

LIBRARIES AND OTHER SYSTEMS FOR STORING INFORMATION



Bulletin No. 81-15

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STATE OF NEVADA

December 1980

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Table of Contents	i
2. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26, 60th Session of the Nevada Legislature, directing the legislative commission to study the needs of the people of Nevada for the services of libraries and other systems for storing information	iv
3. Report of the Legislative Commission	vi
4. Summary of Recommendations	viii
5. Report to the Legislative Commission from the Subcommittee to Study the Needs of the People of Nevada for the Services of Libraries and Other Systems of Storing Information.....	1
I. Introduction and Background	1
II. Findings and Recommendations	5
A. State and Supralocal Policies and Programs	8
1. Library Standards	9
2. State Library Policy	9
3. State Master Plan for Libraries	10
4. Public Relations	11
5. Privacy of Library Records	12
6. Superintendent of Public Instruction..	12
7. Nevada Council on Libraries	13
8. Public Library-School Library Cooperation	14
9. Statewide Automation	15
10. State Library Facility	16
11. Supralocal Programs	17
B. State Publications Policy	20
1. Advance Sheets of Supreme Court Decisions	21
2. Bills, Histories, Indexes and Journals of the Legislature	21

State Publications Policy
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
3. Advance Sheets of the Statutes of Nevada	22
4. County, City and Town Codes	23
5. Statutes of Nevada	23
6. Nevada Reports	23
7. Biennial Report and Statistical Abstract	24
8. State Administrative Code	24
9. Nevada Revised Statutes	25
10. Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes ...	26
11. Nevada Digest	26
12. State Accounting for Public Access to Publications	26
13. State Depository System, State Publications Distribution Center	27
14. Nevada Historical Society	29
15. Microforms	29
C. Local Public Libraries	29
1. Local Library Plans	30
2. Library Trustee Duties	30
3. Local Library Systems	31
4. Mandated Library Services	32
5. Library Trustees' Pay	33
D. Law Libraries	33
1. Public Access to Legal Materials	33
2. Law Library Trustees	35
3. Law Library Funding	35
4. State Funding of Law Libraries	35
5. Law Librarians	36
E. Library Funding	36
1. State Equalization Aid	36
2. State Aid for Capital Construction	37
3. Library District Debt	38
4. Discretionary Grant Funds	39
5. Alternatives for Facilities Acquisition...	40
6. Alternative Revenue Sources	41
7. Library Revenue Limitations	41

(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
F. The Library Profession	42
1. Librarian Certification	42
2. Librarian Training	43
3. School Libraries	43
G. Miscellaneous Matters	45
1. MX Missile	45
2. Federal Funds	45
6. Notes	47
7. Credits	48
8. Appendices	
Appendix A - Nevada Library Association and Nevada State Library, "A Statewide Master Plan for Nevada Libraries," Draft, May 1980	53
Appendix B - Nevada State Library, Library Development Division, "Nevada Library Statistics," FY 1979	87
Appendix C - Suggested Legislation	103

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26—Senators Ford, Gibson, Close, Echols, Raggio, Wilson, Neal, Kosinski, Sloan, Dodge, Keith Ashworth, Don Ashworth, Hernstadt, Glaser, Faiss, Lamb, Blakemore and Jacobsen

FILE NUMBER 140

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to conduct a study of libraries and systems for storing information.

WHEREAS, No advanced civilization has ever sustained itself without the benefit of libraries, which are the storehouses of the knowledge and achievements of previous generations, preserved and made accessible as a foundation for the advancement of those who follow; and

WHEREAS, Developments in the storage of information which involve computers, microfilm and other techniques of storing large amounts of information in small spaces, new devices to aid handicapped persons and advances in audio and visual storage and reproduction have created new uses and demands for libraries and other systems for storing information; and

WHEREAS, The Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Needs of 1978 analyzed the capacity of libraries and other systems for the storage of information in this state and developed a number of proposals for the more efficient and beneficial use of Nevada's libraries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concurring, That the legislative commission study the needs of the people of Nevada for the services of libraries and other systems of storing information, including:

1. The need for a master plan for libraries in the state and the elements needed in such a plan to meet the needs of the people;
2. The amounts of money which will be needed to provide local, regional and state libraries and other systems for the storage of information, and the possible sources of money;
3. A formula for the use of available money which will ensure equal availability of libraries to the people of Nevada;
4. The need for and possibility of achieving national standards for libraries and other systems for the storage of information set by recognized organizations;
5. The extent to which libraries should provide services not traditionally performed by libraries; and
6. The extent to which libraries should make accommodations to serve special groups, including the handicapped, persons who do not speak English and other groups not adequately served by libraries; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative commission examine all of the resolutions of the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Needs to determine the need to further study those areas of concern which the conference set forth in those resolutions; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative commission include representatives of the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association and two persons who are not affiliated with either organization, but

who were delegates to the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Needs, as well as legislators, in the membership of the subcommittee which will conduct the study; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative commission report the results of its study, together with any recommendations for legislation, to the 61st session of the legislature.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 61ST SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26 of the 60th session of the legislature directed the legislative commission to study the needs of the people of Nevada for the services of libraries and other systems for storing information.

In response to the mandate of the resolution and subsequent to adjournment of the 1979 session, the legislative commission determined that it would conduct its study through a subcommittee.

Appointed to serve on the subcommittee were:

Joe Neal, Chairman
Senator from
Clark County

Mr. Raymond Smith, Chairman
State Advisory Council on
Libraries
Gardnerville, Nevada

Robert G. Craddock
Assemblyman from
Clark County

Dr. James S. Roberts, Professor
Political Science
University of Nevada-Reno

Jean Ford
Senator from
Clark County

Mrs. Ann Thompson Longevin
Clark County Library District
Past President Nevada Library
Association

John M. Polish
Assemblyman from
Lincoln, White Pine
Counties

Miss Margo Fraser, Clark
County Classroom Teachers'
Association

Paul Prengaman
Assemblyman from
Washoe County

All of the above-mentioned citizen members had also been delegates to the November 1978, Governor's Conference on Nevada's Library and Information Needs.

The subcommittee has attempted in this report to present its findings and recommendations briefly and concisely. The subcommittee heard a great many witnesses and gathered a large quantity of data. The testimony and data with direct relevance to the recommendations in the report are included. All supporting documents and minutes are on file with the legislative counsel bureau and available to any member.

The subcommittee's report is attached for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Legislative Commission
Legislative Counsel Bureau
State of Nevada

Carson City, Nevada
December 1980

* * * * *

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman
Senator Melvin D. Close, Jr., Vice Chairman

Senator Richard E. Blakemore
Senator Carl F. Dodge
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson

Assemblyman Robert R. Barengo
Assemblyman Joseph E. Dini, Jr.
Assemblyman Virgil M. Getto
Assemblyman Paul W. May
Assemblyman Robert F. Rusk
Assemblyman Darrell D. Tanner

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The state librarian be given the duty to develop library standards that would serve as minimum goals for local public libraries. The standards are to recognize the differences in size among Nevada's libraries. The standards developed would become effective upon approval by the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 33-47)
2. A state policy on libraries to read: It is a basic responsibility of the state to guarantee equal opportunity of access to the informational resources which satisfy the educational, research, economic, governmental, recreational and leisure-time interests of all citizens regardless of their location, social or physical condition, or level of achievement. It is the responsibility of the state's publicly supported libraries and information centers to provide the resources and trained staff to meet the informational needs of all citizens. (BDR 33-47)
3. The bill embodying a policy statement on libraries contain a preamble setting forth the five major categories of libraries. (BDR 33-47)
4. The state librarian be given the responsibility to establish a process for developing a 5-year statewide master plan. The process must include an opportunity for participation by all libraries supported by public funds. The plan would become effective upon approval by the Nevada council on libraries. It would be updated every 2 years. (BDR 33-47)
5. The state librarian be given statutory responsibility for developing effective public relations programs. (BDR 33-47)
6. The state library and the Nevada Library Association should cooperate to disseminate effective public relations materials and techniques developed by any library in the state.

7. The state library should encourage and facilitate training programs for library public relations.
8. Statutory protection for the privacy of library patron circulation records with access allowed only by subpoena. Guidance to judges for issuance of a subpoena should be strictly limited to those instances related to public safety, imminent danger or extreme circumstances. (BDR 33-51)
9. Repeal of NRS 385.240 concerning the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to review books for school libraries. (BDR 33-50)
10. The state librarian be the nonvoting secretary of the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 33-47)
11. The limitation on the number of meetings of the Nevada council on libraries be removed and meetings be limited by appropriations for that purpose but be at least twice a year. (BDR 33-47)
12. Membership on the Nevada council on libraries be limited to two consecutive terms. (BDR 33-47)
13. The state library and the state department of education be directed to study ways in which school libraries and public libraries can better cooperate by joint or shared use of facilities, staff or other resources, and that a report of the study be made to the governor and the 1983 legislature. (BDR 54)
14. The state librarian submit the statewide automation plan to the 1983 legislative session.
15. The statewide automation plan should address the feasibility of a statewide library card.
16. The 1983 legislature give sympathetic consideration to funding necessary to implement statewide automation.

17. The 1981 legislature give a high priority to the construction of a state library and information center facility.
18. The budget review process for the state library recognize a state responsibility to fund supralocal library services and in the 1981-83 budget that the \$350,000 now spent on supralocal programs each year be all state money. Further, this recognition should include the use of federal library funds for library development and demonstration projects and not for long-term operation of supralocal programs. (BDR 33-73)
19. As a state goal that all public libraries be linked to regional information networks to form a communications and delivery system to maximize service delivery with available resources. (BDR 33-73)
20. Endorses increased budget requests by the board of regents for the university libraries in the areas of staff and collections development.
21. The senate committee on finance and the assembly committee on ways and means give positive consideration to that part of the board of regents' budget request dealing with continued development of the university libraries' data bases.
22. Enactment of authority for school districts to enter into library networks and other cooperative library structures intended to provide library resource sharing. (BDR 33-73)
23. Adding to chapter 379 of NRS provisions for the establishment of regional library networks. The networks would be governed by a board consisting of one member from each library system that joins. Requests for state and federal grant money for regional programs and services would be submitted first to the regional network board which would establish the priorities for each region. The regional board would also be responsible for a 5-year plan for regional services and for the development of annual budget for regional programs and services. The budget would be the combined

regional requests for state and federal funds for supra-local programs. Each network would have the responsibility for establishing the policies and procedures for interlibrary cooperation and any multi-library activities affecting member libraries. (BDR 33-73)

24. NRS 2.345 be amended so that the advance sheets of supreme court decisions additionally should be provided free to branch public libraries, law libraries and the state library. If requested by the institution they should also be provided free to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, youth and girls' training centers' libraries, the state prison libraries and any high school library. Once each year, notice of the availability of free advance sheets should be provided by the clerk of the supreme court to eligible institutions, and high schools through the school districts. (BDR 17-49)
25. NRS 218.460, 6, be amended so that free distribution of bills, histories, indexes and journals is extended to branch public libraries, law libraries and the supreme court library. If requested, such distribution should also be extended to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training centers' libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries. Prior to each regular legislative session, notice of the availability of these materials will be provided each eligible recipient by the director, legislative counsel bureau. (BDR 17-49)
26. NRS 218.500 be amended so that free distribution of the advance sheets of the Statutes of Nevada is extended to the state library, all public libraries including branches, law libraries, and libraries of the University of Nevada System. If requested, such distribution should also be extended to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training centers' libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries. Upon the conclusion of each regular session, notice of the availability of the advance sheets will be provided each eligible recipient by the director of the legislative counsel bureau. (BDR 17-49)

27. Amendment to NRS 244.118-244.119, 266.160, 268.014 and 269.168-269.169 so that one copy of any county, city or town code is provided free to the state library, supreme court law library, law libraries and public libraries in the county, branch public libraries in the county and the libraries of the University of Nevada System. (BDR 17-49)
28. Amendment to NRS 345.010 so that law libraries and branch public libraries receive free volumes of the Statutes of Nevada. (BDR 17-49)
29. Amendment to NRS 345.020 so that law libraries and branch public libraries receive free Nevada Reports. (BDR 17-49)
30. Amendment of NRS 345.120 so that free copies of the biennial report and statistical abstract are provided additionally to the Nevada historical society, branch public libraries and law libraries. If requested, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training centers' libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries should also receive free copies. The state planning coordinator should notify all eligible recipients who must request free copies upon availability. (BDR 17-49)
31. Amendment of NRS 233B.065 so that the Nevada Administrative Code is provided free additionally to the state library, supreme court law library, law libraries and libraries of the depository system. In addition, all other publicly supported libraries may purchase the code at one-half price. (BDR 17-49)
32. The legislative commission take immediate action to direct the legislative counsel to include in the Nevada Administrative Code the regulations of agencies otherwise exempt from NRS 233B.
33. The executive orders of the governor (not including proclamations) be filed by copy with the legislative counsel bureau for inclusion in the Nevada Administrative Code. (BDR 17-49)

34. Free distribution of NRS in hard copy to the state library, supreme court law library, county law libraries and libraries of the depository system. All other public libraries or local government agencies be allowed to purchase the hard copy at half price. All public libraries be provided NRS on microfiche free. Notice of availability of free, half price and free fiche NRS is to be provided by the director of the legislative counsel bureau to all eligible recipients upon the conclusion of each regular legislative session. (BDR 17-49)
35. The Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes be provided in the same manner as NRS. (BDR 17-49)
36. The Nevada Digest be provided in the same manner as NRS. (BDR 17-49)
37. The senate committee on finance and the assembly committee on ways and means in budget review in 1981 request state agencies to account for the costs of items they publish and which they distribute free or at reduced costs as a result of a statutory mandate.
38. The 1981-83 legislative counsel bureau budget be prepared for submission to the legislative commission with a separate "access to public information" category reflecting the cost of free and reduced price publications distribution.
39. Amendment of NRS 378.180 to require that all state agencies provide 12 copies of any publication produced in-house or by an outside printer intended for other than internal agency purposes, that the state printer provide 12 copies of all agency publications he produces and that all local governments including cities, counties, school districts, special districts and regional agencies provide six copies of any of their publications to the publications distribution center. (BDR 17-49)
40. Repeal of NRS 382.040 so that the Nevada historical society is treated as a public library for state publications. (BDR 17-49)

41. The legislative commission direct the legislative counsel to prepare microfiche versions for NRS, the annotations, the digest and the Statutes of Nevada. (BDR 17-49)
42. Amendment of chapter 379 of NRS so that library trustees are given a duty to develop a 5-year plan for their libraries. The plans are to include an assessment of service levels required and the revenues necessary to attain those levels. The plans are to be completed within 2 years of the effective date of the law. The plans are to cover a 5-year period and be reviewed and updated every 2 years. For libraries without library trustees, this duty would be upon the local government governing board. (BDR 33-47)
43. Amendment of NRS 379.025 and 379.105 so that mandatory trustee duties include establishing, supervising and maintaining a library; appointing a librarian; establishing bylaws and regulations for the management of the library and their own procedures; management of real and personal property; maintaining or defending any action in reference to the property or affairs of the library; and, administration of any trust declared or created for the library. Also, include an overall statement to the effect that it is the duty of the librarian to manage the day-to-day operation of the library, of the trustees to establish overall library policy and procedures and of the local government governing body to exercise budget review. (BDR 33-47)
44. Amendment of chapter 379 of NRS to prevent the formation of a library district or the creation of a city, town or county library with a service population of less than 6,000. (BDR 33-47)
45. Through interlocal agreement or contracting, there be no more than one library system per county. (BDR 33-74)
46. The legislative commission conduct a study of the effects of such a mandate and make proposals for its implementation. (BDR 33-74)
47. Making the provision of library services, including a facility, a mandatory duty of every county through a county system, an interlocal agreement or a contract. Provision of services is to be accomplished by 1985. (BDR 33-74)

48. Amendment of NRS 379.010 so that the location of a county library is not directed by law. (BDR 33-47)
49. Pay for library trustees be allowed up to \$40 per meeting, up to \$80 per month if so approved by the trustees. Also, allow expenses incurred in performance of duties. (BDR 33-47)
50. Requiring county commissioners to make available to the public a primary source legal collection. The definition of what constitutes such a collection would be the responsibility of the state librarian. Access to the collection would be in a facility clearly signed and open to the public during normal business hours or in a public library with the county commissioners responsible for the purchase of the collection. Amendment of NRS 380.190 so that if county commissioners abolish a law library, the responsibility for assuring access to basic legal materials would remain. (BDR 33-47)
51. Amendment of NRS 380.160 so that law library trustees may restrict only checkout privileges in law libraries and not access to them. (BDR 33-47)
52. That every law library board of trustees have two nonlawyer citizen members. (BDR 33-47)
53. Inclusion of general fund money as a permissible revenue source for law libraries and amendment of NRS 380.110 to guarantee law libraries 25 percent of court filing fees with a higher percentage if approved by ordinance of the county commission. (BDR 33-47)
54. Should full state funding of the court system come about in the future, it should include the funding of local law libraries.
55. Amendment of chapter 380 of NRS so that the law librarian is given the authority to administer the law library within policy set by the board and to recommend policy to the board. (BDR 33-47)

56. A skeleton bill to include the concept of a state equalization formula for basic library services, analogous to the basic school support formula, with consideration for local fiscal ability, local effort on library spending and per capita minimum support figures of \$10 per capita in Clark and Washoe counties and Carson City, and \$12 per capita in the other counties. No state aid would be allowed to a jurisdiction not making the minimum tax effort. After 1985, no state aid would go to jurisdictions without a library plan, and after 1990, no state aid would go to jurisdictions not meeting state library standards. (BDR 33-48)
57. Legislation to call for voter approval of \$10 million in state bonds with the proceeds to be used for library capital construction including new facilities and additions. The basic local match would be equal to the state grant. The match would be adjusted, however, according to the local tax capacity compared to the average state ad valorem assessment. If a jurisdiction's per capita assessed valuation is 90 percent of the state average, the local match would be 90 percent of an equal match which would result in a 45 percent local, 55 percent state figure. If the local per capita assessed valuation were 110 percent of the statewide average, the match figures would be reversed for a 55 percent local and 45 percent state combination. The program would be administered by the state librarian with all grants subject to the approval of the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 52)
58. Amendment of NRS 379.021 so that library districts may issue bonds for capital projects with such issues limited to 10 percent of the assessed valuation of the district and subject to approval of local government general obligation bond commissions. (BDR 33-49)
59. Continuation of state funds for discretionary grants to local libraries to encourage the new development and testing of new ideas and innovative programs.
60. The senate committee on finance and assembly committee on ways and means review the budget office procedure

for charging a portion of the state library budget to LSCA (Library Services Construction Act) funds to determine if it is still justified or whether the state should make possible a fuller pass-through of the federal money to local governments.

61. State money be budgeted for the operation of libraries in state institutions leaving LSCA money for demonstration and library development purposes.
62. Establishment of state library services at the girls' training center and at the Las Vegas mental health center.
63. Local public libraries needing new facilities consider lease or lease-purchase arrangements with private builders or developers.
64. Public libraries actively pursue room tax money as a source of library funding.
65. Removal from chapter 379 of NRS of the ad valorem tax limitations for library districts, town libraries and city contract libraries. (BDR 33-47)
66. The state library, the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association develop a detailed proposal for state certification of librarians. The proposal should be submitted to the 1985 legislature. (BDR 75)
67. The 1981 session, by resolution, request inclusion of library science as a WICHE program and that the senate committee on finance and the assembly committee on ways and means fund WICHE positions in library science. (BDR 76)
68. All public schools with 250 or more students have certified personnel with library endorsements by the 1985-1986 school year. (BDR 34-50)
69. The 1981 session fund a school media consultant position in the state department of education to specialize in libraries and learning resources.

70. The 1981 legislature, by resolution, request the state board of education to sponsor an annual school library workshop or other appropriate training experience for nonprofessionally trained school librarians using department, state library, school district and Nevada Library Association resources to carry it out. The resolution should also request that school districts allow the time needed for personnel to attend. (BDR 53)
71. The 1981 legislature, by resolution, request that the state board of education develop a statement of state school policy regarding libraries that will reflect the importance of learning library skills and library usage in the overall educational program. (BDR 77)
72. The legislative commission, upon acceptance of this report, send a letter to the Governor emphasizing library service needs connected with MX. These needs will be in the area of increased demands upon existing libraries in the deployment area from approximately 1983 on and the need for new library facilities, collections and staff to operate them as soon as the base areas begin to be occupied.
73. The 1981 legislature, by resolution, recommend to Congress the continuation of LSCA funding and that law libraries serving the public be eligible for LSCA funds. (BDR 55)

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE
TO STUDY THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA FOR THE
SERVICES OF LIBRARIES AND OTHER SYSTEMS
FOR STORING INFORMATION

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The last legislative study of the libraries of the state was directed by the 1953 legislature. It was reported in bulletin no. 25 of December 1954. Much of the current library law as well as many programs at state and local levels were recommendations of that earlier report. The 1954 report began with the observation that:

Nevada has progressed far since the time, when, nearly a half-century ago, a Nevada historian sorrowfully but perhaps truthfully said, "In but few other places in these United States is there to be found in the same place such poverty of ideals in social and intellectual life."¹

There have been great changes in Nevada since 1954. Nowhere is this more true than in the field of library services. Much has changed. Still, it is useful to look again at the 1954 report for a thumbnail sketch of Nevada libraries then.

This study reluctantly discloses the uncomplimentary fact that the library and related systems in Nevada are inadequate. They are not adequate to meet the needs of the citizens, of the state and local governments, of the schools, of business and industry, nor to meet the needs of posterity. Almost within a single exception, the book collections of the libraries are small, and in numerous instances the book collections are out-of-date; there are but few professional librarians employed in the public libraries, library attendants in the smaller libraries are without adequate professional guidance, and the administration of many libraries is impeded by an ineffective system of boards of library trustees.²

While this characterization of Nevada's libraries is perhaps not a fair one today, neither, unfortunately, is it entirely outdated. Indeed, the principal concerns then are still very much the concerns of those in the state who know the condition of our library system and the demands that are being made on it.

Shortly after the 1954 legislative report on libraries, in 1957, a Greenfield, Massachusetts, library trustee named Channing Bete, Sr., suggested to the American Library Trustee Association that there be a White House conference on libraries. In December 1974, the law was enacted that authorized such a conference. That conference, which convened in November 1979, in many ways helped shape the context and dynamics of this study.

As a national prelude to the White House conference, there were governors' conferences on libraries in 49 states. In most states, the governors' conferences were preceded by regional meetings of delegates. Out of all of these regional and state meetings came concerns, ideas, proposals and recommendations on the roles of libraries in the late twentieth century, the needs for library services and how to meet those needs.

The rules for the White House conference and each state conference required that delegates from the library community constitute not more than one third of the total delegates. This was to assure the broadest possible perspective while also assuring the technical expertise and professional experience of librarians.

The interest in a large scale study and review of Nevada's libraries had not laid dormant from 1954 until the governor's conference in 1978. The state advisory council on libraries had for some years considered commissioning a study of Nevada's library needs. The plans for a White House conference that included state conferences fit well with the desires of the advisory council for a statewide forum to identify the library needs of the state and to develop plans to meet those needs.

Preparatory to the governor's conference, former Governor O'Callaghan in December 1977 appointed a 25-member citizens'

advisory committee for the conference. It broke into subcommittees that undertook the work of organizing the conference. Nevada's Governor's Conference on Library and Information Needs was held in Las Vegas November 26-28, 1978. The outcomes of that conference affected the work of the subcommittee in two direct ways and many indirect ways. First, one of the recommendations of the conference was that the legislature direct a study of Nevada's library and information needs. It was recognized that many conference proposals needed more work and development and also that there were many recommendations that required legislation. Second, the recommendations of the conference became the initial working agenda or "take off" point for the subcommittee. The work of the governor's conference was never far from the minds of the committee. One of the legislative members, Senator Ford, had been conference program coordinator. All four citizen members had been delegates to the conference as had the principal staff. The subcommittee recognized and fully appreciated the tremendous amount of interest and work that had gone into the governor's conference and the recommendations in this report reflect that appreciation.

As was noted, the subcommittee began its work with the report of the Governor's Conference on Nevada's Library and Information Needs. It did not, however, limit itself to either the issues or the solutions offered by the conference. Rather, it sought ideas and testimony on virtually all conceivable aspects of libraries and related services.

The subcommittee began with an organizational meeting and public hearing in Las Vegas on September 14, 1979. This was followed by a public hearing in Elko on October 4. The hearing coincided with the annual meeting of the Nevada Library Association and the subcommittee met formally with the NLA (Nevada Library Association) board of directors and then participated in the rest of the NLA program as well.

The White House conference was held in Washington, D.C., on November 15-18, 1979. Chairman Neal attended on behalf of the subcommittee and assisted the conference by serving as a theme group moderator. Senator Ford attended the conference also representing the Clark County Library. She also served as a working group leader and a theme group moderator.

(There were five theme groups of the conference and the moderators of two of the five were Nevada legislators.) Ms. Ann Thompson, a citizen member of the subcommittee, was one of six Nevada delegates to the White House conference. This involvement of one third of the subcommittee provided an excellent understanding of library issues of other states as well as national level issues. This experience helped to frame the subcommittee's recommendations.

On January 11, 1980, a public hearing was held in Reno. In addition to taking public testimony, the subcommittee provided the forum for a formal report of Nevada's six White House conference delegates to report on the conference. In addition, and very importantly, the Nevada Library Association proposed that a statewide planning process be undertaken and the results of that process reported before the subcommittee formulated its recommendations. This proposal was accepted.

