00 15.00
<u>1979 BIOGRAPHIES</u>	1.50 2.00
<u>1979 ROSTER OF STATE PUBLIC OFFICIALS</u>	1.50 2.00
<u>1979 STANDING RULES OF SENATE ASSEMBLY & JOINT</u>	1.50 2.00
<u>1977 LEGISLATIVE MANUAL</u>	10.00
<u>1975 LEGISLATIVE MANUAL</u>	8.75
<u>NEVADA LEGISLATIVE FLAG AND NEVADA STATE FLAG</u>	1.00 ea.
<u>LETTERS FROM NEVADA TERRITORY & REPORTS 1861-1862</u>	20.00
(\$1.00 postage is added if mailed)	
<u>LYBRAND REPORT (Financing State & Local Government)</u>	1.50
<u>ZUBROW REPORT</u>	10.00
<u>UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE</u>	1.00
<u>LEGISLATOR VOTING RECORD 1969--1979</u>	5.00 ea.

JOURNALS FOR 1980 SESSION 250ea

PRICE LIST

Revised January 14, 1980

TATUTES OF NEVADA

Year	Price
379.....	\$12.50
381.....	12.50
383.....	12.50
385.....	12.50
389.....	15.00
391.....	15.00
393.....	12.50
395.....	15.00
397.....	12.50
399.....	12.50
407.....	15.00
408.....	15.00
409.....	15.00
412.....	12.50
426-27.....	15.00
428-29.....	15.00
433.....	15.00
437.....	15.00
439.....	15.00
441.....	15.00
445.....	15.00
447.....	15.00
454-55.....	15.00
456-57.....	12.50
458-59.....	10.00
460.....	10.00
461.....	12.50
463..... 2 vol. set	15.00
464-65..... 2 vol. set	15.00
465-66-67..... 2 vol. set	15.00
468-69..... 2 vol. set	15.00
471..... 2 vol. set	15.00
473..... 2 vol. set	25.00
475..... 2 vol. set	30.00
477..... 2 vol. set	40.00
479..... 2 vol. set	55.00

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE

Year	Price
469.....	15.00
471.....	15.00
473.....	10.00
475.....	15.00
477.....	15.00
479.....	12.50
481.....	10.00
485.....	12.50
487.....	12.50
489.....	10.00
491.....	12.50
493.....	12.50
495.....	15.00
497.....	15.00
499.....	12.50
501.....	12.50
503.....	15.00

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE CONTINUED

Year	Price
1907.....	\$15.00
1908-09.....	15.00
1911.....	15.00
1912-13.....	12.50
1915.....	12.50
1917.....	10.00
1919.....	10.00
1921.....	12.50
1923.....	10.00
1925.....	10.00
1926-27.....	12.50
1928-29.....	15.00
1931.....	15.00
1937.....	12.50
1939.....	12.50
1941.....	12.50
1943.....	12.50
1945.....	12.50
1947.....	12.50
1949.....	12.50
1951.....	12.50
1953.....	12.50
1955.....	10.00
1957.....	10.00
1959.....	10.00
1960.....	10.00
1961.....	10.00
1963-64.....	10.00
1965.....	10.00
1966-67.....	10.00
1968-69.....	10.00
1971.....	10.00
1973.....	10.00
1975.....	10.00
1977.....	10.00

JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Year	Price
1867.....	15.00
1869.....	15.00
1871.....	15.00
1873.....	12.50
1875.....	15.00
1877.....	15.00
1879.....	12.50
1881.....	12.50
1885.....	15.00
1887.....	12.50
1889.....	10.00
1891.....	12.50
1893.....	15.00
1895.....	15.00
1897.....	15.00
1899.....	12.50
1901.....	12.50