Since many of the recommendations in this report come, at least in part, from the NLA-initiated statewide planning process, it is useful to an appreciation of those recommendations to understand the process.

The NLA in cooperation with the library development division of the state library conducted three regional workshops in Las Vegas, Reno and Elko. In each case, the discussions were well focused and well led and each regional meeting produced positions and recommendations on a wide variety of topics. These efforts culminated in a 2-day statewide meeting in Reno in late April at which the product of the regional meetings was refined and articulated. The result is included as Appendix A of this bulletin.

The subcommittee concluded its meeting schedule with a 2-day work session in Las Vegas, May 22-23, 1980. There were some 114 recommendations considered, covering the full spectrum of library and information concerns.

II. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Any description of Nevada's library system is necessarily a snapshot. The description fits a moment in time. Nevada's libraries are extremely dynamic. If you look at Nevada's public libraries, school libraries, academic libraries, law libraries, and special libraries, you see not a mosaic but a kaleidoscope. It is a system that has changed significantly in the course of this study. Still, it is important that the legislature understand the basic elements of Nevada's library system as a context for the recommendations for changes in that system.

It is perhaps easiest to describe the types of libraries first and then how these combine in a system. Appendix B provides comprehensive library statistics for fiscal year 1979.

Public Libraries

There are 26 public libraries, not including branches. There are 11 county libraries. These are libraries supported by county raised revenues and governed by a board of library trustees appointed by county commissioners (or Carson City supervisors). There are three library districts formed under chapter 379 of NRS. These are supported by a part of the ad valorem tax rate and the money goes directly to the library trustees who are appointed by the county commissioners. There are three counties which are served through contracts with another county. There are two unincorporated town libraries, one city library and, finally, nine community libraries. For all but the latter type, there are statutory provisions. The community libraries are somewhat ad hoc but they are supported to a large extent by tax money. Page 6 of Appendix B shows the location of each type of public library.

The public libraries form the most basic element of the library system. They provide:

* * * materials for basic information, circulation, and reference, as well as serving as education, recreation and cultural centers; provide service to Nevadans of all ages, to local county and state government, and to private and public institutions and organizations.³

School Libraries

The most numerous libraries are public school libraries. There are 244 public and seven private school libraries or media centers as they are often called. They:

Support and enrich curriculum for students in grades K-12; promote reading, teach children how to access information as independent library users * * * .⁴

Academic Libraries

Academic libraries are those associated with the university system including the two universities as well as the four community colleges. Their primary responsibility is for "* * * education and research of full and part-time faculty and students."⁵ There is also one private college library at Sierra Nevada College in Incline Village.

Special Libraries

Special libraries are "special" because of their subject matter or their clientele. In some cases, it is both. Law libraries are special because of subject matter. The library at the Nevada mental health institute and the four state prison libraries are special because of their collection and their clientele. The same could be said of the library of the National Judicial College. Altogether, there are eight law libraries in addition to several others in specialized fields such as medicine, private libraries supporting business or industry and specialized Federal agency libraries.

State Library

The Nevada state library is "Responsible for meeting the information and research needs of state government and for the guidance and coordination of library development in the State of Nevada."⁶

Through a system of sharing and interlibrary loans, known as "Information Nevada," the resources of all public libraries, academic libraries and the Nevada state library are available to any citizen of the state with access to any of these libraries. Progress is ongoing toward establishing a computerized data base to increase the effectiveness of resource sharing.

Finally, the public libraries of the state are organized on an ad hoc basis into three library regions with one library in each designated as a regional library. The regional libraries then carry out a number of programs that cross county lines such as interlibrary loans and reference.

Before proceeding to specific findings, it is useful to begin with some overall observations about libraries in Nevada. The specific recommendations will be more meaningful set against this background.

By most standards of comparison, Nevada's libraries have been inadequately funded. As a result, collections are well below national averages. Only four rural counties achieve the American Library Association minimum standard for small libraries of three volumes per capita. The two major libraries are not very close to the ALA standards for libraries serving over 50,000 which is two to four volumes per capita, with Washoe at 1.7 volumes and Clark at .9 volumes per capita. Both figures are even lower when the regional library responsibilities of our two largest public libraries are considered.

There is also cause to doubt local commitment to adequate library facilities. Since 1960, 16 library facilities were constructed in Nevada with 12 financed in whole or, for the most part, by Fleischmann Foundation money. One can only speculate about the effect on library facilities in the absence of this foundation money.

Public library funding is widely disparate in Nevada, ranging from \$1.77 per capita by Lander County to \$11.56 in Humboldt County. Statewide, the average per capita expenditure for libraries is \$5.83. The nationwide median is \$8.10.

The governance of Nevada's public libraries is hampered by a lack of clear definition of library responsibilities among county commissioners, library trustees and library staff.

Despite the general recognition of the basic services, there is no mandate that local governments provide either general public library services or access to basic legal materials.

Public school libraries range from good to completely inadequate. School districts generally do not assign library management or library training high priority for funding. Many schools have no trained librarians and some have no access to library expertise. The state department of education has some 60 consultant positions. Perhaps reflecting the priority libraries enjoy in the districts, not one of the department consultants is qualified in libraries.

The libraries of the university system are not adequate to meet the demands upon them even if they served only their campuses. In fact, they assist in serving all Nevadans which exacerbates their inadequacies. The professional library staff size is well below American Library Association standards based on size of collection and the collection, based on student enrollment, is 400,000 volumes below ALA standards. The rapid growth of the community colleges in particular has heightened the problems of staff and collection shortages.

The subcommittee did not place any great inherent value on national standards. In fact, they were skeptical of their usefulness. They looked instead at actual library services and whether they were adequate to the demands upon them. In most cases it was found that marked failure to meet national minimum standards also meant measurable failure to meet existing service demands in Nevada.

A. STATE AND SUPRALOCAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

State level programs are of two types. There is direct service to state government or a specialized statewide constituency. The state library and the supreme court library serve state government. The Nevada historical society serves a special constituency statewide.

Second, there is the coordinating and service delivery role to local libraries. The state library does this through its publications distribution center, its cooperative services division and its library development division to name the most obvious. It also provides support for the Nevada council on libraries which has the duty to "Examine and overview the whole state of libraries * * *⁷ in Nevada.

In addition to state level programs, there are several ongoing programs involving more than one jurisdiction. These are called supralocal programs. The most obvious of these programs is the ad hoc designation of three regional libraries through which a number of programs flow to local libraries. The three regional libraries are the Clark County Library District, and the Washoe and Elko County libraries. The jurisdictions of the regional libraries are shown on page 5 of Appendix A. There are other types of multijurisdictional arrangements including contracts for one jurisdiction to provide services to another.

1. Library Standards

The subcommittee felt that it was important that we have Nevada determined standards of library service and that the standards be flexible enough to apply to our urban areas and our rural communities. The state librarian at NRS 378.080, 17, has a responsibility for developing standards for the state library, public libraries, academic libraries, or special libraries. In fact, this provision has been read to mean local libraries and suggested standards were developed in 1972. The subcommittee wanted to clarify the purpose of standards development and to broaden the process for developing them. The subcommittee recommends:

The state librarian be given the duty to develop library standards that would serve as minimum goals for local public libraries. The standards are to recognize the differences in size among Nevada's libraries. The standards developed would become effective upon approval by the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 33-47)

2. State Library Policy

The subcommittee felt that reading all the library provisions in the current law would allow one to infer an overall state library policy, but that it would be far more preferable to place a clear and concise statement of state library policy in the law. The recommended statement was developed as a result of the statewide

library planning process referred to earlier. The subcommittee recommends a state policy on libraries be included to read as follows:

It is a basic responsibility of the state to guarantee equal opportunity of access to the informational resources which satisfy the educational, research, economic, governmental, recreational and leisure-time interests of all citizens regardless of their location, social or physical condition, or level of achievement.

It is the responsibility of the state's publicly supported libraries and information centers to provide the resources and trained staff to meet the information needs of all citizens. (BDR 33-47)

The subcommittee further recommends:

The bill embodying a policy statement on libraries contain a preamble setting forth the five major categories of libraries. (BDR 33-47)

3. State Master Plan for Libraries

It is clear that growth in population, changes in library needs and changes in the composition of the population all mean that Nevada's library system will continue to be very dynamic. The question becomes one of most effectively adapting to change. It also means, if at all possible, preparing for change rather than chasing it. Good planning should increase the capacity to respond adequately to change. If it is coordinated, statewide planning, it should also increase the efficiency of library services so that more can be accomplished with less expenditure. The subcommittee recommends:

The state librarian be given the responsibility to establish a process for developing a 5-year statewide master plan. The process must include an opportunity for participation by all libraries

supported by public funds. The plan would become effective upon approval by the Nevada council on libraries. It would be updated every 2 years.
(BDR 33-47)

4. Public Relations

An observation by the governor's conference, concurred in by the subcommittee, was that libraries suffer somewhat from inadequate public relations. In short, libraries have many resources and capabilities largely unknown by a major part of the public. This has two detrimental effects. Public support for tax supported services is strongest for those which people know the most about and use. To the extent that the public is unaware of available library services, popular support at budget time will be weak. The second effect of inadequate public relations is underutilization of existing facilities and programs. Considering the insufficiency of existing collections and other shortfalls in library services, underutilization of libraries is not a major problem. Indeed, a fear of many librarians is that an aggressive public relations campaign will result in pressures that the system could not withstand. Still, the subcommittee felt that libraries had to build their constituencies as a precondition to establishing a strong claim to public money necessary for public libraries to fulfill their responsibilities to the community. The subcommittee recommends:

The state librarian be given statutory responsibility for assisting local libraries in developing effective public relations programs. (BDR 33-47)

While no statutory changes are required, the subcommittee also recommends two more actions in the area of public relations.

The state library and the Nevada Library Association should cooperate to disseminate effective public relations materials and techniques developed by any library in the state. The state library should encourage and facilitate training programs for library public relations.

5. Privacy of Library Records

The subcommittee was in strong agreement that First Amendment freedoms, particularly freedom of the press, meant little if citizens do not have access to thoughts and ideas covering the broadest possible spectrum. Indeed, the subcommittee was concerned that the fundamental role of libraries in giving meaning to constitutional freedoms is too often overlooked. This concern is reflected in the recommendation for a statement of state policy.

There is another aspect of freedom of the press related to libraries. This is the right to privacy each citizen has concerning what he reads. Not only should every citizen have the right to read any book or periodical, every citizen should also be able to read anything without fear that someone will monitor or review his reading habits. In March 1980, the state librarian received Attorney General's Opinion No. 80-6 on this subject. That opinion strongly supports the confidentiality of library circulation records and says that those records are not public documents.

Those placing value on the privacy of library circulation records could not ask for a more supportive attorney general's opinion. The subcommittee recognized, however, that the opinion is just that. While it has legal weight, it does not have the effect of law. The subcommittee recommends:

Statutory protection for the privacy of library patron circulation records with access allowed only by subpoena. Guidance to judges for issuance of a subpoena should be strictly limited to those instances related to public safety, imminent danger or extreme circumstances. (BDR 33-51)

6. Superintendent of Public Instruction

NRS 385.240 gives to the superintendent the duty to approve or disapprove of all books used in public school

libraries. As a part of the 1979 recodification of the education law, a subsection was added to give the state board of education review authority over the superintendent. In actuality, the superintendent does not review school library book acquisitions. It seems impractical to expect he should unless he be given a staff to do the job. The subcommittee does not feel it worthwhile or even appropriate for the state superintendent to determine school library books. It also flies in the face of the principle of maximum local control of schools. The subcommittee recommends:

Repeal of NRS 385.240. (BDR 33-50)

7. Nevada Council on Libraries

The council was created in 1965 as a means to provide an overview of the libraries of the state. It is composed of seven members including the state librarian, two other librarians, two library trustees and two other citizens. The subcommittee endorses the basic purposes and the efforts of the council. As noted, there are recommendations to expand the duties of the council. The subcommittee also reviewed the basic structure of the council and came to several recommendations as a result.

Recommendations 1 and 3 of this heading add to the duties of the council. Specifically, it is given review and approval authority over a state library plan and state library standards. Responsibility for developing both would go to the state librarian. The state librarian is currently a voting member of the council. It is inconsistent with good administrative procedures to have the same person propose something and then vote on it as a member of the reviewing authority. The subcommittee recommends:

The state librarian be the nonvoting secretary of the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 33-47)

NRS 380A.071 is very confusing but it seems to say that the council may meet only twice a year. The subcommittee agreed with the governor's conference and others that this was really too seldom. Such a limitation, furthermore, is very unusual in the law. More often, a board or commission is mandated to meet at least a certain number of times per year. The subcommittee recommends:

The limitation on the number of meetings of the Nevada council on libraries be removed and that meetings be limited by appropriations for that purpose but be at least twice a year. (BDR 33-47)

The subcommittee was impressed in the course of the study by the vibrant and dedicated library community. By "library community" is meant those librarians, trustees and large number of other active library supporters. These people constitute an important state resource. In order to maximize the effectiveness of the council, the subcommittee recommends:

Membership on the Nevada council on libraries be limited to two consecutive terms. (BDR 33-47)

8. Public Library-School Library Cooperation

Many witnesses suggested that joint use of library facilities by schools and public libraries made sense. It should reduce some costs and possibly expand accessibility of library services. The governor's conference also spent some time on this notion. The subcommittee agreed that there seemed to be some potential for saving money and improving service by better cooperation between schools and public libraries. There was inadequate information for the subcommittee to make a specific recommendation so it recommends:

The state library and the state department of education be directed to study ways in which school libraries and public libraries can better cooperate

by joint or shared use of facilities, staff or other resources, and that a report of the study be made to the governor and the 1983 legislature.
(BDR 54)

9. Statewide Automation

The ability of the library system to deliver the services it does now with limited resources is based on widespread sharing principally through "Information Nevada." Use of this network requires a number of manual steps because every library does not know what every other library has. To borrow an item on interlibrary loan, you must first locate it. Some libraries, notably Clark, Washoe and the two university libraries, have made considerable progress toward putting their card catalogs in machine readable format so that they can be accessed by computer. Clark has actually done this. The state library also has a title locator index on data base accessible by computer. On page 28 of Appendix A is a detailed description of current use of automation in Nevada libraries. The goal of the library community is to put all library holdings in an automated format so that any library with a computer terminal can browse the holdings of the rest of the libraries. This will truly maximize the ability to share resources. It will also enhance service by increasing speed of interlibrary loans and improve convenience to borrowers by making possible such things as a statewide library card.

The state library currently has a consultant under contract to determine how best to develop a statewide automation program. The report on this subject will not be ready for the 1981 session. The subcommittee recommends:

The state librarian submit the statewide automation plan to the 1983 legislative session.

It further recommends:

The statewide automation plan address the feasibility of a statewide library card.

It further recommends:

The 1983 legislature give sympathetic consideration to funding necessary to implement statewide automation.

10. State Library Facility

The state librarian proposed to the subcommittee that it give its endorsement to the construction of a new state information center facility. The proposal was considered at some length by the subcommittee and a number of specific questions were posed about the proposal. The answers of the state librarian to those questions are found at pages 11-14 of Appendix A.

The subcommittee concluded that the present state library building has serious problems of space, temperature and humidity control critical to much of the collection, convenience to users of the facility and effective administration because of dispersed locations of two of the major functions.

The subcommittee also was convinced that there is currently maximum utilization of the available facilities. The existing main facility is not expandable. No greater use of interior space is practical. Collection size is being managed well and kept to the lowest level consistent with the responsibilities of the state library. Microforms are being used to the maximum extent feasible.

A new facility of adequate size would allow for the consolidation of the functions of the main library, the cooperative services division and the state archives in one facility. The addition of the records management function to the duties of the state library and its placement in a new centralized facility would result in a single state information center. There is no question in the minds of the subcommittee members that a valid and pressing need exists for a new state library facility. The subcommittee recommends:

The 1981 legislature give a high priority to the construction of a state library and information center facility.

11. Supralocal Programs

Supralocal programs are those which extend beyond local service boundaries or which serve people in more than one jurisdiction. These programs should not be supported by the taxpayers of one jurisdiction. The most equitable and practical procedure is to have the state fund supralocal programs. The subcommittee recommends:

The budget review process for the state library recognize a state responsibility to fund supralocal library services and in the 1981-83 budget that the some \$350,000 now spent on supralocal programs each year be all state money. Further, this recognition should include the use of federal library funds for library development and demonstration projects and not for long-term operation of supralocal programs. (BDR 33-73)

It has been emphasized that library services in Nevada are as good as they are because of extensive cooperation that allows for widespread sharing of resources. The subcommittee felt it was important for the legislature and the people of the state to understand the extent of cooperation and how much more effective every library in the state--big and small--is as a result. This leads to certain recommendations. The subcommittee recommends:

As a state goal that all public libraries be linked to regional information networks to form a communications and delivery system to maximize service delivery with available resources. (BDR 33-73)

Also, because of the very important role that the university libraries play in existing networking and resource sharing, the subcommittee:

Endorses increased budget requests by the board of regents for the university libraries in the areas of staff and collections development.

The most extensive collections in the state are in the university libraries. Initial work on automated data bases was done by the university libraries. There is still more to accomplish before all of the university library holdings will be accessible through automation. All of the libraries of the state benefit from greater access to the university holdings. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends:

The senate committee on finance and the assembly committee on ways and means give positive consideration to that part of the board of regents' budget request dealing with continued development of the university libraries' data bases.

In general, networking and regional cooperation have been most evident with public libraries, academic libraries, the state library and some special libraries. The public school libraries have not played much of a role in supralocal programs. The subcommittee felt this was unfortunate and there was much mutual benefit to be gained from inclusion of school libraries in networking. The subcommittee recommends:

Enactment of authority for school districts to enter into library networks and other cooperative library structures intended to provide library resource sharing. (BDR 33-73)

The current law at NRS 378.142-378.146 provides for the creation of regional libraries. This is really a process whereby two or more libraries of any type can combine and operate as one library under a single board of trustees. The provision was added in 1959 but there are currently no regional libraries under this law.

The subcommittee recognized a very real need for a statutory structure to provide regional library services without the necessity of consolidating existing libraries. The current practice of using three libraries as regional libraries is a good base on which to build. The subcommittee concluded that there was much to be gained by going beyond the current regional service system but

that not too much more could be accomplished without statutory basis. It is recognized that, while all the libraries in the state should be part of a statewide network sharing a statewide data base, many decisions about how the structure should operate and the services used should be made at a substate level. The specific kinds of things that the regional library networks would do would be to:

1. Develop and operate interlibrary and interinstitutional systems and networks to improve access to dispersed library and information services;

2. Apply new technologies, from the computer and communication sciences, such as satellite transmission, expanding use of cable, and increasingly sophisticated data bases, for more efficient use and delivery of resources;

3. Improve access to advanced research capable of increasing productivity and solving emerging problems of common concern.

There would be no requirement for a library to belong to a regional network but the advantages should be adequate attraction that most would join a regional network. The regional networks would be governed by a board with a representative of each library or library system which is a member. The governing bylaws of a regional structure would be developed by the participating libraries or library systems. The regional networks would be the channels through which state and federal funding for supralocal programs would flow. Requests for grants would have to pass through the regional network board. The regional networks would have the primary responsibility for programs that go beyond a single library system such as bookmobiles, interlibrary loans, development of data bases and exploitation of new technologies designed for multiple library use such as cable communications. Eventually, the composition of the Nevada council on libraries might be changed to reflect the regional networks. Local library trustees would continue to be responsible for their own libraries or library systems. The regional networks would not be

"super libraries" but rather a structure to facilitate close regional cooperation and resource sharing. Specific examples of potential regional services are found at pages 20-21 of Appendix A.

The subcommittee recommends:

Adding to chapter 379 of NRS provisions for the establishment of regional library networks. The networks would be governed by a board consisting of one member from each library or library system that joins. Requests for state and federal grant money would be submitted first to the regional network board which would establish the priorities for each region. The regional board would also be responsible for a 5-year plan for regional services and for the development of an annual regional budget. The budget would be the combined regional request for state and federal funds for supralocal programs. Each network would have the responsibility for establishing the policies and procedures for interlibrary cooperation and any multi-library activities affecting member libraries.
(BDR 33-73)

B. STATE PUBLICATIONS POLICY

The state and local governments produce a great volume of publications. Many of them are very critical in terms of access by citizens. The subcommittee was guided by a general principle. They felt that state and local governments have a responsibility to insure that all documents and publications that directly affect their citizens are easily accessible to citizens. This principle clearly implies that government should bear certain costs to insure this accessibility.

A review of the law indicated that various publications are handled in different ways in terms of free distributions. The law ignores the fact of branch libraries altogether. Branches in Clark and Washoe counties are bigger than many main libraries in rural areas. The subcommittee concluded that citizen access to a number of legal publications in particular was inadequate. This problem can be helped in

several ways including an increase in the number of free distributions to public libraries. Not all legal publications are of equal usefulness to the average citizen. Those of maximum usefulness should be the most widely available. The difference in treatment suggested reflects this distinction.

1. Advance Sheets of Supreme Court Decisions

These are the decisions of the supreme court as they are rendered and printed. Annually these decisions are bound in the Nevada Reports. Free advance sheets currently go to state and Federal judges in Nevada, law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, the supreme court library, public libraries, university libraries and any newspaper requesting them. The subcommittee concluded that access to supreme court decisions as they come out is very important. The subcommittee recommends:

NRS 2.345 be amended so that the advance sheets of supreme court decisions additionally should be provided free to branch public libraries, law libraries and the state library. If requested by the institution they should also be provided free to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, youth and girls' training center libraries, the state prison libraries and any high school library. Once each year, notice of the availability of free advance sheets should be provided by the clerk of the supreme court to eligible institutions, and high schools through the school districts. (BDR 17-49)

2. Bills, Histories, Indexes and Journals of the Legislature

Free bills, histories, indexes and journals are now sent to a wide variety of officials and agencies, some automatically, some by request, with the approval of the legislative functions committees. In terms of public access, local public libraries, the university libraries and the state library receive the materials. The subcommittee concluded that access to these materials was significant to a great many citizens and should be expanded. The subcommittee recommends:

NRS 218.460, 6, be amended so that free distribution of bills, histories, indexes and journals is extended to branch public libraries, law libraries and the supreme court library. If requested, such distribution should also be extended to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training center libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries. Prior to each regular legislative session, notice of the availability of these materials will be provided each eligible recipient by the director, legislative counsel bureau.
(BDR 17-49)

3. Advance Sheets of the Statutes of Nevada

These advance sheets have very limited free distribution. Indeed, they have a rather limited printing. The theory behind the limited distribution seems to be that the advance sheets are very similar to the Statutes of Nevada which come out within a few months of the appearance of the advance sheets. In fact, according to testimony to the subcommittee, the advance sheets are very valuable because they are available in a several month period right after a session when the greatest volume of session-related questions arise. Libraries try to answer questions in this period by contact with the state library, the legislative counsel bureau or others among the few who have the publication.

The subcommittee concluded that libraries need the advance sheets of the Statutes of Nevada in order to serve a very real and timely public need. The subcommittee recommends:

NRS 218.500 be amended so that free distribution of the advance sheets of the Statutes of Nevada is extended to the state library, all public libraries including branches, law libraries, and libraries of the University of Nevada System. If requested, such distribution should also be extended to the Nevada historical society, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training center libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries.

Upon the conclusion of each regular session, notice of the availability of the advance sheets will be provided each eligible recipient by the director of the legislative counsel bureau. (BDR 17-49)

4. County, City and Town Codes

The current law provides that any county, city or town that has a code of ordinances must provide two copies to the supreme court law library. Following a consistent philosophy about public access, the subcommittee felt that codes of ordinances should be far more accessible to the public. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment to NRS 244.118-244.119, 266.160, 268.014 and 269.168-269.169 so that one copy of any county, city or town code is provided free to the state library, supreme court law library, law libraries and public libraries in the county, branch public libraries in the county and the libraries of the University of Nevada System. (BDR 17-49)

5. Statutes of Nevada

Free distribution of the Statutes of Nevada is fairly broad at present. Consistent with related actions, the subcommittee concluded that some additional free distribution was in order. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment to NRS 345.010 so that law libraries and branch public libraries receive free volumes of the Statutes of Nevada. (BDR 17-49)

6. Nevada Reports

The current free distribution of the Nevada Reports, which is an annual compilation of supreme court decisions, is the same as for the Statutes of Nevada. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment to NRS 345.020 so that law libraries and branch public libraries receive free Nevada Reports. (BDR 17-49)

7. Biennial Report and Statistical Abstract

The 1977 legislature directed the consolidation of the various state agency biennial reports into a single biennial volume with all reports in similar format. Likewise, that session directed the preparation of a state statistical abstract. Both volumes are of considerable usefulness to all citizens and the committee felt that access to these important documents would be improved by broadening the free distribution of them. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 345.120 so that free copies of the biennial report and statistical abstract are provided additionally to the Nevada historical society, branch public libraries and law libraries. If requested, the mental health institute library, the youth and girls' training center libraries, the state prison libraries and high school libraries should also receive free copies. The state planning coordinator should notify all eligible recipients who must request free copies upon availability. (BDR 17-49)

8. State Administrative Code

The 1977 legislature directed the preparation by the legislative counsel of a state administrative code. That project is nearing completion. The current law provides for a very small distribution. There will be two copies for the secretary of state and one each for the attorney general and the legislative counsel. The legislative commission may authorize additional distribution. The subcommittee felt that the regulations of state agencies are just as important to citizens as state law. In some cases, they are even more relevant. With that in mind, the subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 233B.065 so that the Nevada Administrative Code is provided free additionally to the state library, supreme court law library, law libraries and libraries of the depository system. In addition, all other publicly supported libraries may purchase the code at one-half price. (BDR 17-49)

The administrative code as currently being prepared will include only those agencies covered by chapter 233B, the Administrative Procedures Act. While this covers most agencies, there are significant exemptions. The gaming commission and gaming control board are exempt as are the department of prisons and the welfare division. Under NRS 233B.062, the legislative commission may direct the inclusion of the regulations of agencies exempt from the chapter. The subcommittee recommends:

The legislative commission take immediate action to direct the legislative counsel to include in the Nevada Administrative Code the regulations of agencies otherwise exempt from NRS 233B.

The subcommittee concluded that the administrative code should include, in addition to agency regulations, the executive orders of the governor. The Federal Register contains the executive orders of the President and they are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. There seems to be very sound reasons for including these orders in the code. Different governors have kept these orders in different places. Some have filed them with the secretary of state and some have not. It is often very difficult to know whether an executive order is still in effect. In fact, a number of executive orders still in effect have been disposed of by the secretary of state and they have been retained in no other place. Executive orders probably should not be subject to the review process for regulations but they should be available in the code. The subcommittee recommends:

The executive orders of the governor (not including proclamations) be filed by copy with the legislative counsel bureau for inclusion in the Nevada Administrative Code. (BDR 17-49)

9. Nevada Revised Statutes

Of all state legal publications, probably none is more valuable for citizen access than NRS. Presently, there is no statutory free distribution of NRS. The subcommittee felt strongly that access to NRS had to be improved but they were also mindful of the costs of the publication. A three tiered approach to increasing availability of NRS is proposed. The subcommittee recommends:

Free distribution of NRS in hard copy to the state library, supreme court law library, county law libraries and libraries of the depository system. All other public libraries or local government agencies be allowed to purchase the hard copy at half price. All public libraries be provided NRS on microfiche free. Notice of availability of free, half price and free fiche NRS is to be provided by the director of the legislative counsel bureau to all eligible recipients upon the conclusion of each regular legislative session. (BDR 17-49)

10. Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes

The annotations are a companion set to NRS and whatever distribution is made for NRS should apply as well to the annotations. The subcommittee recommends:

The Annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes be provided in the same manner as NRS. (BDR 17-49)

11. Nevada Digest

The Nevada Digest is not, strictly speaking, a companion to NRS. It is, however, one of the three major legal publications of the state along with NRS and the annotations. Along with the other two publications, the digest allows the citizen to know what the statutory law says (NRS), what the courts and the attorney have said about the statutory law (annotations), and what the courts have said about a wide range of issues not specifically covered by statute (digest). The subcommittee felt that the public should have reasonable access to all three. The subcommittee recommends:

The Nevada Digest be provided in the same manner as NRS. (BDR 17-49)

12. State Accounting for Public Access to Publications

Some of the resistance to additional free distribution of various publications is the impact this has upon various state agencies. Budgets are increased for whatever free or reduced price distributions are made. For

several reasons, any agency which distributes publications free or at a reduced rate should segregate out such costs in their budget. The separate item should be labeled "Access to Public Information," or something similar. Such a budgeting technique would be based on statutory mandates and should be presented to the legislature accordingly. Finally, it is important and helpful for the public to know that a good deal of tax money is spent to assure public access to important state documents. The subcommittee recommends.

The senate committee on finance and the assembly committee on ways and means in budget review in 1981 request state agencies to account for the costs of items they publish and which they distribute free or at reduced costs as a result of a statutory mandate.

The primary producer of the most important legal publications is the legislative counsel bureau. Even under current free and reduced cost distributions, a sizeable part of the bureau's budget goes to subsidizing publication distribution. The subcommittee felt it both fair and more accurate to reflect these costs separately in the legislative budget. The subcommittee recommends:

The 1981-83 legislative counsel bureau budget be prepared for submission to the legislative commission with a separate "access to public information" category reflecting the cost of free and reduced price publications distribution.

13. State Depository Systems, State Publications Distribution Center

The 1971 legislature created the publications distribution center in the state library. The idea was to have all state and local publications sent to the center which would in turn provide copies to depository libraries and, through interlibrary loans, make these materials available to any public library. Depository libraries are those designated as regional resource centers. This is coincidental since depository libraries could be

designated separately from the regional resource centers. In fact, the Clark County Library District and the Elko and Washoe County libraries are all regional resource centers and depository libraries.

A problem exists with NRS 378.180. The purpose of the section is to insure a comprehensive state and local documents collection in the state library and in the depository libraries. It is the ambiguity and lack of direction that hampers the section and results in incomplete documents distribution. The section says "* * * every state agency * * * shall deposit a specified number of copies of each of its state publications with the state publication distribution center * * * only if sufficient funds are appropriated for the printing of these materials."⁸ It goes on to say the state printer shall print 50 extra of each item he prints for the publications distribution center. Finally, local governments are to provide at least one copy of each of their publications to the center.

This hodgepodge approach to establishing and maintaining a comprehensive state and local publications distribution center has caused several problems. Some publications the center gets, others it does not. It also gets varied numbers of what it does receive. There is no need for 50 copies. The subcommittee agreed that it was important that the publications distribution center be assured of a reasonable but specified number of all publications of state and local governments. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 378.180 to require that all state agencies provide 12 copies of any publication produced in-house or by an outside printer intended for other than internal agency purposes, that the state printer provide 12 copies of all agency publications he produces and that all local governments including cities, counties, school districts, special districts and regional agencies provide six copies of any of their publications to the publications distribution center. (BDR 17-49)

14. Nevada Historical Society

At NRS 382.040, the historical society is entitled to two copies of each state publication for the purpose of " * * * effecting exchanges with other societies and institutions."⁹ This provision dates from 1907 but when it was enacted, it called for 60 copies. That was reduced to two copies in 1969 without changing the ostensible purpose. It makes no sense to provide two copies for exchange purposes. Essentially, the society is interested in being accorded the same access to state materials as other libraries. As a part of other recommendations on free or reduced cost distributions of state publications, the historical society has been added. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends:

Repeal of NRS 382.040. (BDR 17-49)

15. Microforms

Several recommendations for free and reduced cost distribution of state publications refer to microfiche. The cost of microfiching is relatively low. As an example, the NRS in hard copy costs \$650. To microfiche the entire set would cost about \$2,000. To make each additional set after the first copy would be about \$55. The recommendations to allow for free fiche copies of various publications would entail far less cost than the hard copies. Also, the availability of fiche will reduce storage problems in some libraries. Although implied in other recommendations, the subcommittee recommends:

The legislative commission direct the legislative counsel to prepare microfiche versions for NRS, the Annotations to the Nevada Revised Statutes, the Nevada Digest and the Statutes of Nevada. (BDR 17-49)

C. LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The library and information service needs of the general public are met largely through the local public library. There are regional networks, state systems that support

local libraries and a considerable federal effort directed at assisting local libraries. To the average citizen, however, the whole library system is represented by the local public library. It is very critical, therefore, that state law and state programs contribute to the strength of local public libraries and to their ability to serve their communities. With this in mind, the subcommittee proposed several changes affecting local libraries.

1. Local Library Plans

For the same reasons that it is critical that there be a statewide plan for libraries, it is critical that every local library in the state also develop a plan. Indeed, the concept of a statewide plan assumes that the building blocks for that plan will be local plans. The planning process very definitely should flow from the local level up. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of chapter 379 of NRS so that library trustees are given a duty to develop a 5-year plan for their libraries. The plans are to include an assessment of service levels required and the revenues necessary to attain those levels. The plans are to be completed within 2 years of the effective date of the law. The plans are to cover a 5-year period and be reviewed and updated every 2 years. For libraries without library trustees, this duty would be upon the local government governing board.
(BDR 33-47)

2. Library Trustee Duties

NRS 379.025 and 379.105 set forth both mandatory and permissive duties for library trustees. In general, there is very little that library trustees must do and a good deal that they may do. This had led to some failures to assert the proper responsibility by trustees and also occasions of ambiguity about the boundaries of the governance role of trustees. The governor's conference recommended a longer list of mandatory trustee duties and the subcommittee agreed. The subcommittee also thought that a clear statement of overall responsibility

for library governance would be useful to minimize the ambiguity among the local governing body, the trustees and the librarian. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 379.025 and 379.105 so that mandatory trustee duties include establishing, supervising and maintaining a library; appointing a librarian; establishing bylaws and regulations for the management of the library and their own procedures; management of real and personal property; maintaining or defending any action in reference to the property or affairs of the library; and, administration of any trust declared or created for the library. Also, include an overall statement to the effect that it is the duty of the librarian to manage the day-to-day operation of the library, of the trustees to establish overall library policy and procedures and of the local government governing body to exercise budget review. (BDR 33-47)

3. Local Library Systems

While the subcommittee recognizes and supports the concept of local control and local decisions, it also concluded that there is a minimum practical size for a library operation. While there is no definite answer as to what that size is, the subcommittee felt it was around 6,000 people. The subcommittee hopes to prevent the creation of any future public library systems that would be less than 6,000 and to bring about the consolidation of existing systems with fewer than that number of people. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of chapter 379 of NRS to prevent the formation of a library district or the creation of a city, town or county library with a service population of less than 6,000. (BDR 33-47)

The subcommittee also felt that geographically a library system should be no smaller than a county. In Clark County, there is a city library, a city that contracts for library services, and three library districts. The Boulder City, Clark County and Henderson library districts

tax only parts of Clark County, yet each serves anyone whether they live in another library district, a city with its own library or in an area that pays no taxes for library support. Multiple library jurisdictions, especially three separate taxing districts, made little sense to the subcommittee. As a goal, the subcommittee recommends:

Through interlocal agreement or contracting, there be no more than one library system per county.
(BDR 33-74)

The subcommittee recognizes the difficulty of bringing about the integration of library systems in Clark County. The subcommittee recommends:

The legislative commission conduct a study of the effects of such a mandate and make proposals for its implementation. (BDR 33-74)

4. Mandated Library Services

The law is now entirely permissive on the establishment of a library. If one is established, certain things must be done. One does not have to be established, however. The subcommittee felt that basic public library services were fundamental to a free society and that every county ought to have a responsibility to provide them. This does not mean every county must set up a system. Rather, every county would provide services through interlocal agreement with other counties or cities, or by contract with any public library. The subcommittee recommends:

Making the provision of library services, including a facility, a mandatory duty of every county through a county system, an interlocal agreement or a contract. Provision of services is to be accomplished by 1985. (BDR 33-74)

NRS 379.010 says that a county library may be established in the county seat. There is no compelling reason for the law to dictate where county libraries may be located. Presumably if county commissioners must provide county library service, they can best determine where the facilities should be. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 379.010 so that the location of a county library is not directed by law. (BDR 33-47)

5. Library Trustees' Pay

Under current law, library trustees may not be paid. The subcommittee did not want to mandate pay for trustees. They did feel, however, that some library trustees put in a great deal of time and that it was unreasonable in some cases to expect busy, well-informed and involved citizens, who would make good library trustees, to give their time for no pay. In 1977, the legislature made all trustees of general improvement districts eligible for pay up to \$6,000 per year. In 1979, planning commission members became eligible for pay of up to \$40 per meeting with a \$200 per month maximum. Pay for planning commissioners is at the discretion of the governing body. The subcommittee recommends:

Pay for library trustees be allowed up to \$40 per meeting, up to \$80 per month if so approved by the governing body appointing the trustees. Also, allow expenses incurred in performance of duties. (BDR 33-47)

D. LAW LIBRARIES

The attention of the governor's conference was focused principally on public libraries. None of the conference recommendations dealt with law libraries. The subcommittee took more interest in both the specific problems of law libraries and the matter of citizen access to legal publications normally held in law libraries.

1. Public Access to Legal Materials

NRS 380.160 allows for the exclusion of the public from law libraries except upon payment of dues as so determined by the trustees. There are only two county law libraries in the state, in Clark and Washoe counties. Neither currently restricts access. The subcommittee felt

strongly that there should be basic legal collections available to people in every county. Along with this view, they wanted to assure that law libraries could not be restricted in any way from public access. It was recognized that the unique nature of a law library did require the ability to restrict library checkout privileges.

The subcommittee's main concern was that every Nevadan have reasonable access to a collection of legal materials. Most of the materials in question are available now in county courthouses. Judges and district attorneys usually have them. The subcommittee felt that each county could assure public access to basic legal materials in one of two ways: Making a courthouse facility containing the materials accessible to the public or providing the materials to a local public library where the public would have access. The subcommittee recommends:

Requiring county commissioners to make available to the public a basic legal collection. The definition of what constitutes such a collection would be the responsibility of the state librarian. Access to the collection would be in a facility clearly signed and open to the public during normal business hours, or in a public library with the county commissioners responsible for the purchase of the collection. Amendment of NRS 380.190 so that if county commissioners abolish a law library, the responsibility for assuring access to basic legal materials would remain. (BDR 33-47)

The subcommittee also felt that the present law should be amended so that no option exists for restricting public access to law libraries. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 380.160 so that law library trustees may restrict only checkout privileges in law libraries and not access to them. (BDR 33-47)

2. Law Library Trustees

Consistent with the concern for public access, the subcommittee wanted to emphasize the public nature of law libraries. They are not just for judges and lawyers. They are for any citizen wishing to use them. With this in mind, the subcommittee recommends:

That every law library board of trustees have two nonlawyer citizen members. (BDR 33-47)

3. Law Library Funding

The law currently allows for up to \$15 from court filing fees to be paid into the law library fund. In Clark County, the amount is \$7.50. In Washoe County, it is \$4. In Clark County, all law library support comes from the filing fees. In Washoe County, the filing fees are supplemented by general fund money. There does not appear to be any statutory authorization for the use of general funds for law libraries.

The subcommittee felt there was no reason to prevent a county from using general fund money for law libraries. It also concluded that the portion of fees should be more flexible. Several states use a percentage of filing fees as law library revenues. When fees are increased to cover added costs, the law library income would also increase without separate action to increase the law library portion of the fee. The subcommittee recommends:

Inclusion of general fund money as a permissible revenue source for law libraries and amendment of NRS 380.110 to guarantee law libraries 25 percent of court filing fees with a higher percentage if approved by ordinance of the county commission. (BDR 33-47)

4. State Funding of Law Libraries

Over the past decade, there has been a good deal of discussion of state funding of the courts. While this has not been proposed to date, there seems a good chance

that in the next few years it will be. With that eventuality in mind, the subcommittee recommends:

Should full state funding of the court system come about in the future, it should include the funding of local law libraries.

5. Law Librarians

NRS 380.060 provides for the appointment of a law librarian by county law library trustees. There is no indication of the powers or duties of the law librarian. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of chapter 380 of NRS so that the law librarian is given the authority to administer the law library within policy set by the board and to recommend policy to the board. (BDR 33-47)

E. LIBRARY FUNDING

At the governor's conference and throughout the subcommittee's work, there was one overriding concern and that was future funding for libraries, especially public libraries. The governor's conference recommended the development of a dedicated revenue source for libraries. The subcommittee had little appetite for dedicated revenues. The passage of Proposition 13 in California, and the real possibility of Question 6 passing in Nevada, has heightened what has been a long time concern for library funding in Nevada. The subcommittee definitely concluded that not only must library funding not be cut, but that it had to be increased if existing library service deficiencies were to be reduced.

1. State Equalization Aid

The statement of state policy recommended in the report says that it is a state responsibility to guarantee equal opportunity of access to basic library services by every citizen in the state. This commitment carries with it a state financial responsibility analogous to that of

the public schools, The analogous responsibility implies an analogous solution. The subcommittee felt first that every county or county subarea had to make a minimal contribution for library services. Once that minimal contribution was made, the state would assume the responsibility to equalize library services at a basic support level. Some communities would wish to exceed the basic support level but no community would have less than basic services. This assurance of basic library services could be provided for about \$1 million in the 1981-82 fiscal year. The subcommittee was sure of the concept that is appropriate for state aid and reviewed several examples from other states. It was not certain of what the exact apportionment formula should be but felt that could be worked out in the same process used to determine the basic support figures for the schools. The figures of \$10 and \$12 in the recommendation for a skeleton bill are suggested as a starting point. The subcommittee made no determination on the appropriate basic support figures. The subcommittee recommends:

A skeleton bill to include the concept of a state equalization formula for basic library services, analogous to the basic school support formula, with consideration for local fiscal ability, local effort on library spending and per capita minimum support figures of \$10 per capita in Clark and Washoe counties and Carson City, and \$12 per capita in the other counties. No state aid would be allowed to a jurisdiction not making the minimum tax effort. After 1985, no state aid would go to jurisdictions without a library plan, and after 1990, no state aid would go to jurisdictions not meeting state library standards. (BDR 33-48)

2. State Aid for Capital Construction

The very significant role of the Fleischmann Foundation in the construction of most library buildings in the state since 1960 was pointed out in the introductory section. The Fleischmann Foundation will soon be out of business. Library facility needs will continue both for new buildings and for additions. The subcommittee

felt that the state ought to play a role in encouraging and assisting in the construction of library facilities. The park bond issue by the state was seen as an appropriate model. In addition, some consideration for local ability was thought appropriate in determining the local match necessary to receive a state library construction grant. The match percentage would be based on a jurisdiction's per capita assessed value. The higher the local to state ratio, the higher the percentage of local funds necessary. The subcommittee recommends:

Legislation to call for voter approval of \$10 million in state bonds with the proceeds to be used for library capital construction including new facilities and additions. The basic local match would be equal to the state grant. The match would be adjusted, however, according to the local tax capacity compared to the average state ad valorem assessment. If a jurisdiction's per capita assessed valuation is 90 percent of the state average, the local match would be 90 percent of an equal match which would result in a 45 percent local, 55 percent state figure. If the local per capita assessed valuation were 110 percent of the statewide average, the match figures would be reversed for a 55 percent local and 45 percent state combination. The program would be administered by the state librarian with all grants subject to the approval of the Nevada council on libraries. (BDR 52)

3. Library District Debt

NRS 379.021 provides for the formation of library districts and a tax levy for their maintenance. There is no provision in the chapter for a tax levy for bonded indebtedness or any other form of debt. Since county control of library districts does not extend beyond appointing trustees, counties are not likely to incur debt on behalf of library districts. The practical result is that library districts cannot incur long-term debt. The subcommittee recommends:

Amendment of NRS 379.021 so that library districts may issue bonds for capital projects with such issues limited to 10 percent of the assessed valuation of the district and subject to approval of local government general obligation bond commissions. (BDR 33-49)

4. Discretionary Grant Fund

Preceding recommendations have dealt with state aid for basic library services and with state aid for library construction. Currently, state and federal funds are available for discretionary grants in response to specific proposals. The state library administers the grants and the advisory council on libraries recommends which proposals should be funded. These grants are to encourage new ideas, innovations and pilot projects that could benefit all libraries. The subcommittee does not believe that the other forms of state aid proposed would replace the small discretionary grant program now in use. The subcommittee recommends:

Continuation of state funds for discretionary grants to local libraries to encourage the development and testing of new ideas and innovative programs.

The subcommittee is concerned with another aspect of the current grant program. The state receives federal money through the Library Services and Construction Act for grant purposes. In the current fiscal year this came to some \$376,000. The state budget office used about \$90,000 of that for state library purposes, thereby reducing the amount available to grant to local libraries. The question is whether this figure is justified. The original reason for using federal money in the state library budget was to allow the state library to add new positions in the library development area, originally known as the field services function. In subsequent years, the state agreed to use state money to fund the positions so that they would not be dependent on the availability of federal money. The budget office, however, continued to set aside a portion of the available

federal money for the state library budget to reflect the services the state library provides to local libraries in support of grant programs. The state also provides for state grant money if Federal money is not available. The subcommittee recommends:

The senate committee on finance and assembly committee on ways and means review the budget office procedure for charging a portion of the state library budget to LSCA funds to determine if it is still justified or whether the state should make possible a fuller passthrough of the federal money to local governments.

Federal money also continues to be used in support of special libraries at the mental health institute and at the state prison. The subcommittee felt that support of libraries in state institutions should be a state responsibility and that federal funds for general operation at those libraries should be stopped. The subcommittee recommends:

State money be budgeted for the operation of libraries in state institutions leaving LSCA money for demonstration and library development purposes.

The subcommittee also recommends:

Establishment of state library services at the girls' training center and at the Las Vegas mental health center.

5. Alternatives for Facilities Acquisition

Under current law, library districts are not authorized to incur long-term capital debt. For other libraries, local governing bodies have not been willing to incur debt to build facilities. With the assistance of the Fleischmann Foundation, and LSCA grants, this inability to provide local capital funding has not been critical. In the absence of the Fleischmann Foundation in the future, alternative strategies for facilities should be

considered. The subcommittee considered the possibility of the state building facilities and then leasing them back to libraries, perhaps with a lease-purchase option. This allows facility acquisition through the operation and maintenance budget. The subcommittee felt, however, that the lease or lease-purchase option was a sound one but there was no reason this could not be worked through private enterprise. There are no legal impediments to this approach. The subcommittee recommends:

Local public libraries needing new facilities consider lease or lease-purchase arrangements with private builders or developers.

6. Alternative Revenue Sources

Most public libraries in the state are funded with general fund money. This money always has a large number of demands upon it. In the event Question 6 passes, those demands will be more strident. In some counties, library funds come from the room tax money through the fair and recreation boards. The subcommittee felt that this was an appropriate use of room tax money in that library facilities and services definitely contribute to community tourism. As an example, the Washoe County Library was listed in the United Airlines Mainliner magazine as one of the foremost attractions in the City of Reno. The subcommittee recommends:

Public libraries actively pursue room tax money as a source of library funding.

7. Library Revenue Limitations

There are numerous practical limitations on library revenues. These have been discussed in the introduction of this report and in the beginning of this section on library funding. With the very real and strong competition with which libraries must contend for the tax dollar, the subcommittee could see little sense to further imposing statutory limits. NRS 379.021 and 379.023 limit district and town libraries respectively to 15 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. NRS 379.060

limits cities to 10 cents per \$100 for the purpose of contracting for library services. Two of the districts levy about half of the maximum while the third, Boulder City, is at the statutory limit. If Question 6 passes, even the two districts well below the limit will be lucky to hold what they have. If Question 6 fails, the legislative spending limitations will prevent any appreciable increases in the current tax rates.

The subcommittee could see no advantage to having library revenue limitations in the law. They are not needed. In the event that local government revenue sources are revised with new tax sources, the ad valorem limitation for libraries could reduce the flexibility for meeting local needs. The subcommittee recommends:

Removal from chapter 379 of NRS the ad valorem tax limitations for library districts, town libraries and city contract libraries. (BDR 33-47)

F. THE LIBRARY PROFESSION

1. Librarian Certification

The public schools have three levels of certification for school library personnel. There is no comparable process for public library personnel. There is general recognition of the master of library science degree as the professional credential in the field. There is no formal recognition of lesser training. Nor is there recognition of years of experience as a substitute qualification. The subcommittee felt there was a legitimate concern about librarian certification. Several states, including some small ones, do have it. There was not enough information, however, for the subcommittee to make an informed proposal for state certification of librarians. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends:

The state library, the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association develop a detailed proposal for state certification of librarians. The proposal should be submitted to the 1985 legislature. (BDR 75)

2. Librarian Training

The state continues to have a shortage of trained librarians. Neither the University of Nevada Reno nor the University of Nevada Las Vegas have masters' programs in library science. Currently, the WICHE program for Nevada does not include library science. The subcommittee recommends:

The 1981 session, by resolution, request inclusion of library science as a WICHE program and that the senate committee on finance and assembly committee on ways and means fund WICHE positions in library science. (BDR 76)

3. School Libraries

The subcommittee developed several concerns about public school libraries. There are not enough certificated personnel with library endorsements in the public schools. Many schools, including some larger ones, have no trained librarians. Those areas where libraries are being operated by untrained personnel are not able to call upon state level assistance. There is no recognition in the law of the role of libraries in schools.

The governor's conference recommended that any public school with over 250 students have a librarian. The reason for this is not just that a librarian is important to organizing and operating a library but even more important, a librarian is essential to teaching library skills and library usage that serve a person the rest of his life. While recognizing existing and potential fiscal constraints, the subcommittee still felt that librarians were very important to public schools.

There are 185 public schools in the state with over 250 students. Of those, 131 have certified personnel with librarian endorsements. That leaves 54 schools that would be affected by a mandate to have librarians. Of those, 29 are in Washoe County. Of the remaining 25, three are in Carson City, two in Churchill County, seven in Clark County, two in Douglas County, two in Humboldt County, two in Lander County, two in Lyon County, one in

Mineral County, three in Nye County, and one in Pershing County. There are 91 schools with less than 250 students and eight of those have certified personnel with library endorsements. The subcommittee recommends:

All public schools with 250 or more students have certified personnel with library endorsements by the 1985-86 school year. (BDR 34-50)

The subcommittee also recognized that smaller schools need help with libraries although they may not have trained librarians. It is the role of the department of education to provide technical assistance to school districts in areas that the districts lack their own expertise. None of the rural counties has their own library or learning resources specialist. Unfortunately, neither does the state department of education, and this has led to difficulties for some of the small districts. The subcommittee realizes that the department's consultant staff was reduced by the 1977 legislature. For that reason and because the existing consultant positions are serving existing priorities, the subcommittee recommends:

The 1981 session fund a school media consultant position in the state department of education to specialize in libraries and learning resources.