Revised December 29, 1978

JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY CONT.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Price</u>
1903.....	\$15.00
1907.....	15.00
1908-09.....	15.00
1911.....	15.00
1912-13.....	15.00
1915.....	12.50
1917.....	10.00
1919.....	10.00
1921.....	12.50
1923.....	10.00
1925.....	10.00
1926-27.....	12.50
1928-29.....	12.50
1937.....	12.50
1939.....	12.50
1941.....	12.50
1943.....	12.50
1945.....	12.50
1947.....	12.50
1949.....	12.50
1951.....	15.00
1953.....	15.00
1955.....	12.50
1957.....	12.50
1959.....	12.50
1960.....	12.50
1961.....	12.50
1963-64.....	12.50
1965.....	10.00
1966-67.....	10.00
1968-69.....	10.00
1971.....	10.00
1973.....	10.00
1975.....	10.00
1977.....	10.00

APPENDIX TO JOURNAL OF SENATE
AND ASSEMBLY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Price</u>
1873.....	\$20.00
1877.....Vol. 2.....	40.00
1877.....Vol. 3.....	40.00
1879.....	20.00
1881.....	20.00
1885.....	20.00
1887.....	20.00
1889.....	10.00
1891.....	10.00
1893.....	30.00
1895.....	30.00
1897.....	30.00
1899.....	30.00

APPENDIX TO JOURNAL OF SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY CONTINUED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Vol.</u>	<u>Price</u>
1901.....		\$30.00	1953...2....		30.00
1903.....		30.00	1953...3....		30.00
1907.....		30.00	1955...1....		30.00
1913...2...		20.00	1955...2....		30.00
1913...3...		20.00	1955...3....		30.00
1915.....		40.00	1957...1....		30.00
1917...1...		20.00	1957...2....		30.00
1917...2...		20.00	1957...3....		30.00
1917...3...		20.00	1959...1....		30.00
1921...1...		30.00	1959...2....		30.00
1921...2...		20.00	1959...3....		30.00
1923...1...		20.00	1961...1....		30.00
1923...2...		30.00	1961...2....		30.00
1925...1...		20.00	1961...3....		30.00
1925...2...		20.00	1963...1....		30.00
1927...1...		20.00	1963...2....		30.00
1927...2...		20.00	1963...3....		30.00
1929...1...		20.00	1965...1....		30.00
1929...2...		20.00	1965...2....		30.00
1931.....		40.00	1965...3....		30.00
1937.....		40.00	1967...1....		30.00
1939.....		40.00	1967...2....		30.00
1941...1...		40.00	1967...3....		30.00
1941...2...		40.00	1969...1....		30.00
1943...1...		40.00	1969...2....		30.00
1943...2...		40.00	1969...3....		30.00
1945...1...		30.00	1969...4....		30.00
1945...2...		30.00	1971...1....		30.00
1947...1...		30.00	1971...2....		30.00
1947...2...		30.00	1971...3....		30.00
1949...1...		30.00	1973...1....		30.00
1949...2...		30.00	1973...2....		30.00
1949...3...		30.00	1973...3....		30.00
1951...1...		30.00	1975...1....		30.00
1951...2...		30.00	1975...2....		30.00
1951...3...		30.00	1977...1....		30.00
1953...1...		30.00	1977...2....		30.00
			1977...3....		30.00

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Price</u>
1885	Bailey & Hammond Statutes of Nevada.....	\$20.00
1878	Sawyers Digest.....	15.00
1912	Revised Laws of Nevada Volume 1.....	10.00
	Volume 2.....	10.00
1919	Volume 3.....	10.00

NOTE: 25% DISCOUNTON ALL STATUTES, JOURNALS AND APPENDICES
PURCHASED AS A SET FOR ANY GIVEN YEAR.