Whether or not a media specialist position is funded, the subcommittee felt that the department should take responsibility for the sponsorship of an annual library workshop designed for nonprofessionally trained library personnel and that school districts should insure that the appropriate personnel be given the time to attend. The subcommittee recommends:

The 1981 legislature, by resolution, request the state board of education to sponsor an annual school library workshop for nonprofessionally trained school librarians using department, state library, school district and Nevada Library

to carry it out. The resolution should also request that school districts allow the time needed for personnel to attend.

The subcommittee further recommends:

The 1981 legislature, by resolution, request that the state board of education develop a statement of state school policy regarding libraries that will reflect the importance of learning library skills and library usage in the overall educational program. (BDR 77)

G. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1. MX Missile

The subcommittee was aware of and concerned about the prospect of the MX missile system being deployed in Nevada. While there are many things that state and local government should be concerned with in terms of impacts, libraries are certainly an important consideration. The subcommittee recommends:

The legislative commission, upon acceptance of this report, send a letter to the Governor emphasizing library service needs connected with MX. These needs will be in the area of increased demands upon existing libraries in the deployment area from approximately 1983 on and the need for new library facilities, collections and staff to operate them as soon as the base areas begin to be occupied.

2. Federal Funds

The Library Services and Construction Act has been of great importance to library development in Nevada. So, too, has the Fleischmann Foundation. The latter, by its own terms, will soon go out of existence. The subcommittee felt very strongly that there should continue to

be federal assistance for libraries and for the same reasons there should continue to be Federal assistance for schools.

The subcommittee also felt that law libraries should be made eligible for LSCA funding so long as they were open to the public. This view is consistent with the subcommittee's recommendations about law libraries that are designed to provide greater public access. The subcommittee recommends:

The 1981 legislature, by resolution, recommend to Congress the continuation of LSCA funding and that law libraries serving the public be eligible for LSCA funds. (BDR 55)

NOTES

1. Legislative Counsel Bureau Bulletin No. 25, December 1954, Carson City, Nevada, p. 1.
2. Ibid, p. 2.
3. Nevada Library Association/Nevada State Library, "A Statewide Master Plan for Nevada Libraries," Draft, May 1980, p. 1.
4. Ibid, p. 2.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. NRS 380A.081.
8. NRS 378.180.
9. NRS 382.040, 1.

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APPENDIX A

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

"A STATEWIDE MASTER PLAN FOR NEVADA LIBRARIES"

DRAFT

May 1980

**A STATEWIDE MASTER PLAN
FOR NEVADA LIBRARIES**

DRAFT

SPONSORED BY
NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION/
NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
MAY 1980

NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

May 16, 1980


Dear Friends:

The Nevada Library Association Library Planning Committee has completed our previously announced series of regional meetings and the Statewide meeting which has resulted in a draft of Statewide Master Plan for Libraries. The attached draft reflects the topics covered at the statewide meeting and the recommendations are those agreed upon at that meeting.

You will quickly notice that there are many gaps due to limited time for discussion. For example, although the group agreed that funding for regional Libraries to provide supra-local services should be requested via the State Library budget, there was never a decision to recommend how that money should be allocated. Per capita, per capita with a rural factor or square miles, and budgets submitted by each region were all discussed. Also, there are only two recommendations relating to Nevada State Library, due to lack of time for further discussion. Several areas of concern expressed in the regional meetings such as library education, services, and marketing were not discussed at all.

We hope you will carefully review the enclosed draft and comment as to how accurately it reflects the decisions made at the statewide meeting, if you were in attendance. The draft will be presented to the Council for their endorsement on Wednesday, May 21, at 9:00 a.m. in Las Vegas. This will provide an opportunity for the library community to put some more flesh on the bones. I wish to emphasize that the basic document will not be changed at this meeting and any additions will be added as supplementary material reflecting the opinions of those in attendance. This is a living document and needs a mechanism for addition, amendment, and evaluation. Perhaps we can agree to that process on May 21. The draft will be presented to the work session of the Interim Study Committee on May 22. Thank you for your continued support and participation.

Cordially,


Joan G. Kerschner, President
Nevada Library Association

OVERVIEW

FY 1979 Statistics:

Number of Academic Libraries:	7
Number of Public Libraries:	25
Number of School Libraries:	251
Number of Special Libraries:	31
TOTAL:	314
Total library resources:	3,465,777 volumes
Total library expenditures:	\$7,575,552 local and tax funds, academic and public libraries only.

If Nevada is to prosper, information must flourish. Information is the key resource for maintaining a healthy economy, for developing the potential of each individual, for improvement of the quality of life, and for operation of an effective participatory democracy. Information is power. Information is a local, state and national resource, a necessary commodity, a valuable asset which must be cultivated, organized and safeguarded as any other important natural resource. If Nevada is to progress as a democratic community and grow and compete economically with the rest of the nation, it must continue to guarantee freedom of information and efficient, ready and convenient access to information. If Nevadans are to effectively govern themselves, they must be guaranteed access to the information needed for informed decision making.

In the course of the history of our state and nation, government has accepted the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of libraries to provide the necessary free access to information and related services for individuals, business and industry, community and professional organizations, and government agencies and institutions.

Libraries have evolved from storers of books and information to active information and communications centers, with information available in many forms - print, film, computer data bases, records and tapes, and videocassettes. Libraries are the liaison between information consumers and information producers. This new role enables Nevadans, who value personal independence, to search out and obtain knowledge for themselves in order to make decisions required of responsible citizens and to solve problems with a minimum of outside intervention.

The library is unique as an agent for public service. It is user oriented. It functions on a one to one basis, and provides information in a neutral, non-judgmental manner. The library is the only institution that offers a wide spectrum of information to the individual seeking it, rather than a narrow band of information to a wide audience. Because information is constantly being generated, libraries cannot remain static, but must have the ability to expand and provide access to their users.

In Nevada there are five major categories of tax-supported libraries, each serving specific needs.

1. Public libraries & information centers: provide materials for basic information, circulation, and reference, as well as serving as education, recreation and cultural centers; provide service to Nevadans of all ages, to local county and state government, and to private and public institutions and organizations; governed by towns, cities, counties and special districts per state statutes.

2. School libraries/media centers: support and enrich curriculum for students in grades K-12; promote reading, teach children how to access information as independent library users; school libraries/media centers are governed by county school districts.
3. Academic libraries: primary responsibility is for education and research of full and part time faculty and students; also make their resources available to the general public directly and via the state information network; governed by the Board of Regents through the administration of the individual university/community college.
4. Special libraries: provide materials to meet special needs of specific subject areas, such as law, medicine, etc. or those institutionalized as mentally ill or criminal offenders; governed by special law or through state/local agencies.
5. Nevada State Library:- Responsible for meeting the information and research needs of state government and for the guidance and coordination of library development in the State of Nevada; an executive branch department of the State, reporting directly to the Governor.

All tax-supported libraries, for maximum information access and dissemination, must be a part of a statewide integrated system which cooperates internally, through interlibrary networks, online catalogs, etc., and externally, through both formal and informal contacts with other government systems, businesses, consultant and subscription services, and the print and electronic information industry.

If Nevada's libraries are to be successful in meeting the needs of a mushrooming population and expanding economy, major changes must occur. Cooperative efforts of recent years must be given recognition in the statutes; state financial assistance must augment local funding. Other changes must involve new methods of service delivery, some reorganization of structure and governance, a basic shift from reliance on the property tax to more diversified sources of revenue, and the adoption of a statewide information policy.

RECOMMENDATION 1: Nevada Revised Statutes be amended to include a clear policy statement affirming that information is a vital state resource and that libraries are the primary deliverers of information.

Implementation: FY 1981

Proposed:

INFORMATION POLICY STATEMENT

It is a basic responsibility of the State of Nevada to guarantee equal opportunity of access to the informational resources which satisfy the educational, research, employment, and leisure time interests of all citizens regardless of their location, social or physical condition, or level of achievement.

It is the responsibility of Nevada's publicly supported libraries and information centers to provide the resources and trained staff to meet the information needs of all Nevada's citizens.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Number	25
Total expenditures FY 1979:	\$5,080,580
Population served:	771,227
Per capita <u>local</u> funds expended:	\$5.15
Per capita total funds expended:	\$6.59
Total number of volumes held:	1,055,753
Total circulation of library materials:	3,023,144
Cost per capita per circulation:	\$1.68
Total full time equivalent staff:	247

The local public library is the keystone in an information network, since it is the point of entry for every citizen into the state's information resources. The strength of the information system depends on the strength of these basic local units. (See Appendix 1)

Local libraries throughout Nevada are not adequate to meet the needs of our citizens. Nevadans want accurate information to guide them in making decisions about issues which affect their daily lives; they want to be able to expand their knowledge and to increase the range of choices available to them through lifelong learning.

Citizens of our state must now go out of their community and even out of their county to retrieve the information which they need to solve their problems. Many citizens have no local library within their community; others have access to a library in which the library materials are old, donated and of uneven quality. Some of our citizens are using libraries in which the bulk of the material is more than ten years old. Change in the fields of health, science and technology have been so drastic in the last ten years that the information in the few titles available may be erroneous.

There is wide diversity in the mechanism of governance of local public libraries among the various political jurisdictions in Nevada. (See Appendix 2) There are county libraries, district libraries, city libraries and town or community libraries. There are contracts between political jurisdictions to provide library service and there are population areas without libraries. Moreover, within the Nevada Revised Statutes, there is ambiguity with regard to the establishment and governance of local libraries. Town and community libraries are still being created at the local level but the authority for the creation of such libraries does not exist within the statutes.

Such diversity can impede rather than facilitate access to information by every citizen in Nevada. Every county should provide local library service. In order to provide a sound base for financial operation and to benefit from cooperative purchasing, sharing and delivery of library materials, local libraries should be at least county-wide in organization and governance.

No public library, no matter how large, can exist in isolation. Our citizens have sophisticated needs for information which can only be answered by drawing upon the unique materials available within the regional resource centers, university system, Nevada State Library, or from research libraries throughout the United States.

RECOMMENDATION 2: All Nevadans should have access to local libraries, supported financially and governed by local authorities who are accountable to the citizens served.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 3: No citizen of Nevada should receive public library services funded solely by state or federal funds.

Implementation: Establish policy FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 4: Nevada Revised Statutes should be amended to require counties to provide library service where it is not presently available.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 5: Local services should be at least county-wide in organization and governance. If a county is too small (e.g., population of less than 6,000) to effectively operate a county library system it should join with a neighboring county(ies) either by contract or inter-local agreement to provide library services to its citizens.

Implementation: FY 1985-87

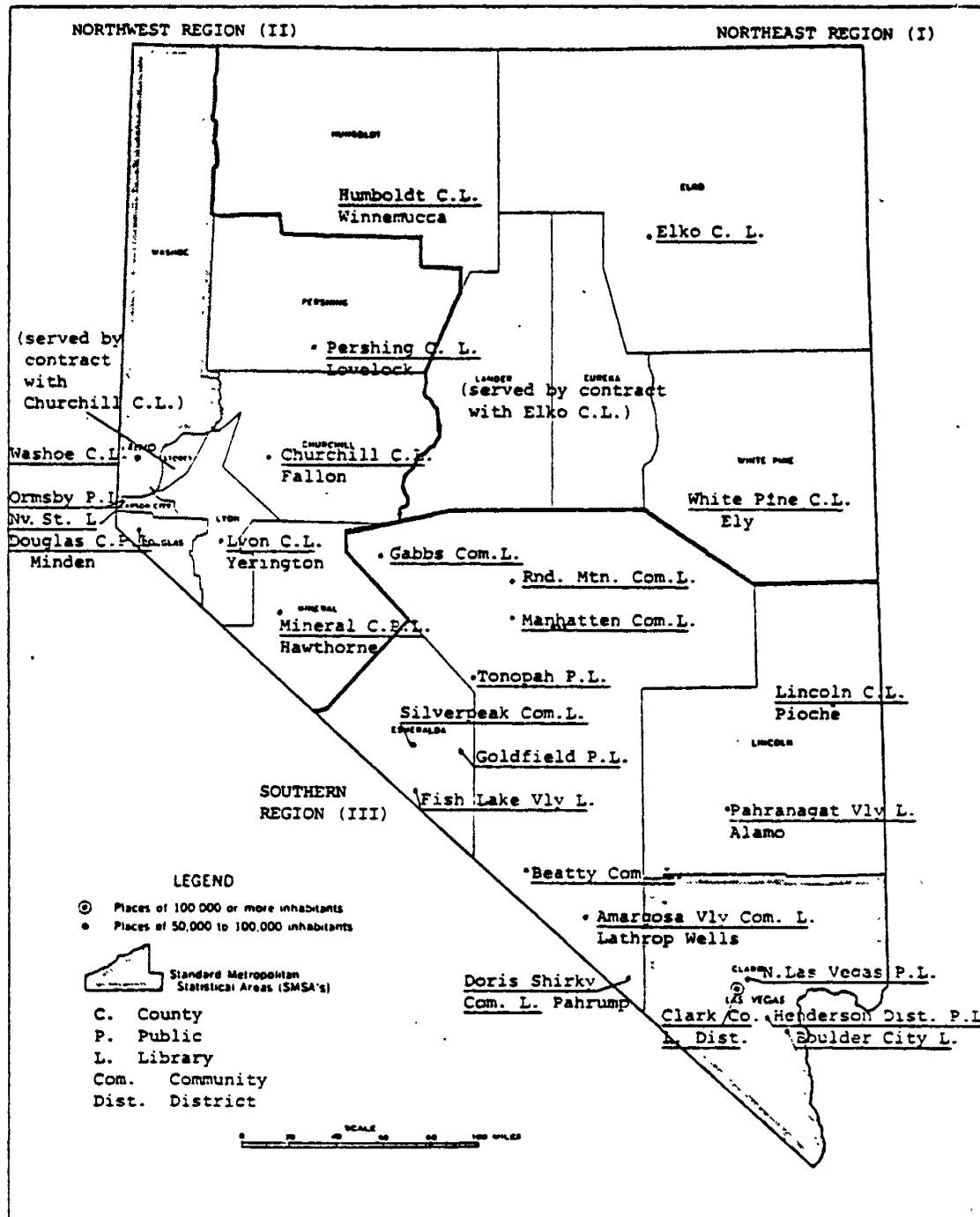
RECOMMENDATION 6: In order for local library boards to receive state aid, they must meet standards for library service, follow planning and evaluation guidelines and provide for public comment in their planning and budgeting procedures.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 7: All local public libraries should be linked to regional information networks to form a communications and delivery system which will provide convenient sources and efficient delivery of current information.

Implementation: FY 1981

Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places



Appendix 2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF NEVADA

Library	County ¹	District ²	Served by Contract ³	Town ⁴	City ⁵	Other ⁶
<u>Northeast Region</u>						
Elko-Lander-Eureka Library System						
Elko County Library	x					
Eureka County			x			
Lander County			x			
Humboldt County Library, Winnemucca	x					
White Pine County Library, Ely	x					
<u>Northwest Region</u>						
Churchill County Library, Fallon	x					
Douglas County Public Library, Minden	x					
Lyon County Library, Yerington	x					
Mineral County Public Library, Hawthorne	x					
Ormsby Public Library, Carson City	x					
Pershing County Library, Lovelock	x					
Storey County			x			
Washoe County Library, Reno	x					
<u>Southern Region</u>						
Amargosa Valley Community Library, Lathrop Wells						x
Beatty Community Library				x		
Boulder City Library		x				
Clark County Library District, Las Vegas		x				
FishLake Library						x
Gabbs Community Library						x
Goldfield Community Library						x
Henderson District Public Library		x				
Lincoln County Library, Pioche	x	—				
North Las Vegas Public Library					x	
Pahrnagat Valley Library, Alamo						x
Round Mountain Community Library						x
Doris Shirky Community Library, Pahrump						x
Silverpeak Community Library						x
Tonopah Public Library				x		

¹ NRS 379.010² NRS 379.021³ NRS 379.060⁴ NRS 379.023 (Existing libraries may be maintained, but new ones may not be established.)⁵ NRS 379.070 " " " " " " " " " " " "⁶ These libraries are loosely described as "community" libraries, although no statute governs their establishment. They are funded variously by grants, contracts with school districts, donations, and allotments from the county commissioners.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Number	7
Public:	6
[Private:	1]
Students served FY 79:	17,063 FTE
Staff:	139 FTE
	51 Prof.
Library resources:	1,065,148 vols.
Library expenditures:	\$3,920,284

Two university libraries and four community college learning resources centers provide the research materials needed by the state university system's 40,000 students and over 1100 faculty. This is achieved by building collections at each campus which are available for the use of all students and faculty in the system. Materials not owned are secured from other libraries in this country and overseas. During the 1979/80 year over 6500 items were borrowed for students and faculty from other institutions.

The system's research collection of over one million items is available for use by all Nevadans, some of it directly with a public library card and all of it through Information Nevada, a statewide cooperative library system.

The value of the informational resources of the university system's libraries is thus twofold. They provide the material necessary for student and faculty research and when not in use these research items are available for use by the citizens of Nevada.

The collections of the system libraries complement the collections of public libraries. Whereas public libraries purchase multiple copies of popular titles to satisfy user demands, system libraries usually purchase one copy of a research volume and in many cases only a single copy of a title may be found within the system.

The individual system library often spends over half of its information budget for journal-type material - i.e., material which is published on a regular basis. Thus, each year a large commitment is automatically made against its budget. Often these on-going publications are available only in one of the system's libraries. They are therefore unique sources of information available for use by all Nevadans. The collections of nonbook, or audiovisual, materials which are found mainly in the community college learning resources centers are another unique statewide resource.

In Nevada the university system, through its libraries and computer center, has played a leadership role in developing the means to finding where information is located--often referred to as "access to information." The university produces a listing of journals which tells where titles are available not only in Nevada's libraries but also in one hundred major libraries of Arizona, Idaho, and Utah.

The system's university libraries also serve two other basic functions important for Nevadans. In cooperation with historical societies, they assist in the preservation of local and state history. They house and service much material on which original research is based. Both university libraries also serve as depositories for federal and Nevada state documents. The Reno campus is the Regional Depository receiving all federal documents; the Las Vegas campus is a Selective Depository acquiring seventy per cent of the federal documents. As depository libraries they are required by law to make these documents available to all citizens.

The number of personnel, both professional and clerical, on each campus is below the minimum standards suggested by the American Library Association. Those standards, based on student enrollment and collection size, require an additional seventeen professional librarians within the university system.

The collection size for the system as a whole, based on the number of students and the number of degree granting programs, approaches a shortage of 400,000 volumes according to ALA standards.

The only private academic library in the state is that of Sierra Nevada College, located at Incline Village. Their collection is a small, liberal arts oriented one of approximately 11,000 volumes, designed to meet the needs of the two hundred and fifty students at the college. The library participates in the state interlibrary loan network and orders materials and processing through the Cooperative Services Division of the Nevada State Library.

RECOMMENDATION 8: All libraries of the state should endorse the budget requests made by the University Board of Regents for materials development, since funds appropriated by the State Legislature for university system libraries and learning resource centers benefit all Nevadans by providing unique research resources.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 9: Additional library personnel, both professional and clerical, is required by the campuses of the university system to gain access to national data bases for all Nevadans to provide assistance with the use of the university system's resources and to bring the libraries up to minimum American Library Association standards for college and university libraries.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 10: A statewide university system data base which will make known and thus make more readily available to all Nevadans the research collections within the university system is required. This data base would capitalize on the university system work in the computer fields as that work relates to information access and would build upon the data bases of both book and audio-visual materials already being developed by the libraries of the system. All libraries of the state should support the request of the University Board of Regents for library operating funds which will assist in the further development of such data bases.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 11: The university system's libraries and learning resources centers should participate in formal regional networks with public and specialized libraries in order for the university's unique resources and special services to be more readily available to all Nevadans.

Implementation: FY 1981

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FY 1979 statistics:

Public:	244
/Private:	77
Enrollment (public):	143,664
Number of certified staff:	154
Number of volumes:	1,344,876
Media held:	234,336
\$ spent for collections:	\$869,372

The school media center (the library) is an indispensable part of the instructional program in the school. It is the supportive arm for the teachers and the students; it is the curriculum umbrella. It contains print materials, visual materials, audio materials, audio-visual materials, and other learning resources that meet the needs of the teachers and students.

The media center has an active program which reflects the philosophy of the school. Such programs of media services are designed to assist learners to develop their ability to find, evaluate, and apply information that helps them to function effectively. The media center offers reading guidance with meaningful materials to satisfy the interests and abilities of the students. The media center initiates and participates in curriculum development and the implementation of it with faculty and students.

The media center has a professional librarian as its administrator. The librarian is a key person in the school, who is knowledgeable of educational trends, programs and practices. The librarian interprets the programs of the media center for the school.

According to figures provided by the State Department of Education, * _____ schools in the state with enrollments of over 250 students (a level set by state standards) have no certificated personnel providing media center library services. Of the * _____ schools with enrollments of less than 250, * _____ have no certificated personnel. Just as qualified teachers are required to make the classroom experience effective, qualified librarians are needed to meet the demands of the role of the school library.

RECOMMENDATION 12: The state legislature mandate that the State Department of Education require that school districts provide a state certificated librarian in each school with an enrollment of 250 or more in order to meet the Media Standards for Nevada Schools adopted in 1972 and to meet these standards by 1983.

Implementation: FY 1981; FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 13: Schools with enrollments of less than 250 be provided with training and leadership by a certificated school library consultant in the State Department of Education. This consultant would also be responsible for providing statewide development of school libraries and implementation of the Media Standards for Nevada Schools.

Implementation: FY 1980; FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 14: School libraries be included, in so far as feasible, in the planning and implementation of multi-type library cooperatives.

Implementation: FY 1981

*Figures not yet available.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Total Income, FY 1979:	\$1,207,464
General Fund Appropriation:	871,062
Staff:	33
Total number of volumes held:	64,981
Government Publications:	230,000
Number of libraries served by	
Cooperative Services Division:	75
Total number of reference questions	
answered:	12,351
Total number of interlibrary loan	
transactions processed:	9,741
Circulation of materials for the	
blind and physically handicapped:	12,527

Planning is an important part of the activity of all agencies and levels of government. Planning requires access to adequate information, which is vital to the governmental process, both for citizen input and response and for decision making. Nevada state and local agencies' information needs have become quite sophisticated as they face the complex legal, environmental and cultural decisions affecting our State.

The Nevada State Library is the only agency in the State organized and staffed to provide access to the broad spectrum of sophisticated information needs of government agencies and to provide a central location for access to the printed reports and archival records of Nevada state and local government agencies. The State Library also provides access to information issued by federal agencies operating in Nevada, Washington, D.C., and across the country. This role includes leadership in the conservation and preservation of the public record and participation in the records management process.

The Nevada State Library also has the responsibility of coordinating statewide development of library and information services, particularly through the grant administration process and of acting as a central technical services center for local libraries, as required. The State Library has become the center for the operation of the access system to library and information resources (the interlibrary loan system known as Information Nevada), locating materials within the State as well as at the multi-state and national levels.

RECOMMENDATION 15: The Nevada State Library should be designated the state information center.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 16: Construct a facility to house all present Nevada State Library, library and information activities as well as future activities, such as state records management. (See Appendix 3)

Implementation: FY 1981, funding
FY 1983, completion of Nevada State Library and Information Center building



ROBERT L. LESTER
Governor

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY

Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 885-5130
TWN 910-395-0139

JOSEPH J. ANDERSON
State Librarian

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 6, 1980

TO: Chairman and Members, Legislative Commission's Subcommittee
to Study Libraries.
Attention: Andrew P. Grose, Research Director, Legislative
Counsel Bureau

FROM: Joseph J. Anderson, State Librarian

SUBJECT: Considerations for Planning

Andy, in response to the questions posed in your letter of April 14, I have the following considerations to offer:

If the Subcommittee reaches the information policy statement recommendations consistent with the input to date, then the first priority for the State Library to carry out its role and responsibility consistent with such recommendations would be to recommend planning for my concept of a Nevada State Information Center at the earliest possible time. The questions which you posed were discussed with Staff in two meetings since the 14th of April.

The combined square footage of the State Library agency currently includes the following: 21,286 square feet in the Old Federal Building, 5,400 square feet in the Cooperative Services Division (Airport Industrial Park), 10,168 square feet in the Archives Building (Old Printing Office). You had asked for the space in comparable institutions in other similar states:

STATE	TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE	
ALASKA	47,450	
ARIZONA	56,039	TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE
IDAHO	60,000	FOR NEVADA: 36,854
MONTANA	78,764	
NORTH DAKOTA	76,620	
SOUTH DAKOTA	51,900	
WYOMING	55,633	

Current standards for temperature and humidity controls cannot be met within these existing structures. The cost of remodeling and installation of such systems cannot be justified because the present storage capacities for the appropriate materials is determined to be inadequate.

0-110

The current architectural and engineering standards and data as provided by the State Public Works Board have been met in the existing structures. It is technically and operationally unfeasible to make any further modification to either of the quarters housing Archives and State Library headquarters within any reasonable cost. Even if this were possible it would not result in any significant storage capacity. These two structures are presently considered structurally sound except for roof leaks which defy effective repair. This factor, together with the difficulty of sealing the windows against heat build-up in the warmer season and heat loss in colder weather, must surely place these structures among the most inefficient buildings within the State inventory from the point of view of energy costs for operation.

It is the considered opinion of the entire Staff, after very careful examination of our operations, that we have reached the limit of utility within our current functional spaces to provide for our most important product, that is, access to information. Much efficiency is lost by being in three separate buildings and by having closed stacks. Professionally-trained librarians find themselves acting as pages for retrieval of materials. Users must wait at least one day for access to the collections stored at CSD (Arrowhead Drive) because we can allow no browsing in closed stack areas and cannot set ourselves up for the convenience of users trying to do their own research. More Staff will be needed to meet the increasing demands within these structures than would be needed in a new facility designed for optimum user access and staff interaction with them.

With regard to the sources of materials which are leading to our "overflow situation", this is an across-the-board situation. The State Library is a U.S. government documents depository and must abide by federal rules and regulations for maintenance of the free materials received under this program. In 1973 the State Library was receiving 75% of the available item categories or about 1,000 documents per month (excluding congressional bills, documents and reports which are kept only one session of congress--several hundred per month are received but not counted). Because of the proliferation of federal government materials available, we have gradually de-selected incoming materials until we are now receiving 50% of the available item categories. However, this now totals about 2,000 items per month. Item categories are carefully chosen to reflect needs of programs of Nevada State agencies and functions of government.

Microforms themselves are causing a problem because of floor weight and space requirements for microform cabinets.

There is no space available for staff growth. At present three people occupy the Documents Librarian's office, 15 X 18 feet.

There is no space for people to actually come in and comfortably use the documents collection. No more than three people can be comfortably seated in the documents area. It is a staff work area, therefore noisy and not conducive to research.

Newspapers and periodical holdings continue to require both full space and microform space, as well as the net growth of the reference and circulating book collections (an average of 1,000 - 1,200 volumes per annum).

We have taken all reasonable steps to go to microform wherever possible and to discard no-longer-needed materials. Federal documents received on the depository program must be kept five years by law. In 1975 the State Library weeded its collection of more than 100,000 historical federal documents. This has allowed growth space for the past five years. Very little more can go except for maintenance-type weeding and still maintain the integrity of the collection.

All items available in microform on the depository program are chosen in lieu of paper copy.

Much material available free on depository has been replaced by purchasing commercial microfilm at premium costs. These costs are continuing to rise as petroleum products and silver halide costs rise. (See attached letter for microform/vs/space costs.)

We are committed to maintaining archival copies of all documents produced by Nevada State and local government agencies. We had a one year pilot program of converting these documents to microform through Records Management and as a result we have good cost figures for such. We estimate a cost of \$200,000 to convert the entire collection for a space savings of less than 1,000 square feet. We would, however, still need to maintain several series in hard copy form because of maps and color reproduction.

We are using compact shelving for federal documents, California documents and special collections. We have moved lesser-used volumes to Arrowhead Drive (CSD) and we rely heavily on the regional depository at UNR--borrowing an average of fifteen titles a week.

As more microforms are acquired, additional microform readers and printers are required. Equipment and maintenance costs are increased. Also, considerable staff time is required to keep microforms clean and in order. Space is required for cabinets and reader stations.

As to Archives, Mr. Fred Gale, Director of Archives, has already advised State, county and municipal entities wishing to deposit additional records to hold them until such time as the current inventory can be completed. It is not yet possible to determine whether any records currently on deposit can be discarded. The Nevada State Advisory Council on Libraries will review this situation at its next meeting at Las Vegas, May 20 and 21, paying special attention to the State Historical Records Advisory responsibility, recently assigned the Council by Governor List.

I thank you and the Subcommittee for your interest in these matters and ask that the Subcommittee actually visit these current facilities to judge clearly for themselves the accuracy of this report, prior to their formulation of final recommendations.

JJA/mb
Attachment

Microfilm Conversion

Many libraries are undoubtedly considering, or have considered, microform conversion as at least a partial solution to the space crunch. "Looking Back At The Microfilm Decision" by Gloria J. Zamora and Martha C. Adamson [SL 70 (no. 4): 179-181 (Apr 79)] provides useful information on one library's use of microfilm as "a successful method of recovering shelf space. . . ."

It is gratifying that user satisfaction with microform conversion was at an acceptable level; however, I am concerned as to the cost of the space saved. The 696 running feet of shelving saved equals about 16 1/2 double-face sections with 11 standard 3-foot shelves. A double-face section occupies about 15 square feet. Therefore, the library saved about 250 square feet. The expenditure of \$158,209 for the conversion results in an expenditure of about \$630 for each square foot saved. (Some of the expenditure was to fill gaps in holdings, reducing the true conversion cost, but I presume not significantly. Likewise, the cost of maintaining the new space for ten years (\$12,500) and the cost of shelving (\$1,650) do not significantly affect the overall cost). The monies expended for conversion are about ten times the cost of constructing new space.

If building new space is not feasible, other more cost-effective ways to save space might be the conversion of existing space to compact storage or perhaps the movement of some lesser-used volumes to a remote storage site. For the amount of dollars saved, it would be possible to provide rapid paging access to such compact or remote collections, and/or pay for borrowing from other collections.

How many libraries can justify such a high cost of converting extensive bound volume holdings to microform?

Jack Slater
Associate Director of Libraries
Drexel University
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

LAW LIBRARIES

FY 1979 statistics:

Number of law libraries:	7
County:	2
Supreme Court:	1
Prison:	3
National Judicial College:	1
Appropriation for Supreme Court Law Library:	\$196,866
Appropriation for Washoe County Law Library:	123,000
Appropriation for Clark County Law Library:	120,000
Appropriation for Prison law libraries:	42,710

The law libraries in Nevada provide two types of service - direct service to the public in the form of reference and materials for research; and reference and research services to attorneys and judges who are representing either specific clients, or who are involved in a case/project that will impact the general public. A law library is a vital part of the legal community it serves. The resources of county law libraries assure that the quality of litigation received in Nevada is equal to that of litigation in other states, and is equitable within Nevada.

Law librarians must serve the information/research needs of their primary clientele, lawyers and judges; nevertheless, they are aware of the growing need and demand to provide information to the general public. Nevada county law libraries have faced this increased demand on staff and collections without receiving noticeable increases in funding or staff. Increased demands for service and limited funding have caused Nevada county law librarians to reexamine the provisions under which their libraries were founded in order to resolve the above problems.

There are two basic solutions to the service problems: 1) Improve and increase cooperation with public and academic libraries to assist in handling law-related questions and collection development of non-technical law materials; 2) Critically view the law library statutes so that they can better address the actual cost and needs of effective operation of the county law libraries.

RECOMMENDATION 17: NRS 380.060 The Librarian's duties are to administer the county law library and recommend policy to the Board. Counties of over 175,000 should have a professionally trained law librarian with the title of Director, County law library.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 18: NPS 380.110 - Stipulate an amount in terms of percentages (25-40%) of the filing fees. This would permit the Law Libraries to receive increases along with other areas of county government. Clark County currently receives \$7.50 per filing; Washoe receives \$4.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 19: NRS 380.150 - The board of county commissioners shall provide an adequate facility for use as a county law library established under the provisions of this chapter whenever such an adequate facility may be demanded by a board of law library trustees, or as the need for such may otherwise appear.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 20: NRS 380.160 - The privilege to browse the collection extends to all citizens of the State and county without cost. Members of the judiciary and county officials may borrow materials from the county law library without charge. The board of law library trustees may require members of the Bar and other persons to pay such dues as they would set for the privilege of borrowing materials from the county law library.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 21: NRS 380.170 - County law libraries should receive copies of the NRS, Statutes of Nevada, and Nevada Reports without charge.

Implementation: FY 1981

SPECIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Special libraries include medical libraries, state historical society and museum collections, technical libraries operated by private corporations (EG&G and Reynolds Electric), and technical libraries operated by federal agencies, such as the Department of Energy and the Bureau of Mines. Institutional libraries are maintained at the state prisons, boys' and girls' training schools and mental health centers.

The special and institutional libraries fill an important need in the state because of their unique collections or because they serve a particular clientele. Through our Nevada network these specialized collections (medicine, law, history, mental retardation, etc.) are available to all citizens by interlibrary loan.

Nevada has made a good start in providing library service to the institutionalized population in the prisons, youth corrections, and mental institutions. These will need continued and increased support by the state as these facilities multiply and the populations grow. The expanded prison facilities in particular require an increase in staff and budgets to maintain even the present minimal level of service if they are to fulfill the rehabilitation, educational and recreational needs of the inmates.

RECOMMENDATION 22: Maintain support of librarians' positions at state institutions; replace federal collection development funds (FY 80 \$12,265) with state funds so that state institutions' programs aren't dependent upon availability of federal monies.

RECOMMENDATION 23: Establish library services for Nevada Girls' Training Center and for Las Vegas Mental Health Center with state funds.

RECOMMENDATION 24: Strengthen library services in institutions already providing minimum library service to their constituent users.

REGIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS

Five diverse types of libraries make up the "library community" throughout Nevada. It is recognized that no single library can possibly meet all the information needs of its users by acquiring and maintaining the vast quantity of information available, or even that which is known to be potentially applicable.

At the same time, it is recognized that all types of libraries and information centers have resources which can contribute to meeting user needs at all geographic levels.

The quality and quantity of service can be greatly increased through the development of information networks in which each library becomes an entry point for access to all the information resources in the state and beyond.

Resource sharing is necessary and desirable due to the information explosion, the advance of modern technology, the rapidly escalating costs of needed resources, and the wide disparity between resources available to individuals by reason of geographic location or socio-economic position.

What is needed in Nevada is recognition and support for a comprehensive approach to the planning and development of multi-type library and information networks, including both profit and not-for-profit libraries from the public and private sector. (See Appendix 4)

These information networks, the control of which would remain, as much as possible, at the regional level, are needed to:

1. develop and operate interlibrary and inter-institutional systems and networks to improve access to dispersed library and information services;
2. apply new technologies, from the computer and communication sciences, such as satellite transmission, expanding use of cable, and increasingly sophisticated data bases, for more efficient use and delivery of resources;
3. improve access to advanced research capable of increasing productivity and solving emerging problems of common concern.

RECOMMENDATION 25: All types of libraries in the state should have the enabling authority to participate in regional information networks in order to share information resources and to facilitate maximum communications and delivery of materials among information sources.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 26: A regional services board representing each participating member of a regional information network should be established. This board would contract with the State for monies and would have the responsibility of preparing the regional plan of service and the regional budget. It would be accountable both to the state level and to the local level.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 27: Adapt existing regional library law to allow regional information networks to be formed by intergovernmental agreements of the parties involved.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 28: The Nevada State Advisory Council on Libraries will continue to operate in its present mode. Two years after the establishment of regional services boards this body will be reexamined and appropriate state level reorganization made.

Implementation: FY 1981; FY 1985 reexamine

APPENDIX 4

The following is an example of possible plan of service for a regional information network:

Nature of a regional network:

- * a mechanism created to facilitate the sharing of resources among libraries and other information services for the mutual benefit of their clienteles.
- * its success depends upon its ability to offer comparable benefits to all its members.
- * participation carries some obligation to subordinate local interest in specifically-agreed-upon areas for the collective benefit of the whole.
- * should operate in an environment/structure that enables individual libraries to maximize the gains and minimize the risks attendant on whatever losses of institutional autonomy may accompany network membership.
- * functions with maximum possible participation and democratic decision-making of members.

Membership:

- * voluntary
- * two levels:
 1. policy-making-representatives of units of state or local government providing basic or special library and information services to one or more segments of the public; plus, specific number of non-library related representatives appointed to serve
 2. associate - representatives of other governmental, private, or non-profit organizations providing library and information services

Examples of potential members at either level:

communities, city, town, county, district public libraries
school district
university
community college
special library, such as law, medical
archives
information and referral agency
publically-funded telecommunications
museum
literacy programs
adult education/continuing education programs

Potential regional services:

1. interlibrary loan
2. interlibrary reference
3. courier/delivery service
4. computer linkages
5. film/media co-op

6. continuing education for library personnel
7. orientation/training for library trustees
8. data-gathering and management system
9. public education/awareness programs
10. special services to handicapped
11. special collections - legal, documents, etc.
12. joint purchasing
13. joint storage
14. sharing specialized staff
15. research

Funding:

Both existing and proposed networking funding currently face major financial problems. Chief among these are the need for assured long-term, multi-year funding and for more effective methods of allocating costs among network members in a manner that is commensurate with the benefits of participation.

Types of funding to be considered (can be more than one):

- * institutional membership fee or assessment
- * fees for services
- * state basic grant, plus additional funds based on population figures, geography, local participation, need and ability to pay, etc.
- * federal funds (LSCA, etc.)
- * foundations, gifts
- * state discretionary grants funnelled through state library on a project-by-project basis
- * compensatory grant to specific library facilities chosen by each network to act as regional service center to compensate for use of storage areas, extra personnel, etc.

Governance:

Governance: the sum of the relationships between participants (and their institutions) and the network organization.

Governance permits those using and running networks to express their interests and concerns, to establish goals and objectives as well as the policies by which these are to be achieved.

Require establishment of process for:

- a. needs assessment
- b. planning
- c. evaluation and review
- d. public participation in planning and budget review

FUNDING

State aid to supplement local services:

Providing and supporting adequate library services is a proper and necessary function of government at all levels. Historically, the burden of public support of library services has fallen most heavily at the local level. State, federal, and private funds constitute, at present, only a small portion (9% in FY 79) of total library support. Fleischmann Foundation gifts, which have been a substantial source of construction assistance, are no longer available.

The end result is marked inequality of access to information within the state. There are still communities within the state without libraries. There are even more communities without adequate buildings, materials or staff to serve growing populations.

Library funding in Nevada is uneven and poorly distributed to meet growing needs. Local property taxes do not provide a reasonable or reliable base for public library development. In FY 1979 per capita support for public library services ranged from a low of \$2.14 in Lander County to a high of nearly \$12.00 in Humboldt County. A new balance among federal, state, and local funding seems essential to meet the ongoing and expanding costs of operating libraries for a growing state. The responsibility of the state for equalizing access to information needs to be made explicit by statute and through appropriations.

RECOMMENDATION 29: State aid to assist local public libraries in providing library services should be apportioned on an equalization formula basis, taking into account local ability and effort. The equalization factor would be applied against a base figure required to provide a minimum level of library services.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 3: No citizen of Nevada should receive public library services funded solely by state or federal funds. (Repeat of earlier recommendation.)

Implementation: Establish policy FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 6: In order for local library boards to receive state aid, they must meet standards for library service, follow planning and evaluation guidelines, and provide for public comment in their planning and budgeting process. (Repeat of earlier recommendation.)

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 30: All ceilings pertaining to the funding of any type of library should be eliminated from statute.

Implementation: FY 1981

Among the discretionary grants made recently have been grants for a librarian to serve young adults through a joint project between the Henderson and Boulder City libraries, and grants to both the Clark County Library District and the Washoe County Library/UNR for the development of cooperative library automation projects allowing for shared circulation systems and data bases. The development of bibliographic data bases will allow for the eventual production of a statewide computer produced microformat catalog showing the holdings of all member libraries. Cooperative acquisitions of materials and sharing of materials will then become easier and more efficient than it is today.

No one library, regardless of size and appropriation is able to meet all the demands made upon it. The five types of libraries will need to continue to work together, building further on the thirteen years of cooperative service development they have behind them. Federal money cannot be counted on to continue to finance the major share of these programs. In FY 80, cooperative and supra-local programs cost \$364,752; state funds accounted for \$34,945 of this amount or 9.6%. Federal funds provided the balance.

Increased state funding is consistent with our proposed statewide information policy and the current statutory policy for the Nevada Council on Libraries (NRS 380A) and the policy expressed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science: ".....the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be developed, strengthened, organized, and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest."

RECOMMENDATION 31: Money to fund cooperative and supra-local programs will continue to be requested through the vehicle of the Library Development category of the Nevada State Library budget. The goal will be to fully fund these services with state monies, thus freeing up federal monies for demonstration and innovation grant projects and eliminating the tenuous reliance upon these funds for on-going service delivery programs.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 32: A cost figure will be developed biennially which will represent the services offered through the regional systems and will be the basis for the appropriations request.

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 26: A regional services board representing each participating member of a regional information network should be established. This board would contract with the State for monies and would have the responsibility of preparing the regional plan of service and the regional budget. It would be accountable both to the state level and to the local level. (Repeat of earlier recommendation.)

Implementation: FY 1981

RECOMMENDATION 25: All types of libraries in the state should have the enabling authority to participate in regional information networks. (Repeat of earlier recommendation.)

Implementation: FY 1983

State aid for cooperative and supra-local service programs:

State Library Development Category of the Nevada
State Library Budget: \$ 275,000 biennium
 -166,000 administrative pickup for federal funds
 \$ 109,000 net amount for state aid grants per biennium

Nevada libraries have a long and successful history of cooperation. In 1967 the public libraries in the northwest part of the state formed into an informal cooperative, Silver Circle Libraries, to further interlibrary cooperation. From this start the Nevada Library Association worked for and succeeded in initiating state-wide borrowing and lending of library materials. By 1972 cooperation among Nevada's libraries had grown to the point where a regional plan of service was introduced and adopted by members of the Nevada Library Association at their annual conference. In 1973 the current regional programs were begun. This regional services program was funded by federal Library Service and Construction Act funds and by state funds appropriated through the library development line of the Nevada State Library budget. This marked the first time that there was state-level acknowledgement of fiscal responsibility for public library services. This line item has continued to be funded each biennium.

Since 1973, federal and state funds have been used for two specific purposes: support of "supralocal" library services and as discretionary grants (i.e., grants made in response to specific proposals) to individual libraries.

Those services which cross over local service boundaries and/or benefit citizens of more than one political jurisdiction are termed "supralocal." Such services include the state information/interlibrary loan network known as Information Nevada, the Nevada Library Media cooperative (which allows for the purchase, rotation, and circulation of films among all public libraries of the state), a book leasing plan whereby current popular books are leased to supplement local collections, the rural bookmobiles (which serve all of the counties of the state, except for Washoe and Clark, which are served by locally funded bookmobiles), and the library development program administered by the Clark County Library District that has seen the development of new rural libraries and the expansion of existing libraries in Esmeralda, Lincoln and Nye Counties. Trained, professional librarians work out of each regional resource center to provide coordination of these services, consultation services, and training for local library staff members.

In order to effectively deliver these services, the state was divided into three geographic service regions and a major public library designated as the regional resource center: Southern Region-Clark County Library District (Regional Resource Center), Boulder City Library District, Henderson District Public Library, North Las Vegas Public Library, Lincoln County Library, Esmeralda county libraries, and Nye county libraries; Northwestern Region-Washoe County Library (Regional Resource Center) Ormsby Public Library (Carson City), Churchill County Library, Douglas County Library, Lyon County Library, Mineral County Library and Pershing County Library; and Northeastern Region-Elko County Library (Regional Resource Center), Humboldt County Library, and White Pine County Library.

Each of the regional service groupings has retained its own unique character and flavor and preserved the local autonomy of its constituent libraries while providing services which benefit all of its users. Cooperative services are provided through informal agreements and without benefit of a firm funding base.

State aid for construction projects:

Nevada libraries have been fortunate in receiving private foundation grants for the construction of library buildings. Since 1960, sixteen new public library buildings have been constructed at a cost of \$8,838,558. These include twelve of the fifteen county, district and city libraries in Nevada and four public library branches. Of the sixteen, twelve were funded in full or in part by grants from the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation. These grant funds have accounted for over 50% of the cost of construction of these buildings, or \$4,676,841.

Of the remaining 47%, 10% or \$916,537 was acquired through federal funds (Library Services and Construction Act, Title II) and 37% or \$3,245,180 through a combination of local funds, federal revenue sharing funds, Public Works Employment funds, and donations. (See Appendix 5)

There have been no federal funds for library construction projects since FY 72. The last of the Fleischmann funds are being dispersed in the spring of 1980. Building requirements have not, of course, disappeared. Indeed, many of the libraries originally built with Fleischmann and federal funds are now due for remodelling, expanding or replacement. The urban library systems require additional branch space and new branches, and several rural communities have yet to make the first step into modern, adequate library quarters.

According to the results of a survey conducted by the Library Development Division of the Nevada State Library in May, 1980, 303,284 square feet of library space is needed statewide. At current construction costs, meeting the need for this library space would cost \$19,713,460.

Libraries need to have a variety of sources available to them to meet these construction needs. Often a local library can only raise a portion of the required funds itself. As statewide resources, libraries require assistance in obtaining this funding.

RECOMMENDATION 33: Acquire a pool of money from which construction grants or loans can be made through acquiring state funds through appropriation or establishing a pool through a statewide bond issue.

Implementation: FY 1983

RECOMMENDATION 34: Change state law to allow library districts to bond so they can raise money locally for construction projects.

Implementation: FY 1983

PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION: NEVADA 1960+

Appendix 5

<u>LIBRARY</u>	<u>FLEISCHMANN \$</u>	<u>FEDERAL TITLE II LIBRARY SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION ACT \$</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL \$</u>	<u>SQUARE FEET</u>
Clark County Library District, Charleston Heights Branch	-0-	-0-	\$1,610,000	\$1,610,000	25,000
Clark County Library District, Flamingo Branch	\$ 1,363,741	-0-	-0-	1,364,741	53,640
Churchill	111,208	65,118	20,428	196,754	8,240
Douglas	73,073	43,848	18,360	135,281	4,500
Addition	25,000	-0-	4,625	29,625	800
Elko	353,619	194,478	19,432	567,529	13,900
Humboldt (supplement to complete basement)	139,334 -0-	82,706 -0-	18,900 44,425	(240,940 (44,425 285,365	11,500
Incline Branch	150,000	-0-	195,000	345,000	6,000
Lake Tahoe Branch	68,750	-0-	203,660	272,410	4,200
Lyon	225,000	123,043	97,937	445,980	8,315
Mineral	-0-	-0-	481,000	481,000	6,000
North Las Vegas	-0-	142,770	281,053	423,823	15,000
Ormsby	600,000	100,000	-0-	700,000	13,600
Pershing	79,482	47,683	1,360	128,525	3,844
Sparks Branch	-0-	-0-	239,000	239,000	12,500
White Pine	189,634	116,891	10,000	316,525	8,092
Washoe	1,297,000	-0-	-0-	1,297,000	43,000
Total	\$4,676,841	\$916,537	\$3,245,180	\$8,838,558	238,131

*Local funds, federal revenue sharing funds, Public Works Employment Act funds, donations, etc.

LDD:2/80

AUTOMATION

Automation of library processes wherever possible is vital to increase efficiency and to provide access to the broad spectrum of information available. Automated circulation, acquisition and business systems allow libraries to meet increased demand while requiring a slower rate of growth in technical and clerical support staff than under manual systems. Computer data bases accessible via terminals or even home TV/cable systems are with us currently and are the key to information access in the future.

Automation is vital to maximize sharing of resources. If Nevada libraries are to cooperate in providing equal access to information to all Nevada's citizens, electronic linkages must be established which show holdings of participating libraries and maximize efficiency of transmitting that information from one location to another.

Automation is vital to link Nevada to the rest of the United States and to the world. We are a state poor in information resources. We must be ready to join with developing national information networks to access resources with the rest of the country.

Libraries must keep up with advancing technology or be replaced as information providers by strictly commercial enterprises. This possibility further illustrates the gulf that could develop between citizens who are information rich and citizens who are information poor. If knowledge is power, only those who can afford to pay will be powerful. It also sets up the possibility of access to only that information which will be commercially successful or to control by corporations of the type of information available.

Nevada libraries realize the importance of automation on all levels to their success as information providers. Automation is a priority both on the local level for internal processes and through multi-type, regional and statewide systems. Only by automation can the rural areas hope to maintain an equal level of library service to patrons living hundreds of miles from the urban area. Only by automation can metropolitan areas meet ever increasing demands of a burgeoning and sophisticated populace.

RECOMMENDATION 35: Based on a systems analysis of the libraries of the State of Nevada during 1980, prepare a master plan for automation.

Implementation: Plan adopted by July, 1981

RECOMMENDATION 36: There should be state level responsibility for the coordination of resources through automation.