LIBRARY STUDY
PROPOSED CHANGES IN PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION

Locations & Citation	Public Libraries	Branches of Public Libraries	State Library	Law Libraries	Supreme Court Library	University System Libraries	High School Libraries	Prison Libraries	Mental Health Institute Libraries	Nevada Historical Society	Training Center Libraries	Newspapers	Radio & TV	Justices, Judges	Other State & Local Officials	Legislators	Depository Libraries	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Cities & Counties
Advance Sheets, Sup. Court Decision 2.345 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	1/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1					
Bills, Histories, Indexes and Journals 218.460 Automatic Upon Request	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2								2/2	2/2	5	5			
Advance Sheets, Statutes of Nevada 218.500 Automatic Upon Request	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1a	0/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1			1/1	1/1	1/1				
Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche			0/1	0/1	0/1												1/1	0/1E		
Annotations to NRS Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche				0/1	0/1	0/1								0/1				0/1		
Digest Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche				0/1	0/1	0/1												0/1		
Nevada Administrative Code 233B.065 Automatic Half-Price				0/1	0/1	0/1												0/1	2/2	1/1
County Codes 268.160 and 268.014 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
City Codes 268.160 and 268.014 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
Town Codes 269.168 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
Statutes of Nevada 345.010 Automatic Upon Request Microfiche	1/1	0/1		0/1	2/2	1/1				1/1				1/1		1/1				
Nevada Reports 345.020 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1		0/1	2/2	1/1				1/1				1/1		1/1				
Biennial Report and Statistical Abstract 345.070 and 345.090 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1		1/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1					1/1	1/1			1/1

The numbers above the slash are the current ones; those below the slash are the proposed ones.

31
The present law calls for enough copies for exchange with other states but does not call for distribution to the supreme court library itself. As needed, no limit.
Depository libraries are major public libraries that provide certain regional services to other public libraries. There are three depository libraries.
When separate from other statewide elected officials.
To the public libraries and branches in the county only.
Microfiche is always upon request and the price would be based on cost.

Nevada Professional Chapter Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi



February 10, 1981

Senator Joe Neal, chairman
Senate Human Resources Committee

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 25

Dear Mr. Neal:

The executive board of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi's Nevada Professional Chapter asked me, as chapter president, to tell you of our concern about SB 25, which deals with library circulation records.

While as citizens of a free society, we believe in a person's right to privacy and to as little unwanted interference from outside as possible, as journalists we cannot let the consideration of this bill pass without voicing our objections.

We believe passage of any law that would close records and files that are now public could set an unfortunate and dangerous precedent. It could tempt less well-intentioned people to try to restrict other public records.

As news reporters and editors, we serve a public trust to report our society's proceedings, good and bad, a trust that could be compromised by any legislation that could shut off the public's access to the records of its own institutions, whether libraries or county assessors' offices or any others.

Yes, this bill would deny access to something seemingly as personal and, perhaps, inconsequential as what books someone checks out of a public library. We believe, however, that the issue isn't books, but the protection of all public records from needless closure in a society based on openness.

Openness isn't always easy ... democracy isn't, either. But we believe it's much better than the alternative. We hope you do, too.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Patrick W. O'Driscoll

WASHOE COUNTY  LIBRARY

COURTHOUSE - P.O. BOX 11130
 RENO, NEVADA 89520
 (702) 785-4188

10 February 1981

Senate Committee on Human Resources
 Hearing, February 10, 1981
 Senate Bill 22, Sections 23 through 29.

Testimony by Mary Anne Royle, Washoe County Law Library Director.

Section 23: No change.

Section 24: No change.

Section 25: Would not change composition of Board. But if changes are made, would recommend that committee specifically include the phrase: (in line 10) "number, who are trustees" removing the words "ex officio". Do not recommend revising the present composition of the board, see recommendations below:

Cal Bus and Prof 6301 et. seq.

- (a) All other state statutes analyzed do not specifically mention nonattorneys in general although some specify that the Chairman of the county board of supervisors (commissioners) is an ex officio trustee. Cal.Bus. & Prof. 6301, part c; McKinney's New York Stats. Art.21, Sect. 816.Rev. Code Washington, 27.24.010.
- (b) Washoe County Law Library has an advisory committee who recommend policies to both the law librarian and the trustees. This committee includes a member from the library community (presently it is a law librarian, but it has been a nonlawyer librarian in the past). The committee chairman has been receptive to the inclusion of a nonlawyer, nonlibrarian on the board, and I would favor this to amending the composition of the present board of trustees which, by the way, has no lawyers, only judges, in its membership at this time.