Implementation: FY 1983

Appendix 6

STATE OF THE ART OF AUTOMATION IN NEVADA

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY	<p>Linked to University of Nevada, Reno/Washoe County and University of Nevada, Las Vegas/Clark County Library District CLSI systems for interlibrary loan purposes (dial up access).</p> <p>Title Locator Index produced in COM on State Computer. Represents Union Catalog of the processing center for four years.</p> <p>On-line reference services: SDC's Orbit Lockheed's Dialog</p> <p>Production of COM catalog of state and local government documents through UNLV</p> <p>List of appointments by the Governor through UNLV</p> <p>Bibliography of Lake Tahoe research materials through UNLV</p> <p>Nevada library personnel data base through UNLV</p>
WASHOE COUNTY LIBRARY	<p>Cooperative automated circulation system with UNR (CLSI)</p> <p>CLSI used for automated acquisitions</p> <p>Proposal for COM catalog</p>
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO	<p>Cooperative automated circulation system with Washoe (CLSI)</p> <p>Partial COM catalog</p> <p>Cataloging information obtained from RLIN</p> <p>Book history reports from automated acquisitions system (BATAS)</p> <p>Union List of Serials</p> <p>On-Line reference services: SDC's Orbit Lockheed's Dialog</p>
CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT	<p>COM catalog (Science Press)</p> <p>Cooperative automated circulation system with UNLV and terminal at North Las Vegas Public (CLSI) and Clark County Community College</p> <p>CLSI used for automated acquisitions</p> <p>New York Times Information Bank - On-line reference service</p>
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS	<p>Cooperative automated circulation system with CCLD</p> <p>Cataloging information obtained from RLIN</p> <p>Production of Intermountain Union List of Serials</p> <p>Production of COM catalog of non-book materials</p> <p>Book history report from automated acquisitions system (BATAS)</p> <p>On-line reference service: SDC's Orbit Lockheed's Dialog</p>
ELKO COUNTY LIBRARY	<p>COM catalog through Bro-Dart</p> <p>Proposal pending for automated circulation system (CLSI)</p>
CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	<p>COM catalog through Autographics</p> <p>Cooperative automated circulation system with Clark County and UNLV</p>

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Nevada Revised Statutes be amended to include a clear policy statement affirming that information is a vital state resource and that libraries are the primary deliverers of information.
2. All Nevadans should have access to local libraries, supported financially and governed by local authorities who are accountable to the citizens served.
3. No citizen of Nevada should receive public library services funded solely by state or federal funds.
4. Nevada Revised Statutes should be amended to require counties to provide library service where it is not presently available.
5. Local services should be at least county-wide in organization and governance. If a county is too small (e.g., population of less than 6,000) to effectively operate a county library system it should join with a neighboring county(ies) either by contract or inter-local agreement to provide library services to its citizens.
6. In order for local library boards to receive state aid, they must meet standards for library service, follow planning and evaluation guidelines and provide for public comment in their planning and budgeting procedures.
7. All local public libraries should be linked to regional information networks to form a communications and delivery system which will provide convenient sources and efficient delivery of current information.
8. All libraries of the state should endorse the budget requests made by University Board of Regents for materials development, since funds appropriated by the State Legislature for university system libraries and learning resources centers benefit all Nevadans by providing unique research resources.
9. Additional library personnel, both professional and clerical, is required by the campuses of the university system to gain access to national data bases for all Nevadans to provide assistance with the use of the university system's resources and to bring the libraries up to minimum American Library Association standards for college and university libraries.
10. A statewide university system data base which will make known and thus make more readily available to all Nevadans the research collections within the university system is required. This data base would capitalize on the university system work in the computer fields as that work relates to information access and would build upon the data bases of both book and audio-visual materials already being developed by the libraries of the system. All libraries of the state should support the request of the University Board of Regents for library operating funds which will assist in the further development of such data bases.
11. The university system's libraries and learning resources centers should participate in formal regional networks with public and specialized libraries in order for the university's unique resources and special services to be more readily available to all Nevadans.

12. The state legislature mandate that the State Department of Education require that school districts provide a state certified librarian in each school with an enrollment of 250 or more in order to meet the Media Standards for Nevada Schools adopted in 1972 and to meet these standards by 1983.
13. Schools with enrollments of less than 250 be provided with training and leadership by a certificated school library consultant in the State Department of Education. This consultant would also be responsible for providing statewide development of school libraries and implementation of the Media Standards for Nevada Schools.
14. School libraries be included, in so far as feasible, in the planning and implementation of multi-type library cooperatives.
15. The Nevada State Library should be designated the state information center.
16. Construct a facility to house all present Nevada State Library library and information activities as well as future activities, such as state records management.
17. NRS 380.060 - The librarian's duties are to administer the county law library and recommend policy to the Board. Counties of over 175,000 should have a professionally trained law librarian with the title of Director, County law library.
18. NRS 380.110 - Stipulate an amount in terms of percentages (25-40%) of the filing fees. This would permit the law libraries to receive increases along with other areas of county government. Clark County currently receives \$7.50 per filing; Washoe receives \$4.
19. NRS 380.150 - The board of county commissioners shall provide an adequate facility for use as a county law library established under the provisions of this chapter whenever such an adequate facility may be demanded by a board of law library trustees, or as the need for such may otherwise appear.
20. NRS 380.160 - The privilege to browse the collection extends to all citizens of the State and county without cost. Members of the judiciary and county officials may borrow materials from the county law library without charge. The board of law library trustees may require members of the Bar and other persons to pay such dues as they would set for the privilege of borrowing materials from the county law library.
21. NRS 380.170 - County law libraries should receive copies of the NRS, Statutes of Nevada, and Nevada Reports without charge.
22. Maintain support of librarians' positions at state institutions; replace federal collection development funds (FY 80 \$12,265) with state funds so that state institutions' programs aren't dependent upon availability of federal monies.
23. Establish library services for Nevada Girls' Training Center and for Las Vegas Mental Health Center with state funds.
24. Strengthen library services in institutions already providing minimum library service to their constituent users.

25. All types of libraries in the state should have the enabling authority to participate in regional information networks in order to share information resources and to facilitate maximum communications and delivery of materials among information sources.
26. A regional services board representing each participating member of a regional information network should be established. This board would contract with the State for monies and would have the responsibility of preparing the regional plan of service and the regional budget. It would be accountable both to the state level and to the local level.
27. Adapt existing regional library law to allow regional information networks to be formed by intergovernmental agreements of the parties involved.
28. The Nevada State Advisory Council on Libraries will continue to operate in its present mode. Two years after the establishment of regional services boards this body will be reexamined and appropriate state level reorganization made.
29. State aid to assist local public libraries in providing library services should be apportioned on an equalization formula basis, taking into account local ability and effort. The equalization factor would be applied against a base figure required to provide a minimum level of library services.
30. All ceilings pertaining to the funding of any type of library should be eliminated from statute.
31. Money to fund cooperative and supra-local programs will continue to be requested through the vehicle of the Library Development category of the Nevada State Library budget. The goal will be to fully fund these services with state monies, thus freeing up federal monies for demonstration and innovation grant projects and eliminating the tenuous reliance upon these funds for on-going service delivery programs.
32. A cost figure will be developed biennially which will represent the services offered through the regional systems and will be the basis for the appropriations request.
33. Acquire a pool of money from which construction grants or loans can be made through acquiring state funds through appropriation or establishing a pool through a statewide bond issue.
34. Change state law to allow library districts to bond so they can raise money locally for construction projects.
35. Based on a systems analysis of the libraries of the State of Nevada during 1980, prepare a master plan for automation.
36. There should be state level responsibility for the coordination of resources through automation.

APPENDIX B

**NEVADA STATE LIBRARY
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION**

**"NEVADA LIBRARY STATISTICS"
FY 1979**

NEVADA LIBRARY STATISTICS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

EDITOR'S NOTE: NRS 378.080 (rev. 1971) states that one of the duties and responsibilities of the State Library is "To collect, compile and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state."

The following tables were compiled from report forms submitted by libraries to the Library Development Division of the Nevada State Library, modified by further consultation with librarians and other public officials, and from other sources as indicated in the footnotes.

Although library service does not consist only of circulating library materials, expenditures per item circulated has been used to reflect upon library efficiency, although statewide figures primarily show the impact of inflation on the cost of library operations. Circulations per volume may say something about how heavily the collections are used. While there are too many variables to produce useful figures for individual public libraries, the statewide figures are as follows:

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Circulations per volume:	3.2	3.1	2.9
Expenditures per circulation:	\$1.21	\$1.33	\$1.68

In all cases the year indicated in this SUMMARY (i.e. 1979) refers to the fiscal year (July 1 - June 30).

N/A = Not applicable
N/R = Not reported

Please report all errors immediately.

Jeanne Goodrich
Robin Barker
Library Development Division
Nevada State Library

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979

COUNTY/Library ¹	LAND AREA ² (SQ MI)	POPULATION ³	NUMBER OF VOLUMES			
			1978	1979	ADULT (%)	JUVENILE(%)
CARSON CITY, Ormsby Public Library	150	34,667	50,833	55,460	39,391 (71%)	16,069(29%)
CHURCHILL County Library, Fallon	4,883	13,075	35,655	39,856	26,563 (67%)	13,293(33%)
CLARK Boulder City Library	7,927 ⁴ 334	443,927 7,159	22,251	23,002	16,856 (73%)	6,146(27%)
Clark County Library District, Las Vegas	7,794 ⁴	373,965 ⁵	292,300	314,579	223,302 (71%)	91,277(29%)
Henderson District Public Library	65 ⁴	21,353	15,366	16,864	N/R	N/R
North Las Vegas Public Library	35 ⁴	41,450	60,646	62,353	47,188 (76%)	15,165(24%)
DOUGLAS County Public Library, Minden	703	13,850	39,959	42,300	30,679 (73%)	11,621(27%)
ELKO-LANDER-EUREKA Library System	26,965	21,647	49,998	53,834	37,394 (69%)	16,440(31%)
ELKO	17,162	17,048	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
LANDER	5,621	3,357	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EUREKA	4,182	1,242	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HUMBOLDT County Library, Winnemucca	9,702	8,320	29,372	30,319	N/R	N/R
LINCOLN County Library, Pioche	10,649	2,972	3,695	N/R	N/R	N/R
LYON County Library Yerington	2,030	8,874	15,390	17,503	12,844 (73%)	4,659(27%)
MINERAL COUNTY Public Library, Hawthorne	3,765	6,578	14,891	16,139	11,148 (69%)	4,991(31%)
PERSHING County Library, Lovelock	6,001	3,037	12,428	13,145	10,001 (67%)	3,144(24%)
WASHOE County Library, Reno	6,366	196,679	288,507	300,450	N/R	N/R
WHITE PINE County Library, Ely	8,904	9,044	27,724	28,793	19,973 (69%)	8,820(31%)
ALL OTHERS	21,896	8,557	49,116	41,156	N/R	N/R
TOTALS	109,941	771,227	1,008,131	1,055,753		

¹Includes only libraries serving communities with a population of more than 2500.²U.S. Census of Population, 1970.³State Planning Coordinator's Office, December 1978.⁴Supplied by Clark County Regional Planning Council, July 1, 1976⁵Supplied by Clark County Dept. of Comprehensive Planning, May, 1979

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979 (cont.)

VOLUMES/ CAPITA		CIRCULATION ¹					CIRCULATION /CAPITA	
1978	1979	1978 TOTAL ²	1979 TOTAL ²	BOOKS	ADULT (%)	JUVENILE (%)	1978	1979
1.8	1.6	196,419	203,122	197,456	N/R	N/R	6.8	5.9
2.8	3.0	58,119	92,177	85,717 ³	57,591 (67%)	28,126 (33%)	4.5	7.0
2.7	3.2	75,749	76,081	67,087	50,127 (74%)	16,960 (26%)	9.7	10.6
.9	.8	1,023,086	1,041,014	862,905 ⁴	648,073 (75%)	214,832 (25%)	3.0	2.8
.8	.8	64,164	64,320	61,040	44,370 (73%)	16,670 (27%)	3.2	3.0
1.3	1.5	221,583	225,732	N/R	N/R	N/R	4.6	5.4
3.2	3.1	69,362	76,997	69,925 ³	54,264 (78%)	15,661 (22%)	5.5	5.6
2.5	2.5	157,610 ⁶	141,253	122,454 ³	58,879 (56%)	53,575 (44%)	7.8	6.5
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.9	3.6	75,339	83,405	70,121	45,284 (65%)	24,837 (35%)	10.1	10.0
1.1	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	8.9	N/R
1.4	1.9	49,276	44,664	30,033 ³	22,252 (74%)	7,781 (26%)	4.4	5.0
2.4	2.5	32,690	30,470	18,577	11,738 (63%)	6,839 (37%)	5.2	4.6
3.9	4.3	21,947	21,064	21,064	12,025 (57%)	9,039 (43%)	5.2	6.9
1.7	1.5	904,866	838,602	453,752 ⁵	351,678 (78%)	102,074 (22%)	5.4	2.8
3.0	3.2	41,731	47,061	31,968 ⁵	20,678 (65%)	11,290 (35%)	4.6	4.4
5.7	4.8	43,223	37,182 ⁸	N/R	N/R	N/R	4.4	N/A
1.4 ⁷	1.4 ⁷	3,035,264 ⁶	3,023,144				4.3 ⁷	3.9 ⁷

¹Bookmobile circulation distributed among appropriate counties.

²Includes books, periodicals, and a-v materials (except films) if submitted.

³Does not include bookmobile circulation (% of Adult & Juvenile can't be developed from bookmobile statistics - not kept)

⁴Circulation from headquarters and four urban branches only.

⁵Circulation from headquarters only.

⁶Last year's report shows incorrect figure.

⁷Figures based on total state population.

⁸Does not include Esmeralda & Nye County bookmobile circulation.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979 (cont.)

COUNTY/Library	EXPENDITURES					
	TOTAL 1978	1979: BY LOCAL FUNDS ¹	OTHER TAX SOURCES ²	GRANTS	CONTRACT FEES	OTHER
CARSON CITY, Ormsby Public Library	\$ 234,850	\$ 274,393	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
CHURCHILL County Library, Fallon	106,601	77,343	-0-	45,767	3,631	-0-
CLARK Boulder City Library	81,748	73,033	-0-	-0-	5,279	-0-
Clark County Library District, Las Vegas	1,550,047	1,144,237	92,179	212,464	590,322	10,285
Henderson District Public Library	68,641	68,915	5,667	-0-	-0-	-0-
North Las Vegas Public Library	196,718	215,847	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
DOUGLAS County Public Library, Minden	129,408	1,859	205,882	-0-	-0-	3,500
ELKO-LANDER-EUREKA Library System	203,208	159,752	-0-	76,247	15,602	2,400
ELKO	135,003	159,752	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LANDER	7,193 ³	7,831 ³	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EUREKA	5,793 ³	7,771 ³	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
HUMBOLDT COUNTY Library, Winnemucca	104,799	94,618	-0-	3,748	-0-	9,485
LINCOLN County Library, Pioche	14,481	13,500	N/R	24,000	N/R	N/R
LYON County Library Yerington	59,544	49,713	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MINERAL County Public Library	26,504	50,939	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PERSHING County Library, Lovelock	31,382	33,663	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
WASHOE County Library, Reno	1,217,681	1,281,361	-0-	87,852	11,451	2,874
WHITE PINE County Library, Ely	73,950	68,516	12,508	-0-	-0-	-0-
ALL OTHERS	36,508 ⁴	28,977 ⁴	-0-	7,700	13,783	1,288
TOTALS	\$4,135,070	\$3,692,268	\$316,236	\$457,778	\$640,068	\$29,832

¹Property taxes or appropriations from general fund.²Includes motor vehicle privilege taxes, Federal revenue sharing, and other governmental funds.³Contract fees paid to Elko County.⁴Storey County appropriations included elsewhere as contract fees.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979 (cont.)

EXPENDITURES

1979: BY CATEGORY						TOTAL
SALARIES (%)	BOOKS & PERIOD. (%)	A-V (%)	EQUIPMENT (%)	CONTRACT SVCS (%)	ALL OTHER OPERATING (%)	1979
\$ 174,385 (63.5%)	\$ 32,140 (11.7%)	\$ 1,200 (.4%)	\$ 3,350 (1.2%)	\$ 10,647 (3.8%)	\$ 52,671 (19.1%)	\$ 274,393
68,535 (54.1%)	24,363 (19.2%)	896 (.7%)	1,048 (.8%)	3,703 (2.9%)	28,196 (22.2%)	126,741
53,788 (68.7%)	13,505 (17.2%)	-0-	-0-	467 (.6%)	10,552 (13.5%)	78,312
1,232,140 (60.0%)	244,118 (11.9%)	15,000 (.7%)	75,752 (3.7%)	414,439 (20%)	68,038 (3.3%)	2,049,487
46,406 (62.0%)	12,592 (16.8%)	-0-	-0-	-0-	15,584 (20.8%)	74,582
144,120 (66.8%)	40,940 (18.9%)	-0-	2,268 (1.1%)	3,556 (1.6%)	24,963 (11.6%)	215,847
31,524 (38.6%)	24,000 (11.4%)	1,500 (.7%)	1,158 (.5%)	4,570 (2.2%)	98,489 ² (46.6%)	211,241 ²
157,000 (61.8%)	29,723 (11.7%)	1,635 (.6%)	-0-	12,202 (4.8%)	53,441 (21%)	254,001
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
62,309 (57.7%)	11,646 (10.8%)	1,266 (1.2%)	3,239 (3%)	4,821 (4.5%)	24,570 (22.8%)	107,851
N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	37,500
23,994 (48.2%)	7,500 (15%)	1,500 (3%)	-0-	7,600 (15.3%)	9,119 (18.3%)	49,713
24,640 (48.4%)	11,460 (22.5%)	-0-	300 (.6%)	800 (1.6%)	13,739 (27%)	50,939
21,429 (63.7%)	5,391 (16%)	-0-	-0-	720 (2.1%)	6,123 (18.2%)	33,663
1,050,989 (75%)	149,916 (10.8%)	23,866 (1.7%)	34,847 (2.5%)	47,137 (3.4%)	75,783 (5.5%)	1,383,538
52,302 (64.5%)	10,795 (13.3%)	310 (.4%)	68 (.1%)	2,572 (3.2%)	14,977 (18.5%)	81,024
N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	51,748 ³
\$5,193,561 (64.0%)	\$618,089 (12.4%)	\$47,173 (.9%)	\$122,030 (2.4%)	\$513,234 (10.3%)	\$497,245 (10.0%)	\$5,080,580

¹ Includes A-V materials expenditures.

² Includes repayment of building construction loan.

³ Storey County appropriations included elsewhere as contract fees.

PUBLIC LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979 (cont.)

COUNTY/Library	EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA				INTERLIBRARY	
	TOTAL		LOCAL ¹	OTHER	LOANS	
	1978	1979			LENT	BORROWED
CARSON CITY, Ormsby Public Library	\$ 8.10	\$ 7.92	\$ 7.92	\$ -0-	290	419
CHURCHILL County Library, Fallon	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²	149	274
CLARK Boulder City Library	10.10	10.94	10.20	.74	38	510
Clark County Library District, Las Vegas	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²	N/A ²	2,332	2,785
Henderson District Public Library	3.37	3.49	3.49	-0-	N/R	N/R
North Las Vegas Public Library	4.09	5.21	5.21	-0-	178	356
DOUGLAS County Public Library, Minden	10.42	15.25 ³	15.00	.25	177	440
ELKO-LANDER-EUREKA Library System	10.01	11.73	7.38	4.35	928	1,685
ELKO	8.91	9.37	9.37	-0-	N/A	N/A
LANDER	1.77	2.14	2.14	-0-	N/A	N/A
EUREKA	5.31	4.66	4.66	-0-	N/A	N/A
HUMBOLDT County Library, Winnemucca	14.00	12.96	11.37	1.59	52	215
LINCOLN County Library, Pioche	4.25	12.62	4.54	8.08	N/R	N/R
LYON County Library Yerington	5.31	5.60	5.60	-0-	8	250
MINERAL County Public Library, Hawthorne	4.23	7.74	7.74	-0-	11	258
PERSHING County Library, Lovelock	9.86	11.08	11.08	-0-	13	290
WASHOE County Library, Reno	6.72 ⁴	6.53	6.51	.02 ⁴	1,853	1,916
WHITE PINE County Library, Ely	8.10	8.96	8.96	-0-	81	310
ALL OTHERS	3.89	6.28	3.62	2.66	0	320
TOTAL	\$5.83 ⁵	\$6.59 ⁵	\$5.15 ⁵	\$1.44 ⁵	6,110	10,028

¹Local funds & other tax sources.

²N/A because expenditures include those for services outside governing jurisdiction.

³Includes repayment of building construction loan.

⁴Does not include funds received for services outside governing jurisdiction such as grants and contract fees.

⁵Per capita expenditures based on total state population and total expenditures.

NUMBER OF PERIODICAL TITLES	NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER TITLES	HOURS OPEN/WEEK (HQS)	SIZE OF HQS (SQ FT)	EST. HQS CAPACITY (VOLS)	NUMBER OF BRANCHES	NUMBER OF BOOKMOBILES	NUMBER OF BKM STOPS	NUMBER OF DEPOSITS	NUMBER OF STAFF (FTE) ¹
205	19	64	13,600	55,000	0	0	0	4	14.5
63	7	52	8,640	25,000	0	1	29	3	6.75
122	6	57	5,000	N/R	0	0	0	1	5.0
530 ²	50 ²	72	53,640	220,000	11	3	37	2	80.2
118	5	58	5,000	N/A	0	0	0	0	4.0
252	10	63	15,000	80,000	0	1	0 ²	2	11.0
80	6	51	5,100	18,000	1	0	0	0	4.3
148	17	62	14,127	85,623	6	1	28	0	14.3
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115	12	54	12,400	25,000	2	1	4	3	5.1
N/R	N/R	20	1,107	N/A	1	1	9	0	1.5
53	3	42	8,300	30,000	1	0	0	0	4.0
60	3	54	6,000	30,000	1	0	0	2	5.6
39	3	42	3,800	10,000	0	0	0	0	5.2
414	38	73	43,000	190,000	3	2	78	1	72.0
96	5	53	8,400	40,000	1	0	0	0	8.0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	5.3
					27	10	185	18	246.75

¹Full time equivalent, based on forty hour week unless reported otherwise.

²Temporarily curtailed.

COMMUNITY LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979¹

COUNTY/Library	LAND AREA ² (SQ MI)	POPULATION ³	VOLUMES	CIRCULATION	EXPENDITURES	HOURS OPEN /WEEK
ESMERALDA COUNTY	3,570	893				
Fish Lake Library			2,139	1,162	\$ 3,353	4
Goldfield Public Library			1,350	N/R	2,037	6
Silverpeak Community Library			N/R	N/R	N/R	15
NYE COUNTY	13,064	6,445				
Amargosa Valley Community Library			2,416	3,923	4,732	13
Beatty Community Library			N/R	5,346	11,670	41.25
Gibbs Community Library			11,271	10,655	9,695	27
Pahrangat Valley Library			10,000 ⁴	N/R	2,100 ⁴	39.5
Round Mountain Community Library			2,400	3,700 ⁴	1,500	20
Shirky (Doris) Community Library (Pahrump)			3,758	8,628	12,304	17
Tonopah Public Library			7,822	N/R	5,357	15
STOREY COUNTY	262	1,219	N/A	3,770	2,000	N/A
TOTALS	21,896	8,557	41,156	37,182	\$53,748	

¹Libraries serving communities with a population of less than 2500.

²U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

³State Planning Coordinator's Office, December 1978.

⁴Estimated.

NEVADA PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Population	708,783 ¹	771,227 ²
Number of public libraries	25	25
Local appropriations expended by public libraries	\$3,111,509	\$3,652,268
Other tax funds expended by public libraries ³	\$652,792	\$956,304
Grant funds expended by public libraries	\$336,607	\$457,778
Total funds expended by public libraries	\$4,135,070	\$5,080,580
Per capita <u>local</u> funds expended by public libraries	\$4.57	\$5.15
Per capita <u>total</u> funds expended by public libraries	\$5.83	\$6.59
Number of public libraries receiving direct payment of federal funds	9	4
Total number of volumes held	1,008,131	1,055,753
Total circulation of library materials	3,035,264	3,023,144
Total full time equivalent staff	239.8	246.75

¹Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNR, and Clark County Planning Council.

²State Planning Coordinator's Office, December 1978 and Clark County Dept. of Comprehensive Planning, May 1979.

³Includes motor vehicle privilege taxes, revenue sharing, contract fees, and other governmental funds.

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY STATISTICS, FY 1979

INCOME

General fund appropriation	\$871,062
Federal funds (est).....	302,354
Service fees (Cooperative Services Division).....	34,048
TOTAL.....	\$1,207,464

Number of full time equivalent STAFF.....33

Number of VOLUMES held (excludes documents and microfilm).....	64,981
Periodical subscriptions.....	760
Bound Periodical volumes.....	12,400
Government Publications (U.S., Nevada & California).....	230,000
Microfiche.....	30,500
Microfilm reels.....	10,000

COOPERATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

Number of participating libraries, institutions and agencies.....	75
Interlibrary loan transactions processed.....	8,003

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Number of consultant visits to public, special and school libraries.....	45
Number of days in the field.....	68

PUBLIC SERVICES DIVISION

Number of volumes circulated (all formats).....	8,939
Number of materials used in the library.....	12,942
Total number of reference questions answered.....	12,351
Government agencies.....	4,496
General public.....	3,472
Other libraries.....	391
Legislative Hotline (1979).....	3,492

Interlibrary loan transactions processed.....1,738

Total number of INTERLIBRARY LOAN transactions processed (CSD & PSD).....9,741

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Number of items circulated, Nevada State Library.....	12,527
Number of items circulated, Subregional Library, Las Vegas.....	12,476
Patrons served, Nevada State Library.....	374
Patrons served, Subregional, Las Vegas.....	280

NEVADA STATE LIBRARY GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION

<u>FISCAL YEARS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>% OF CHANGE</u>
1960-61	\$130,938	
1961-62	143,333	+ 9.46%
1962-63	150,434	+ 4.95
1963-64	177,970	+18.30
1964-65	185,524	+ 4.24
1965-66	197,985	+ 6.71
1966-67	198,493	+ .25
1967-68	254,963	+28.44
1968-69	252,652	- .91
1969-70	252,652	0.0
1970-71	252,652	0.0
1971-72	301,781	+19.44
1972-73	305,214	+ 1.13
1973-74	422,185	+38.3
1974-75	468,950	+ 9.97
1975-76	601,865	+28.34
1976-77	630,104	+ 4.69
1977-78	676,459	+ 7.35
1978-79	718,882	+ 6.27
1979-80 ¹	871,062	+21.17

¹Archives joined with Nevada State Library.