Section 26: Do not favor any part of this amendment.

Section 27: Strongly favor this amendment.

- (a) This provision permits an automatic increase in the library funding base whenever the filing fees are raised. This practice is currently followed (the percentage allocation) in Arizona (25%) and Oregon (40% for large counties). Ariz. Rev. Stats. 12-305, Ore. Rev. Stat. 21.240
- (b) California, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Washington and Arizona are examples of states who have requested or are requested increases in their funding base. Law Libraries are facing increases in book costs that run about 20% per year and increased demands upon them for services by larger bars and members of the public. Without this increase, law libraries face cutbacks of already limited services and resources. Cf. Cal Stats. Ch. 64, for example.

Section 27, Subpart B: Would not delete the phrase "at the county seat".

Section 28: Would add to line 18 after the phrase "may not restrict the accessibility of the library to the general public DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS".

Section 29: This statement is ambiguous since it does not set down the conditions which would cause the discontinuance of the law library. There should be specific conditions which merit the law library's discontinuance, such as changing the county seat or reapportionment of an area, so that it can not happen when unnecessary. Cal. Bus. and Prof. Sect. 6365.

Subpart B: Would recommend that the phrase "or to other appropriate locations within the county" be omitted unless that location is designated by the judges themselves, not the commissioners, since the judges must have access to these materials at all times that court is in session.

Section 28: This section, by omitting members of the bar, can be considered or construed as an exclusion of that group from free use of the law library. I would recommend the addition, between lines 11 and 12 the phrase: "To members of the bar of the county", or more broadly, "...the state". California Business and Professional Code, Sect. 6360.

ADDITION: Section 28, lines 16 and 17 could be reworded to say:

"The board of law library trustees may permit the removal of such books and other publications from the library...as it considers proper, subject to such rules, and, in its discretion, the giving of such security, as it may provide to insure the safekeeping and prompt return thereof, but no security shall be required of members of the judiciary or county officials." California Business and Professional Code, Sect. 6360.

APPENDIX A

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES

General Provisions
(Business and Professions Code, Secs. 6300-6365)

ARTICLE L. BOARDS OF LAW LIBRARY TRUSTEES

6300. Boards of trustees. There is in each county of the state a board of law library trustees, which governs the law library established for the county under the provisions of this chapter.

6301. Constitution of boards. A board of law library trustees is constituted as follows:

(a) In a county where there are no more than three judges of the superior court, each of such judges is ex officio a trustee; in a county where there are more than three judges of the superior court, the judges of the court shall elect three of their number to serve as trustees. However, where there are no more than three judges of the superior court, the judges may at their option select only one of their number to serve as a trustee, and in such event they shall appoint two additional trustees who are members of the bar of the county.

Any judge who is an ex officio or elected member may at his option designate a member of the bar of the county to act for him as trustee.

(b) In a county with no more than two municipal and justice courts the judges of such court or courts shall elect one of their number to serve as trustee. In a county with three or more municipal and justice courts the judges of such courts may elect two of their number to serve as trustees.

(c) The chairman of the board of supervisors is ex officio a trustee, but the board of supervisors at the request of the chairman may appoint a member of the bar of the county or any other member of the board of supervisors of the county to serve as trustee in place of said chairman. The appointment of the person selected in lieu of the chairman of the board of supervisors shall expire when a new chairman of the board of supervisors is selected, and such appointment shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 6302.

(d) The board of supervisors shall appoint as many additional trustees, who are members of the bar of the county, as may be necessary to constitute a board of six members in any county where the municipal and justice courts have elected one member, or of seven members in any county where the municipal and justice courts have elected two members to serve as trustees.

6301.5 Board of not less than three members in certain counties. In any county in which there is no county bar association, if the board of supervisors determines that there is not a sufficient number of members of the State Bar residing, and with their principal places of office for the practice of law, in the county eligible for appointment to the board of library trustees by the board of supervisors pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 6301 for the constitution of a six-member or seven-member board of library trustees, the board of library trustees may consist of not less than three members.