FEDERAL LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (LSCA)

FUNDS GRANTED TO NEVADA LIBRARIES, FY 1958-1979

FISCAL YEAR	TITLE I PUB LIBS	TITLE I NSL ¹	TITLE I TOTAL NEVADA	TITLE II	TITLE III INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION	STATE INSTITUTIONS	PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1979 ³	\$221,264	\$ 3,466	\$224,730		\$ 63,114	\$ 14,510	\$ 0
1978	278,226	3,709	281,935		57,354	23,300	0
1977 ²	350,500	1,967	352,467		55,683	41,386	0
1976	215,777	1,494	217,271		53,049	25,244	0
1975	241,003	2,462	243,465		0	23,700	0
1974	349,385	0	349,385		41,154	40,975	1,825
1973	91,603	51,589	143,192		41,306	24,613	7,178
1972	128,073	112,845	240,918		41,234	26,033	8,329
1971	81,075	64,258	145,333		40,253	27,338	7,605
1970	94,279	44,074	138,353		30,300	26,167	9,193
1969	103,610	41,591	145,201		40,253	17,000	5,300
1968	110,086	36,503	146,589		40,213	40,211	6,904
1967	97,940	47,405	144,895		4,913	3,360	4,735
1966	94,488	37,260	131,748				
1965	91,818	40,622	132,440				
1964	29,999	18,283	48,282				
1963	31,633	16,667	48,300				
1962	30,762	20,738	51,500				
1961	23,728	26,667	50,395				
1960	18,471	49,670	68,141				
1959	19,848	36,424	56,272				
1958	13,542	30,215	43,757				
TOTALS	\$2,717,110	\$687,909	\$3,404,569	\$998,057	\$508,826	\$333,837	\$51,069

¹Federal funds used for State Library administrative costs.

²Includes supplementary transitional quarter funds awarded in 1976 when federal fiscal year was moved from July 1 - June 30 to October 1 - September 30.

³Amount reported in FY 1979 reflects actual amount spent by recipients; previous years showed amounts paid to recipients.

TAX SUPPORTED COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, FY 1979

	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS	UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO	CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE	NORTHERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TRUCKEE MEADOWS COMMUNITY COLLEGE	WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STUDENT ENROLLMENT ¹						
Full time Equivalent	5,241	6,150	2,849	344	1,703	776
Actual	8,889	7,684	14,508	1,118	5,491	2,546
STAFF (FULL TIME EQUIV.)						
Professional	16	21.75	6	1	2	4
Non-Professional ²	25	45.8	9	2	2	3
Total Hours Student Assistance	14,360	30,994	6,000	1,155	1,626	1,765
LIBRARY EXPENDITURES						
Salaries (%)	\$ 625,165 (51%)	\$1,259,853 (61%)	\$214,663 (78%)	\$46,599 (54%)	\$66,905 (53%)	\$104,792 (73%)
Collections (%)	574,974 (46%)	742,300 (36%)	25,714 ³ (9%)	21,900 (26%)	23,189 (18%)	27,507 (19%)
Other (%)	33,658 (3%)	52,378 (3%)	34,818 (13%)	17,200 (20%)	35,927 (29%)	11,743 (8%)
(Equip., Operating)						
TOTAL	1,234,797	2,054,531	275,194	85,699	126,021	144,042
COLLECTIONS						
Books & Bound Serials						
1978	349,673	594,885	22,085	22,466	8,997	14,311
1979	369,155	622,050	23,322	23,118	12,555	14,948
A-V Materials						
1978	320,508	1,064,862	16,928	3,789	3,705	17,381
1979	359,562	1,347,309 ⁴	18,847	4,605	9,119	21,446
Serial Subscriptions	5,134	5,125	306	284	165	177
INTERLIBRARY LOANS						
Lent	3,360	2,895	215	375	69	119
Borrowed	4,533	1,706	249	67	25	89

¹Spring Semester

²Does not include student assistants.

³Includes a-v equipment.

⁴Maps, slides, video cassettes, magnetic tapes, and pictures included for the first time.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979¹

SCHOOL DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT JUNE 1979	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF CERTIFIED LIB. STAFF	VOLUMES HELD	MEDIA ² HELD	AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR COLLECTIONS ³
Carson City	5,903	9	2	61,723	N/R	\$42,781
Churchill County	2,936	5	3	36,761	7,810	26,919
Clark County	84,687	113	99	600,499	72,422	474,317
Douglas County	3,364	6	4	25,738	12,631	22,808
Elko County	3,621	14	7	67,924	14,165	23,888
Esmeralda County	120	3	0	1,300	1,426	N/R
Eureka County	172	3	0	N/R	N/R	N/R
Humboldt County	1,805	11	3	27,834	4,527	11,356
Lander County	900	4	1	13,873	2,832	8,000
Lincoln County	879	8	2	29,188	5,655	2,535
Lyon County	2,431	8	4	28,618	2,528	6,158
Mineral County	1,345	5	1	23,844	2,635	14,019
Nye County	1,707	7	1	22,450	480	29,397
Pershing County	579	3	1	11,069	961	2,783
Storey County	200	2	0	3,000 ⁴	0	0
Washoe County	31,229	51	22	349,869	96,923	187,793 ⁵
White Pine County	1,636	8	4	40,186	9,341	16,618
TOTAL REPORTED	143,654	260	154	1,344,876	234,336	\$869,372

¹As reported by local school districts.

²Media includes tape and disc recordings, filmstrips, transparencies, kits, etc.

³Collections include books, audio-visual materials, newspapers and periodicals.

⁴Estimate.

⁵Does not include ESEA TV-B funds or funds for newspapers, periodicals, and 16mm films.

COOPERATIVE LIBRARY SYSTEM RESOURCES AND SUPPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1979¹

REGION I

Public Libraries: Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, White Pine Counties

Regional Resource Center: Elko County Library

Population	39,011
Square miles	45,571
Combined public library expenditures (local funds only)	\$338,488
Volumes: Public libraries	112,946
University and college libraries	23,118
Public school libraries	149,817
TOTAL	285,881

REGION II

Public libraries: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey, Washoe counties

Regional Resource Center: Washoe County Library

Population	277,979
Square miles	24,160
Combined public library expenditures (local funds only)	\$1,771,271
Volumes: Public libraries	484,853
University and college libraries	649,553
Public school libraries	541,622
TOTAL	1,676,028

REGION III

Public libraries: Clark, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Nye counties

Regional Resource Center: Clark County Library District

Population	454,237
Square miles	40,210
Combined public library expenditures (local funds only)	\$1,544,509
Volumes: Public libraries	457,954
University and college libraries	392,477
Public school libraries	653,437
TOTAL	1,503,868

¹Abstracted from elsewhere in this Statistical Summary.

APPENDIX C

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

APPENDIX C
SUGGESTED LEGISLATION

	<u>Page</u>
BDR 33-47Revises laws governing administration financing of libraries	102
BDR 33-48Establishes program of state support for public libraries	131
BDR 17-49Revises provisions relating to distri- bution of official publications to libraries and governmental agencies	134
BDR 34-50Provides for improvement of school libraries at local level	158
BDR 19-51Provides that ciruclation records of libraries are not public records and restricts disclosure of such records ...	159
BDR S-52Directs submission to vote of people of proposal to issue state general obliga- tion bonds for building and expanding proceeds if issue is approved	160
BDR 53Requests that state board of education sponsor workshops or other training for school librarians who are not profes- sionally trained in library science	163
BDR 54Directs Nevada state library and department of education to study possi- bilities of joint or shared use of facilities, staffs or other resources of school and public libraries	166
BDR 55Memorializes Congress to continue fed- eral aid for libraries and to include law libraries in the federal law on public library services and construction	168

Suggested Legislation
(Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
BDR 33-73Provides for formation of regional networks of libraries	170
BDR 33-74Revises provisions for establishment and organization of public libraries and requires counties to provide library services	174
BDR 75Requests representatives of Nevada state library, Nevada council on librari- es and Nevada Library Association to develop detailed proposal for state certification of librarians	195
BDR 76Requests inclusion of library science in program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	197
BDR 77Requests state board of education to develop statement of policy which recognizes that school libraries are integral part of the public educational system	199

SUMMARY--Revises laws governing administration and financing of libraries. (BDR 33-47)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: Yes.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

AN ACT relating to libraries; revising the laws governing the establishment, administration and financing of the state library, public libraries and law libraries; providing for local and statewide master plans for public libraries; removing certain limitations on taxes and expenditures for library purposes; authorizing the issuance of bonds by county library districts; providing for greater public access to legal books and materials; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

WHEREAS, Information is a local, state and national resource which must be cultivated, organized and safeguarded as any other important resource; and

WHEREAS, Publicly supported libraries of various types have been established and maintained to provide free access to information and related services for individual persons, business and industry, community and professional organizations and government agencies and institutions; and

WHEREAS, The public libraries and information centers of counties, cities, towns and special districts provide materials for basic information, circulation and reference and also act as centers for educational, recreational and cultural activities, serving Nevadans of all ages, local and state government and private and public institutions and organizations; and

WHEREAS, School libraries and media centers support and enrich the curriculum of the public schools for pupils at all grade levels, promote reading and teach pupils how to gain access to information as independent users of libraries; and

WHEREAS, The academic libraries of the University of Nevada System, including libraries of the community colleges, are responsible for meeting the educational and research needs of the faculty and students they serve and also make their resources available to the general public, both directly and through the state information network; and

WHEREAS, Special libraries provide materials to meet special needs in specific subject areas such as law and medicine and in institutions such as those for the mentally ill and for criminal offenders; and

WHEREAS, The Nevada state library is responsible for meeting the informational and research needs of state government and for guiding and coordinating the development of libraries and library services in the state; and

WHEREAS, Certain changes in state law are needed to facilitate improvements in the services these libraries provide; now, therefore,

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 378 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.

Sec. 2. 1. The state librarian is responsible for the statewide program of development and coordination of library and informational services.

2. He shall:

(a) Collect, compile and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state.

(b) Carry out continuing studies and analyses of library problems.

(c) Maintain a clearinghouse of information, data and other materials in the field of library and informational services.

(d) Provide advice and technical assistance to public libraries, other libraries, agencies of the state, political subdivisions, planning groups and other agencies and organizations.

(e) Make available to public libraries advice and technical assistance with respect to programs of public relations.

(f) Assist and cooperate with other state agencies and officials, local governments, federal agencies and organizations in carrying out programs involving library and informational services.

(g) Encourage and assist the efforts of libraries and local governments to develop mutual and cooperative solutions to problems with respect to library and informational services.

(h) Administer such funds as may be made available by the legislature for improvement of public library services, interlibrary cooperation or for other library and information-transfer services.

(i) Subject to the approval of local governing bodies, designate certain libraries as resource center libraries and develop and encourage cooperative steps to link these centers with other libraries in a reference and information network.

3. He may contract with agencies, organizations, libraries, library schools, boards of education and universities, public and private, within or outside the state, for library services, facilities, research or any other related purpose.

Sec. 3. 1. The state librarian shall recommend to the Nevada council on libraries:

(a) Standards for public libraries which will serve as minimum goals for those libraries with respect to services, resources, personnel and programs to provide sources of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, including handicapped persons and disadvantaged persons, and encourage continuing education beyond the years of formal education. The standards must take into account the differences in size and resources among the public libraries of the state.

(b) A statewide master plan for public libraries, including plans for levels of library services and resources, which is developed through a continuing process of planning in which representatives from public libraries throughout the state participate. The

master plan must be designed to extend 5 years into the future and must be made current at least every 2 years.

2. The Nevada council on libraries has final authority to approve standards and plans submitted by the state librarian pursuant to this section.

Sec. 4. NRS 378.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

378.080 1. The state librarian is responsible for the Nevada state library . [and the statewide program of development and coordination of library and information services. His powers and duties shall be:

1. To administer] 2. He shall:

(a) Administer the state library in accordance with law and good library practice.

[2. To withdraw] (b) Withdraw from the library collection and dispose of any items no longer needed.

[3. To maintain] (c) Maintain the state library, including the [selecting, acquiring, circulating] selection, acquisition, circulation and [holding] custody of books, periodicals, pamphlets, films, recordings, papers and other materials and equipment.

[4. To maintain] (d) Maintain a comprehensive collection and reference service to meet reference needs of public officers, departments or agencies of the state, and other libraries and related agencies.

[5. To make] (e) Make and enforce [rules and] regulations necessary for the administration, government and protection of the state library and all property belonging thereto.

[6. To issue] (f) Issue official lists of publications of the state and other bibliographical and informational publications as appropriate.

[7. To borrow] 3. He may:

(a) Borrow from, lend to, and exchange books and other library and [information] informational materials with other libraries and related agencies.

[8. To collect, compile and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state.

9. To carry out continuing studies and analyses of library problems.

10. To maintain a clearinghouse of information, data and other materials in the field of library and information services.

11. To provide advice and technical assistance to public libraries, other libraries, agencies of the state, political subdivisions, planning groups and other agencies and organizations.

12. To assist and cooperate with other state agencies and officials, local governments, federal agencies and organizations in carrying out programs involving library and information services.

13. To encourage and assist the efforts of libraries and local governments to develop mutual and cooperative solutions to library and information service problems.

14. To contract with agencies, organizations, libraries, library schools, boards of education and universities, public and private, within or outside the state, for library services, facilities, research or any other related purpose.

15. To accept,] (b) Accept, administer and distribute, in accordance with the terms thereof, any [moneys,] money, materials or other aid granted, appropriated or made available to the state library for library purposes by the United States or any of its agencies or by any other source, public or private.

[16. To administer such funds as may be made available by the legislature for improvement of public library services, inter-library cooperation or for other library and information-transfer services.

17. To develop adequate standards for services, resources, personnel and programs that will serve as a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, including handicapped persons and disadvantaged persons, and that will encourage continuing education beyond the years of formal education.

18. Subject to the approval of local governing bodies, to designate certain libraries as resource center libraries and

develop and encourage cooperative steps to link these centers with other libraries in a reference and information network.]

Sec. 5. Chapter 379 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 6 to 8, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 6. 1. It is a basic responsibility of the State of Nevada to guarantee equal opportunity of access to the informational resources which satisfy the interests of all citizens in education, research, economics, government, recreation and the use of leisure time, regardless of their location, social or physical condition or level of achievement.

2. It is the responsibility of the state's publicly supported libraries and information centers to provide the resources and trained staff to meet the informational needs of all citizens.

Sec. 7. The governing body of every public library in this state shall develop, through a continuing process of planning, a master plan for the library or libraries for which it is responsible, including plans for levels of library services and resources, and shall submit the plan to the Nevada council on libraries. The master plan must be designed to extend 5 years into the future and must be made current at least every 2 years.

Sec. 8. 1. The board of trustees of a county library district may issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed 10 percent of the total last assessed valuation of the taxable prop-

erty of the district for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or improving buildings and other real property to be used for library purposes.

2. If the board approves the issuance of bonds, the proposal must be submitted to the general obligation bond commission of the county in which the district is situated, pursuant to the provisions of NRS 350.001 to 350.006, inclusive. If the commission approves the proposed issuance, the question of issuing the bonds must be submitted to the registered electors of the district in accordance with the provisions of NRS 350.010 to 350.070, inclusive. If a majority of the electors voting on the question favors the proposal, the board of trustees may issue the bonds pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Securities Law.

Sec. 9. NRS 379.005 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.005 As used in [NRS 379.010 to 379.060, inclusive,] this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "County library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.010.

2. "District library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.021.

3. "Public library" means a county, district, city or town library or library system or other library predominantly supported by public money.

4. "Town library" means a library existing pursuant to NRS 379.023.

Sec. 10. NRS 379.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.010 1. [Each] Except as otherwise provided in this section, the board of county commissioners of [the several counties] each county may set apart a sum of money to be used in the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in the [county seat of each] county . [; and each] Each year thereafter the board of county commissioners may set apart an amount of money [adequately sufficient to maintain the same.] for the purpose of operating and maintaining the library.

2. The fund so created [shall be known as] is the county library fund.

3. A board of county commissioners may not establish a new county library unless the area to be served has a population of at least 6,000.

Sec. 11. NRS 379.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.020 1. The board of county commissioners shall appoint five competent persons who are residents of the county [, who shall be known] to serve as county library trustees. Three trustees shall hold office for the terms of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively, and two trustees shall hold office for terms of 4 years. Annually

thereafter, the board of county commissioners shall appoint one trustee who shall hold office for a term of 4 years, except that in those years in which the terms of two trustees expire, the board of county commissioners shall appoint two trustees for terms of 4 years. County library trustees shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

2. No trustee may be appointed to hold office for more than two consecutive 4-year terms.

3. All vacancies which may occur at any time in the office of county library trustee [shall] must be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners.

4. County library trustees [shall] serve without compensation [.] , except that the board of county commissioners may provide for compensation in an amount of not more than \$40 per meeting, with a total of not more than \$80 per month, and may provide travel expenses and subsistence allowance for the members in the same amounts as are allowed for state officers and employees.

5. The board of county commissioners may remove any trustee who fails, without cause, to attend three successive meetings of the trustees.

Sec. 12. NRS 379.021 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.021 1. Whenever in any county a petition or petitions praying for the formation of a county library district and the

establishment of a free public library therein setting forth the boundaries of the proposed library district, certified by the district judge of any judicial district as being signed by 10 percent of the taxpayers or by taxpayers representing 10 percent of the taxable property in the proposed county library district, as shown by the last-preceding assessment roll of the county, is presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the territory of the proposed county library district is situated, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits of one or more of the signers thereof that the signatures thereto are genuine, the board of county commissioners shall, at their next regular meeting after the petition or petitions are so presented:

(a) Pass a resolution to the effect that a county library district with properly defined boundaries is to be established and cause to be published a notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation within the district once a week for a period of 2 weeks; and

(b) Allow 30 days after the first publication of the notice during which all taxpayers of the district in which the district library is to be situated [shall] have the right to file protests with the county clerk.

2. If the aggregate of protests is less than 10 percent of the taxpayers voting in the last general election, the board of county

commissioners shall order the creation of such county library district and the establishment of a free public library therein and levy taxes in support and continued maintenance of such library in accordance with subsection 5.

3. If the aggregate of protests is more than 10 percent of the taxpayers voting in the last general election, the board of county commissioners shall:

(a) Proceed no further with reference to the establishment of a county library district without submitting the question to the voters; and

(b) Hold the election as soon as practicable and as nearly as may be in accordance with the general election laws of the state.

4. If the majority of votes cast at [such] the election is against the establishment of the county library district, [it shall be deemed] the question is lost and the board of county commissioners shall proceed no further. If the majority of votes is in favor of the county library district, the board of county commissioners shall, within 10 days after such election, order the creation of the county library district and establishment of a free public library therein.

5. Upon the creation of a county library district and establishment of a free public library therein, the board of county commissioners shall, at the next time for levying taxes and in each

year thereafter, at the time and in the manner other taxes are levied, levy a tax upon all taxable property in the county library district [of not more than 15 cents on each \$100 valuation thereof,] for the purpose of creating and maintaining a fund known as the library fund.

Sec. 13. NRS 379.022 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.022 1. After ordering the creation of a county library district and the establishment of a free public library therein as provided in NRS 379.021, the board of county commissioners shall appoint five competent persons who are residents of such county library district [who shall be known] to serve as district library trustees.

2. The term of office of the trustees appointed [after July 1, 1971,] pursuant to subsection 1 is as follows:

(a) Three persons shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(b) Two persons shall be appointed for a term of 4 years.

Thereafter the offices of district library trustees shall be filled for terms of 4 years in the order in which the terms expire. No person may be appointed to hold office for more than two consecutive 4-year terms.

3. [A vacancy occurring because of the expiration of the term in any office of district library trustee filled by election or appointment prior to July 1, 1971, shall be filled by an appointment by the board of county commissioners for a term of 4 years.

4.] A vacancy in the office of district library trustee which occurs because of expiration of the term of office must be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners for a term of 4 years. A vacancy which occurs other than by expiration of the term [shall] must be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners for the unexpired term.

[5. District library trustees shall serve without compensation.]

4. The board of district library trustees may provide for compensation of members of the board in an amount of not more than \$40 per meeting, with a total of not more than \$80 per month, and may provide travel expenses and subsistence allowances for the members in the same amounts as are allowed for state officers and employees.

[6.] 5. The board of county commissioners may remove any district library trustee who fails, without cause, to attend three successive meetings of the trustees.

Sec. 14. NRS 379.023 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.023 1. Any free public library existing on July 1, 1967, which was established in an unincorporated town pursuant to the provisions of chapter 90, Statutes of Nevada 1895, or of NRS 379.-070 to 379.120, inclusive, may be maintained pursuant to NRS 379.-005 to 379.040, inclusive.

2. So long as such library is so maintained, the board of county commissioners of the county in which such library exists shall each

year, at the time and in the manner other taxes are levied, levy a tax [of not more than 15 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation] upon all taxable property in such unincorporated town for the purpose of maintaining a fund to be known as the town library fund.

Sec. 15. NRS 379.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.025 1. The library trustees of any county, district , [or] town or other public library, and their successors, shall:

(a) Establish, supervise and maintain a library.

(b) Appoint a librarian.

(c) Hold and possess the property and effects of the library [and reading room] in trust for the public.

[(b)] (d) In the case of a county library, submit annual budgets to the board of county commissioners, containing detailed estimates of the amount of money necessary for the operation and management of the library for the next succeeding year.

[(c)] (e) In the case of a district or town library, prepare annual budgets in accordance with NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive.

[2. The library trustees may:

(a) Establish, supervise and maintain a library and reading room.

(b) Make purchases and secure rooms.

(c) Appoint a librarian and other officers and employ assistants.

(d)] (f) Establish bylaws and regulations for the management of the library and their own management.

[(e)] (g) Manage all the property, real and personal, of the library.

[(f)] (h) Acquire and hold real and personal property, by gift, purchase or bequest, for the library . [and reading room.

(g)] (i) Administer any trust declared or created for the library . [and reading room.

(h)] (j) Maintain or defend any action in reference to the property or affairs of the library . [and reading room.

(i)] 2. The library trustees may:

(a) Make purchases and secure rooms.

(b) Authorize the merger of a town or city library with a county library district.

[(j)] (c) Do all acts necessary for the orderly and efficient management and control of the library.

Sec. 16. NRS 379.027 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.027 The librarian of any county, district or town library shall administer all functions of the library , employ assistants and carry out the policies established by the library trustees [.] , and may recommend policies to the trustees.

Sec. 17. NRS 379.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.030 1. All claims for indebtedness incurred or created by the library trustees of any county, district or town library [shall:] must:

(a) Be audited and approved by a majority of the library trustees;
[and]

(b) Be presented to and acted upon by the board of county commissioners; and

(c) Be paid out of the appropriate library fund in the same manner as claims against the county are presented, acted upon and paid.

2. [No indebtedness in excess of the amount provided for in NRS 379.010, 379.021 or 379.023, respectively, shall be incurred by the library trustees or allowed by the board of county commissioners.] In no case [shall] may any claim except for library and reading room purposes be allowed or paid out of the appropriate library fund.

3. Any [moneys] money remaining in the county library fund on June 30 of any year [shall revert] reverts to the general fund of the county.

Sec. 18. NRS 379.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.060 1. The library trustees of any county or district library shall cooperate with and enter into contracts with the board of county commissioners of any other county, or with any city or town in any other county, or with any school district, when necessary to secure to the residents of such other county, or to the residents of such city or town in such other county, or to the

pupils of the school district, the same privileges of the county or district library as are granted to or enjoyed by the residents of the county or county library district, or such privileges as may be agreed upon in the contract. The consideration agreed upon [shall] must be specified in the contract, and [the same shall] must be paid into the county or district library fund or a special fund for library purposes of the county providing the service.

2. Any contracting county, city, town or school district may terminate any such contract which may be entered into upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto.

3. Any county, city or town wherein a library has been established may cooperate with and contract with the library trustees of any county, district or town library to obtain for the residents of such county, city or town an increase in library services or such privileges as may be agreed upon.

4. The library trustees of any county or district library may cooperate with and contract with the board of county commissioners of any other county, relative to any phase of library service.

5. Any county, city or town contracting for such library service may at any time establish a library for the use of its inhabitants, whereupon its contract for such service may be continued or terminated on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto.

6. The tax-levying body of any county, city or town contracting to receive such library services [is authorized to] may budget for and levy a tax [in an amount not to exceed 10 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation] to meet the terms of the contract. The board of trustees of a school district may budget to meet the terms of the contract.

7. The library trustees of the county or district library providing such services may expend any amounts received in consideration of any such contract in addition to the amount budgeted for the county or district library.

[8. Any law which conflicts with the financial provisions of this section shall not apply to any contract entered into under the provisions of this section.]

Sec. 19. NRS 379.105 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.105 [1.] The governing body of the city [shall determine whether:

(a) To constitute itself] is the governing authority of the city library . [; or

(b) To appoint a board of trustees as such governing authority.

2. If library trustees are appointed, they and their successors shall:

(a) Hold and possess the property and effects of the library and reading room in trust for the public; and

(b) Submit annual budgets to the governing body of the city, containing detailed estimates of the amount of money necessary for the operation and management of the library for the next succeeding year.

3. If appointed, the library trustees may:

(a) Establish, supervise and maintain a library and reading room.

(b) Make purchases and secure rooms.

(c) Appoint a librarian and other officers and employ assistants.

(d) Establish bylaws and regulations for the management of the library and their own management.

(e) Manage all the property, real and personal, of the library.

(f) Acquire and hold real and personal property, by gift, purchase or bequest, for the library and reading room.