6302. Appointment of trustees. Appointments of trustees which are to be made by the board of supervisors of the county shall be made at the first meeting of the board of supervisors after the establishment of a law library in the county, the appointees to serve until the first meeting of the board of supervisors in the succeeding January. The board shall, at any such meeting in each succeeding January, appoint such trustees to serve for the term of one year.

6303. Compensation. The office of trustee is honorary, without salary or other compensation.

6304. Meetings. Each board of law library trustees shall meet regularly each month on such day as it shall appoint, but if it appoint no day, it shall meet on the first Tuesday after the first Saturday of each month, and any board may meet at such other times as it may appoint, at a place to be designated for that purpose. The president of the board may call a special meeting at any time for the transaction of necessary business. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum for business, and an affirmative vote of a majority of the members is required to exercise the powers of the board.

6305. Removal. A board of law library trustees may remove any trustee, except an ex officio trustee, who neglects to attend or who absents himself from the meetings of the board, and may fill all vacancies that from any cause occur in the board.

6306. President. Each board shall appoint one of its number as president.

6348.3. Library building. A library building erected to house the law library may include not more than four courtrooms with offices in connection therewith, offices for use of a county bar association, and an office for a notary public and public stenographer, which courtrooms and offices the board of law library trustees may lease, the income to be deposited in the law library fund.

6348.4. Sale of real property. Real property acquired by a board other than by dedication, may be sold by the board to the State of California or to any governmental agency, the proceeds to be deposited in the law library fund.

6348.5. Investment of surplus funds. A board of law library trustees may invest surplus funds, with the approval of the county treasurer, in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$ 100,000) or of the average annual expenditures of the library for the four fiscal years immediately preceding the investment, whichever is lesser, in bonds of the Government of the United States or of this state. Bonds so purchased may be sold at any time in the discretion of the board. In computing average annual expenditures for the purposes of this section, capital expenditures for the purchase of real property and construction of a library building shall not be included.

6348.6. Contract with supervisors for building. In any county having a population of 400,000 but less than 700,000, a board of law library trustees may contract with the board of supervisors of the county upon such terms as may be mutually agreeable for the construction by the board of supervisors of a law library building or any part thereof or for quarters in a building to be erected by the board of supervisors. Such agreement may be made subject to such terms and conditions including approval of plans and specifications, regarding the furnishing and equipping of the building or quarters, and regarding maintenance and use of the quarters, as may be mutually agreed upon by the board of law library trustees and the board of supervisors. Such contract may provide that the board of law library trustees shall make payments to the board of supervisors out of future income in payment for constructing or furnishing or equipping such law library building or part thereof or such quarters in a building. Any contract heretofore executed by a board of law library trustees and a board of supervisors, which, if executed subsequent to the effective date of this section would be valid, is hereby ratified and validated.

6349. Annual report. Each board of law library trustees, on or before the 15th day of August of each year, shall make an annual report to the board of supervisors of the county in which the law library is maintained, for the preceding fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June. A copy of the report shall be filed with the auditor of the county.

The report shall give the condition of their trust, with full statements of all their property and money received, whence derived, how used and expended, the number of books, periodicals and other publications on hand, the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise during the year, the number lost or missing, and such other information as might be of interest.

6350. Financial report. A financial report, showing all receipts and disbursements of money, shall be made by the secretary, duly verified by his oath, at the same time that the report of the board is made.

ARTICLE 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

6360. Use of library. A law library established under the provisions of this chapter shall be free to the judiciary, to state and county officials, to members of the State Bar, and to all residents of the county, for the examination of books and other publications at the library or its branches.

The board of law library trustees may permit the removal of such books and other publications from the library and its branches as it considers proper, subject to such rules, and, in its discretion, the giving of such security, as it may provide to insure the safekeeping and prompt return thereof, but no security shall be required of members of the judiciary or county officials. The board may provide for the levying of fines and charges for violation of the rules, and may make charges to cover the cost of special services, such as the making of photo copies of pages of library books and messenger service.

The board of law library trustees may require persons other than members of the judiciary, county officials, and members of the bar resident in the county, to pay such dues as the board may fix for the privilege of removing books and other publications from the library.

6361. Quarters. The board of supervisors of the county in which the law library is established shall provide sufficient quarters for the use of the library upon request of the board of law library trustees, except that the board of supervisors need not provide such quarters when the board of law library trustees determines it has sufficient funds, over and above those necessary for operation and maintenance expenses, to provide its own quarters. Such provision may include, with the room or rooms provided, suitable furniture, window shades, floor coverings, lighting, heat and telephone and janitor service.

6362.5. Information on new materials. The State Librarian shall periodically supply to each law library established under the provisions of this chapter, and requesting the same, information regarding newly published materials to aid such libraries in their selection of new materials.

6363. Declaration of intent. Whenever a law library, and a board of trustees to govern the same, is in existence under the provisions of any law, other than the law superseded by this chapter, in any county, or city and county, in this state, this chapter shall not be considered a repeal of any legislation under which such library

was established and is now governed, but shall be deemed to confer upon such library the benefits of Sections 6321, 6322, 6322.1, 6326, 6341, 6345, 6346, 6346.5 and 6347.

6364. Discretion of supervisors. It is discretionary with the board of supervisors of any county to provide by ordinance for the application of the provisions of this chapter to the county.

6365. Discontinuance of library; Method; Transfer of law library fund; Abolition of offices of law library trustees. Whenever the board of supervisors in any county in this State in which there is but one judge of the superior court, which board shall have adopted the provisions of this chapter and established a law library, desire to discontinue such law library, they shall by ordinance declare their intention so to do, and shall provide in such ordinance that the books already in the library shall be transferred to and kept in the chambers of the judge of the superior court of such county. All moneys on hand in the law library fund of such county shall be by the same ordinance transferred to the school fund of such county, and the office of member of the board of law library trustees of such law library shall be abolished. After such an ordinance takes effect, the county clerk of such county shall not collect the fees and costs provided for the law library.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE BYLAWS

 COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

ARTICLE I - NAME

The organization shall be called "The Board of Trustees of the County Law Library" existing by virtue of the provisions of Chapter 5 of the Business and Professions Code, Sections 6300-6365, of the Laws of the State of California, and exercising the powers and authority and assuming the responsibilities delegated to it under the said Code.

ARTICLE II - OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers shall be a president, a vice president, and a secretary, elected from among the appointed trustees at the annual meeting of the Board; the Law Librarian shall act as recording secretary to the Board.

Section 2. A nominating committee shall be appointed by the president 30 days prior to the annual meeting who will present a slate of officers at the annual meeting. Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

Section 3. Officers shall serve a term of one year from the annual meeting at which they are elected and until their successors are duly elected.

Section 4. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, authorize calls for any special meetings, appoint all committees, execute all documents authorized by the board, serve as an ex-officio voting member of all committees, and generally perform all duties associated with that office.

Section 5. The vice president, in the event of the absence or disability of the president, or of a vacancy in that office, shall assume and perform the duties and functions of the president.

Section 6. The recording secretary shall keep a true and accurate record of all meetings of the board, shall issue notice of all regular and special meetings, and shall perform such other duties as are generally associated with that office.

ARTICLE III - MEETINGS

Section 1. The regular meetings shall be held each month, the date and hour to be set by the Board.

Section 2. The annual meeting, which shall be for the purpose of the election of officers and the adoption of an annual report, shall be held at the time of the regular meeting in August of each year.

Section 3. The order of business for regular meetings shall include, but not be limited to, the following items which shall be covered in the sequence shown so far as circumstances will permit:

- (a) Roll Call
- (b) Disposition of minutes of the previous regular and/or special meeting
- (c) Librarian's financial report
- (d) Action on bills
- (e) Progress and service report of Librarian
- (f) Committee reports
- (g) Communications
- (h) Unfinished business
- (i) New business
- (j) Public presentation to, or discussion with, the board
- (k) Adjournment