(g) Administer any trust declared or created for the library and reading room.

(h) Maintain or defend any action in reference to the property or affairs of the library and reading room.

(i) Authorize the merger of a city library with a county library district.

(j) Do all acts necessary for the orderly and efficient management and control of the library.] The governing authority has the same powers and duties with respect to the city library as district library trustees have with respect to a district library.

Sec. 20. NRS 379.107 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.107 The librarian of any city free public library shall administer all functions of the library , employ assistants and carry out the policies established by the governing authority [.] , and may recommend policies to the governing authority.

Sec. 21. Chapter 380 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 22 and 23 of this act.

Sec. 22. 1. The state librarian shall compile, and keep current, a list of legal books and materials which are considered primary sources and which he has determined should be available in every county to the inhabitants of that county.

2. Each board of county commissioners shall ensure that all of the legal books and materials listed by the state librarian are available for use during normal business hours by the inhabitants of the county, in either the law library or a public library. The place where they are located must be plainly marked as an area accessible to the general public.

Sec. 23. The librarian of any law library shall administer all functions of the library, employ assistants and carry out the policies established by the governing body of the library, and may recommend policies to that governing body.

Sec. 24. NRS 380.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.010 1. The board of county commissioners of any county may establish by ordinance a law library to be governed and managed by a board of law library trustees in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2. The board of county commissioners of any county with a population under 20,000 may establish by ordinance a law library to be governed and managed as prescribed by the board of county commissioners of that county. Such board may exercise or delegate the exercise of any power granted to a board of law library trustees under this chapter.

3. Any law library established pursuant to subsection 2 is subject to the provisions of NRS 380.110 and 380.130 to [380.200,] 380.190, inclusive [.] , and section 23 of this act.

Sec. 25. NRS 380.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.020 1. Any law library established by ordinance as provided by subsection 1 of NRS 380.010 [shall] must be governed and managed by a board of law library trustees.

2. A board of law library trustees [shall] must consist of not less than five nor more than seven members. The district judge [or judges] of the judicial district in which the county is situated [shall be ex-officio] or, if the district has more than one district judge, a maximum of three district judges designated by all the judges of the district from among their number, are ex officio

trustees, and the board of county commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of trustees to complete the board [from members of the bar of the county.] , including at least two who are not attorneys at law.

3. Appointive members of the board [shall] must be appointed by the board of county commissioners at the first meeting of the board of county commissioners in each January, [and shall] to serve for terms of 1 year.

Sec. 26. NRS 380.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.030 The board of law library trustees, by a majority vote of all the members recorded in the minutes with ayes and noes at length, [shall have power:] may:

1. [To remove] Remove any trustee who [may neglect] neglects to attend the meetings of the board, or who [may absent] absents himself from such meetings.

2. [To fill] Fill all vacancies that [may] occur in the board from any cause [.] , but the board must at all times include at least two persons who are not attorneys at law.

Sec. 27. NRS 380.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.110 1. Any ordinance of a board of county commissioners establishing a law library under the provisions of this chapter [shall provide that from the] must require that 25 percent of certain fees received by the county [clerks of the several counties]

clerk pursuant to chapter 19 of NRS [, a sum certain, as shall be established by the ordinance, not exceeding the sum of \$15 in any case, shall] be set aside [by the county clerk, which shall] to be designated as the law library fund. [Such sum, as fixed by the ordinance, may be allocated by the ordinance] The board of county commissioners may by ordinance require that a greater percentage of the fees be so set aside. These allocations may be made from the fees collected by the county clerk for the commencement in or removal to the district court of the county, of any civil action, proceeding or appeal, on filing the first paper therein, or from the fees collected by the county clerk for the appearance of any defendant, or any number of defendants, answering jointly or separately, or from both of such sources as may be determined by the ordinance.

2. All [moneys] money so set aside [shall] must be paid by the county clerk to the county treasurer, who shall keep [the same] it separate [and apart] in the law library fund. [Moneys]

3. The board of county commissioners may transfer from the county general fund to the law library fund such amounts as it determines are necessary for purposes of the law library.

4. Money in the law library fund [shall] must be:

(a) Expended for the purchase of law books, journals, periodicals and other publications.

(b) Expended for the establishment and maintenance of the law library . [at the county seat.]

(c) Drawn therefrom and used and applied only as provided in this chapter.

Sec. 28. NRS 380.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.160 The law library [shall] must be free [:

1. To the judiciary, without payment of dues.
2. To county officials of the county, without payment of dues.
3. To] to all inhabitants of the county . [, upon payment of such dues and under such conditions as may be prescribed by rule or regulation by a] The board of law library trustees , or [by] the board of county commissioners in a county having no board of law library trustees [.] , may prescribe regulations imposing restrictions on the privilege of borrowing books and materials from the library but may not restrict the accessibility of the library to the general public.

Sec. 29. NRS 380.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.190 1. Whenever the board of county commissioners of any county in which a law library has been established pursuant to the provisions of this chapter [shall desire] desires to discontinue [such] the law library, the board of county commissioners shall discontinue the law library by the enactment of an ordinance. The ordinance [shall] must provide for:

(a) The discontinuance of the law library.

(b) The transfer of the law library books to the chambers of the district judge or judges of the county [.] or to other appropriate locations in the county.

(c) The keeping thereafter of such books in the judges' chambers [.] or other locations.

(d) The transfer of all [moneys] money in the law library fund to the county school district fund.

(e) The abolishment of the offices of law library trustees, if any.

2. After such an ordinance [shall take] takes effect, the county clerk shall not set aside the fees provided for in NRS 380.110.

3. The discontinuance of a law library does not alter the duty of the board of county commissioners to provide, at a publicly accessible location, all legal books and materials which the state librarian has determined, pursuant to section 22 of this act, should be available in every county.

Sec. 30. NRS 380A.031 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380A.031 The Nevada council on libraries, consisting of [the state librarian and] six members appointed by the governor, is hereby created. The council is responsible to the governor and may make recommendations to the legislature of the State of Nevada.

Sec. 31. NRS 380A.041 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380A.041 1. The governor shall appoint:

[1.] (a) Two members who are librarians in active service.

[2.] (b) Two members who are trustees of legally established libraries or library systems.

[3.] (c) Two members who have an active and demonstrated interest, knowledge and understanding of libraries and library service.

2. A person may not serve as a member of the council for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 32. NRS 380A.061 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380A.061 The council shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman at the first meeting held after July 1 of each year. The state librarian shall serve as [vice chairman and] secretary [.] of the council but is not entitled to a vote. The secretariat [shall be] is the Nevada state library, where all files and records of the council [shall] must be maintained.

Sec. 33. NRS 380A.071 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380A.071 1. The council shall meet [not more than semiannually or] at least twice each year and, within the limits of legislative appropriations, may hold additional meetings upon call of the chairman.

2. Each member of the council is entitled to receive a salary of \$40 for each day's attendance at a meeting of the council and the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided by law.

3. Payments [shall] must be made upon duly itemized and verified claims approved by the state librarian from funds appropriated to the Nevada state library.

Sec. 34. NRS 380.200 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 35. This act is not intended to interrupt the existence of any law library established by law before the effective date of this act.

Sec. 36. The master plans required by section 7 of this act must be completed by July 1, 1983.

SUMMARY--Establishes program of state support for public libraries. (BDR 33-48)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to libraries; providing in skeleton form for the establishment of a program of state support for public libraries; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 379 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. It is the policy of the State of Nevada that all public libraries in the state should maintain a minimum level of library and informational services regardless of local financial ability or number of people served. To attain this goal the state should provide a program of financial assistance to libraries based upon a formula which takes into account financial ability and population and which requires each library to provide a specified level of local effort in order to be eligible for state support.

Sec. 3. As used in sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act, "library" means a county library, city library, district library, town library or any other public library predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 4. 1. There is hereby established a program of state support for libraries. The purpose of the program is to assist the libraries of the state in achieving a minimum level of library and informational services regardless of local financial ability or number of people served.

2. The state librarian shall administer the program and may adopt regulations as necessary to carry out the program. The Nevada council on libraries shall advise the state librarian and may make recommendations concerning the administration of the program.

Sec. 5. 1. The guaranteed minimum support per year for each person in the population served by a library established in a county, city, district, town or other area which has a population of less than 50,000 is \$12.

2. The guaranteed minimum support per year for each person included in the population served by a library established in a county, city, district, town or other area which has a population of 50,000 or more is \$10.

3. The total guaranteed minimum support for the library for any given year is computed by multiplying the guaranteed minimum support for each person by the population of the county, city, district, town or other area which established the library.

Sec. 6. A library is not eligible to participate in the program of state support for libraries in any year for which it does not provide its required local effort. Required local effort is the amount computed by multiplying ... times the assessed valuation of the county, city, district, town or other area which established the library, as certified by the department of taxation for the most recent tax year.

Sec. 7. 1. The total amount of state support for an eligible library for any given year is the difference between its total guaranteed minimum support and its required local effort.

2. A library may expend money received as state support for the program and operation of the library but may not use it for capital construction.

3. Money for state support for libraries is provided by legislative appropriation from the state general fund.

Sec. 8. 1. Beginning July 1, 1985, a library whose governing body has not developed a master plan which includes plans for levels of library services and resources and is designed to extend 5 years into the future is not eligible to participate in the program of state support for libraries.

2. Beginning July 1, 1990, a library which is not in compliance with the standards developed by the state librarian for services, resources, personnel and programs in public libraries is not eligible to participate in the program of state support for libraries.

SUMMARY--Revises provisions relating to distribution of official publications to libraries and governmental agencies.
(BDR 17-49)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to official publications; revising provisions for distribution of certain publications to libraries and governmental agencies without charge; providing for sale of certain publications at a reduced price; authorizing the preparation and distribution of microform copies of certain publications; requiring that executive orders be included in the Nevada Administrative Code; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

WHEREAS, Access to public documents is important to the people of this state; and

WHEREAS, Libraries are the principal establishments where public documents are available to the general public; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the state to make public documents available to libraries without charge or at a reduced price; now, therefore,

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 2.345 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2.345 1. The following persons and agencies are entitled to receive, automatically, the supreme court decisions in pamphlet form without charge:

[1.] (a) Each of the judges of the District Court of the United States, one copy.

[2.] (b) The supreme court law library, two copies.

[3.] (c) Each state officer, district judge, district attorney, county clerk, justice of the peace and police judge in this state, one copy.

[4.] (d) Each public library in this state, including each branch library and other library predominantly supported by public money, one copy.

[5.] (e) Each library in the University of Nevada System, one copy.

[6.] (f) The Nevada state library, one copy.

(g) Each law library in this state, one copy.

2. The clerk of the supreme court annually shall notify each of the following entities that it is entitled to the supreme court decisions in pamphlet form without charge for the following year if it submits a request for them, and the clerk must provide the decisions if they are requested:

(a) The Nevada historical society, one copy.

(b) The libraries of the department of prisons, the Nevada mental health institute, the Nevada youth training center and the Nevada girls training center, one copy each.

(c) Each school district in this state, one copy for the library of each high school of the district.

(d) Each newspaper published in this state, and each commercial television and radio station transmitting in this state, one copy .
[upon its annual request therefor.]

Sec. 2. NRS 218.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

218.460 1. All requests for mailing or distribution of bills and legislative publications [shall] must be filed with the director of the legislative counsel bureau who shall request the superintendent of the state printing and records division of the department of general services to print a sufficient number of bills and legislative publications to supply the requests, together with such number as may be necessary for legislative requirements. The superintendent of the state printing and records division shall print only that amount of bills and legislative publications necessary for such requests and requirements.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no bill or other legislative publication [shall] may be distributed without payment therefor of a sum fixed by the director of the legislative counsel bureau. Any person, office or organization, except for those for which provision is otherwise made in this section, may receive upon request free of charge in any one calendar year a maximum of two copies of each individual bill or resolution specified by bill or resolution number or of each daily history, daily journal or index.

3. There is no limitation upon the number of bills or of such other legislative publications, or copies of either, that may be distributed, free of charge, to:

(a) Members of the legislature.

(b) The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly for the proper functioning of their respective houses.

(c) The legislative counsel bureau.

4. [Township, school and municipal] School officials may have distributed, free of charge, the number of copies of any bill or of such other legislative publication that is approved by the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly.

5. The following persons shall, automatically, receive free of charge in any 1 calendar year two copies of any bill or resolution or of any daily history, daily journal or index , and additional copies upon approval of the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly:

(a) Elected state officers.

(b) County clerks, district attorneys, sheriffs, treasurers, assessors, recorders and auditors.

(c) Justices and the clerk of the supreme court.

(d) Judges and clerks of the district courts.

(e) The Nevada state library.

(f) Public libraries in this state, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, libraries of the University of Nevada System and law libraries in this state.

(g) The supreme court law library.

6. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall, before each regular session of the legislature, notify each of the following persons, offices [or] and organizations [, upon request, shall] that he or it is entitled to receive free of charge in any one calendar year two copies of any bill or resolution or of any daily history, daily journal or index [and] if he or it submits a request for them, and the director must provide the copies if they are requested. He shall also notify each of these persons, offices and organizations that he or it may obtain additional copies upon approval of the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly:

(a) Offices of other county officials.

(b) Offices of all state agencies and departments.

(c) Municipal officers.

(d) Districts and other governmental agencies.

(e) Justices of the peace.

(f) The Library of Congress.

(g) [County and city libraries and libraries of the University of Nevada System.

(h) The Nevada State Library.

(i)] The Nevada historical society.

(h) The libraries of the department of prisons, the Nevada mental health institute, the Nevada youth training center and the Nevada girls training center.

(i) Each school district in this state, for the library of each high school of the district.

(j) Accredited members of the press.

7. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall fix the cost of such bills and publications, including postage, and such [moneys] money as may be received by him [shall] must be remitted to the legislative counsel bureau for deposit in the legislative fund. [Prior to] Before each session of the state legislature, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall reanalyze the cost of such bills and publications, including postage, and establish a cost schedule that, as nearly as practicable, reflects the estimated cost to be incurred during the session.

8. The costs of such distributions, including postage, [shall] must be paid from the legislative fund.

Sec. 3. NRS 218.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:

218.500 1. The secretary of state shall furnish to the superintendent of the state printing and records division of the department of general services, within 3 days from the time he receives

each one from the governor, after approval, a copy of all acts, joint and concurrent resolutions, and memorials passed at each session.

2. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall:

(a) Distribute one copy of each act as printed to each county clerk, district judge, district attorney and justice of the peace in the state.

(b) Immediately upon the adjournment of the session, collect and have printed and bound advance sheets of all acts, resolutions and memorials passed at the session.

(c) Distribute one copy of the advance sheets, without charge, to : [each]

(1) Each justice of the supreme court, the attorney general [,] and the state public defender ; [, and to each]

(2) Each county clerk, district judge, district attorney, county public defender, justice of the peace, city attorney and police or municipal judge in the state [, deliver] ; and

(3) The supreme court law library, the Nevada state library, each library in the University of Nevada System, each public library in this state, including each branch library and other library predominantly supported by public money, and each law library in this state.

(d) Deliver to the supreme court law library without charge a number of copies of the advance sheets appropriate to secure the exchange of similar publications from other states . [, and establish]

(e) Upon the conclusion of each regular session of the legislature, notify the following entities that each is entitled to one copy of the advance sheets without charge if it submits a request for them and the director must provide the copies if they are requested:

(1) The Nevada historical society.

(2) The libraries of the department of prisons, the Nevada mental health institute, the Nevada youth training center and the Nevada girls training center.

(3) Each school district in this state, for the library of each high school of the district.

(f) Establish the price at which the advance sheets [shall] will
be sold to other persons.

3. The legislative counsel shall, immediately upon the adjournment of the session, prepare statutory tables and an index of all acts, resolutions and memorials passed at the session.

4. The superintendent, upon receipt of the statutory tables and index, shall prepare bound volumes of the Statutes of Nevada as provided in NRS 218.510.

Sec. 4. Chapter 220 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 5 to 7, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 5. 1. Each of the following libraries is entitled to one complete set of Nevada Revised Statutes without charge:

(a) The supreme court law library.

(b) The Nevada state library.

(c) Each law library in this state.

(d) Each library of the depository system of this state.

2. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall distribute the sets to the eligible libraries as soon as they become available and shall provide replacement or supplementary pages, as issued, to each of those libraries without charge.

3. Upon the conclusion of each regular session of the legislature, the director shall notify each public library, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, and each county and city in this state that it may purchase one complete set of Nevada Revised Statutes at one-half the regular price, and the director must provide the sets if they are requested. He shall provide replacement or supplementary pages, as issued, at one-half the regular price for sets purchased at half price pursuant to this section.

Sec. 6. 1. Each of the following libraries is entitled to one complete set of the annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes and one set of the digest of cases without charge:

(a) The supreme court law library.

(b) The Nevada state library.

(c) Each law library in this state.

(d) Each library of the depository system of this state.

2. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall distribute the sets to the eligible libraries as soon as they become available and shall provide replacement or supplementary pages, as issued, to each of those libraries without charge.

3. The director shall notify each public library, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, and each county and city in this state that it may purchase one set of the annotations and one set of the digest of cases at one-half the regular price, and the director must provide the sets if they are requested. He shall provide replacement or supplementary pages, as issued, at one-half the regular price for sets purchased at half price pursuant to this section.

Sec. 7. 1. The legislative commission may direct that microform copies of Nevada Revised Statutes, the annotations thereto and the digest of cases, and corresponding sets of replacement or supplementary pages as issued, be prepared for distribution to libraries.

2. If microform copies become available, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall notify each public library, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, that it is entitled to one microform copy of each publication, and corresponding replacement or supplementary pages, without charge if it submits a request therefor, and the director must provide the copies if they are requested.

Sec. 8. Chapter 223 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

Whenever the governor issues an executive order, including an order which amends or rescinds a previous order, he shall submit to the legislative counsel a copy for incorporation into the Nevada Administrative Code. This provision does not apply to proclamations.

Sec. 9. NRS 233B.062 is hereby amended to read as follows:

233B.062 1. It is the policy of this state that every agency regulation be made easily accessible to the public and expressed in clear and concise language. To assist in carrying out this policy, every permanent regulation [shall] must be incorporated, excluding any forms used by the agency, any publication adopted by reference, the title, citation of authority, signature and other formal parts, in the Nevada Administrative Code, and every emergency or temporary regulation [shall] must be distributed in the same manner as the Nevada Administrative Code.

2. The legislative commission may authorize inclusion in the Nevada Administrative Code of the regulations of an agency otherwise exempted from the requirements of this chapter.

3. The executive orders of the governor must be included in the Nevada Administrative Code.

Sec. 10. NRS 233B.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

233B.065 1. The legislative counsel shall prescribe the numbering, page size, style and typography of the Nevada Administrative Code. For convenience of reproduction in the code, he may prescribe the same matters in original agency regulations.

2. The legislative counsel shall prepare or cause the superintendent of the state printing and records division of the department of general services to prepare [four] a number of sets of the Nevada Administrative Code and of supplementary pages as required from time to time [, which shall be kept respectively:] sufficient in his opinion to meet the requirements of this section and shall provide one set without charge to:

(a) [By the] The secretary of state , to be kept as the master copy;

(b) [By the] The secretary of state for public use;

(c) [By the] The attorney general for his use and that of the executive department; [and]

(d) [By the] The legislative counsel for his use and that of the legislature [.] ;

(e) The Nevada state library;

(f) The supreme court law library;

(g) Each law library in this state; and

(h) Each library of the depository system of this state.

The legislative commission may direct the preparation of additional sets or pages, or both, and specify the places where such sets or parts of sets are to be kept and the uses to be made of them.

3. The legislative counsel shall notify each public library, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, that it may purchase one set of the Nevada Administrative Code at one-half the regular price, and he must provide the sets if they are requested. He shall provide supplementary pages, as issued, at one-half the regular price for sets purchased at half price pursuant to this section.

4. Each agency shall reimburse the legislative counsel bureau and the state printing and records division of the department of general services for their respective costs in preparing and keeping current that agency's portion of the Nevada Administrative Code in the number of copies required for agency, official and public use. [If additional sets or pages are sold, the] The legislative commission shall set sale prices sufficient to recover at least the

cost of production and distribution of the additional sets or pages.

Sec. 11. NRS 244.118 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244.118 1. Two copies of the county code [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library after [such] the code becomes effective.

2. The board of county commissioners shall provide, without charge, one copy of the county code to:

- (a) The Nevada state library.
- (b) Each library in the University of Nevada System.
- (c) Each law library in this state.
- (d) Each public library located in the county, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 12. NRS 244.119 is hereby amended to read as follows:

244.119 1. The county code may, by ordinance regularly passed, adopted and published, be amended or extended. All general ordinances passed after the adoption of a county code [shall] must be amendments or extensions thereof. No section of the code [shall] may be amended by reference only, but the section, as amended, [shall] must be reenacted and published at length.

2. Three copies of any amendment or extension [shall] must be filed with the county clerk and two copies of any amendment or

extension [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

3. The board of county commissioners shall provide, without charge, one copy of each amendment or extension to each library which receives a copy of the county code pursuant to the provisions of NRS 244.118.

Sec. 13. NRS 266.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

266.160 1. The city council [shall have the power to] may codify and publish a code of its municipal ordinances in the form of a municipal code, which [code] may, at the election of the council, have incorporated therein a copy of this chapter and such additional data as the council [may prescribe.] prescribes. When [such a publication] the code is published, two copies [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

2. The ordinances in the code [shall] must be arranged in appropriate chapters, articles and sections, excluding the titles, enacting clauses, signature of the mayor, attestations and other formal parts.

3. The codification [shall] must be adopted by an ordinance which [shall] must not contain any substantive changes, modifications or alterations of existing ordinances and the only title necessary for the ordinance [shall be] is "An ordinance for codifying and compiling the general ordinances of the City of"

4. The codification may, by ordinance regularly passed, adopted and published, be amended or extended. Two copies of any amendment or extension must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

5. The city council shall provide, without charge, one copy of the municipal code and one copy of each amendment or extension to:

(a) The Nevada state library.

(b) Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(c) Each law library in this state.

(d) Each public library in the county in which the city is located, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 14. NRS 268.014 is hereby amended to read as follows:

268.014 1. The city council or other governing body of an incorporated city [shall have the power to] may codify and publish a code of its municipal ordinances in the form of a municipal code, which [code] may, at the election of the council or other governing body, have incorporated therein a copy of this chapter and such additional data as the council or other governing body [may prescribe.] prescribes. When [such a publication] the code is published, two copies [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

2. The ordinances in the code [shall] must be arranged in appropriate chapters, articles and sections, excluding the titles, enacting clauses, signature of the mayor, attestations and other formal parts.

3. The codification [shall] must be adopted by an ordinance which [shall] must not contain any substantive changes, modifications or alterations of existing ordinances, and the only title necessary for the ordinance [shall be] is "An ordinance for codifying and compiling the general ordinances of the City of"

4. The codification may, by ordinance regularly passed, adopted and published, be amended or extended. Two copies of any amendment or extension must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

5. The city council or other governing body shall provide, without charge, one copy of the municipal code and one copy of each amendment or extension to:

(a) The Nevada state library.

(b) Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(c) Each law library in this state.

(d) Each public library in the county in which the city is located, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 15. NRS 269.168 is hereby amended to read as follows:

269.168 1. Two copies of the town code [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library after [such code] it becomes effective.

2. The town board or board of county commissioners shall provide, without charge, one copy of the town code to:

(a) The Nevada state library.

(b) Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(c) Each law library in this state.

(d) Each public library located in the county in which the town is located, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 16. NRS 269.169 is hereby amended to read as follows:

269.169 1. The town code may, by ordinance regularly passed, adopted and published, be amended or extended. All general ordinances passed after the adoption of a town code [shall] must be amendments or extensions thereof. No section of the code [shall] may be amended by reference only, but the section, as amended, [shall] must be reenacted and published at length.

2. Three copies of any amendment or extension [shall] must be filed with the town or county clerk and two copies of any amendment or extension [shall] must be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

3. The town board or board of county commissioners shall provide, without charge, one copy of each amendment or extension to each library which receives a copy of the town code pursuant to the provisions of NRS 269.168.

Sec. 17. NRS 269.605 is hereby amended to read as follows:

269.605 1. Copies of the ordinances of an unincorporated town [shall] must be available from the chairman of the town advisory board or from the county clerk.

2. If the ordinances are codified into a town code, the board of county commissioners shall provide, without charge, one copy of the town code and one copy of each amendment or extension to:

(a) The Nevada state library.

(b) The supreme court law library.

(c) Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(d) Each law library in this state.

(e) Each public library located in the county in which the town is located, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money.

Sec. 18. Chapter 345 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

1. The legislative commission may direct that microform copies of the Statutes of Nevada be prepared for distribution to libraries.

2. If microform copies become available, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall notify each public library, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, that it is entitled to one microform copy of each volume available, without charge, if it submits a request therefor, and the director must provide the copies if they are requested.

Sec. 19. NRS 345.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

345.010 Upon publication of the Statutes of Nevada, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall distribute [them as follows:] without charge:

1. To each of the judges of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nevada, one copy.

2. To the supreme court law library, two copies.

3. To each justice of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, district judge, county clerk, district attorney, justice of the peace and police judge in this state, one copy.

4. To each public library in this state, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, one copy.

5. To each library in the University of Nevada System, one copy.

6. To each law library in this state, one copy.

7. To the Nevada historical society, one copy.

[7.] 8. Upon request, to any state, county or municipal officer.

Sec. 20. NRS 345.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

345.020 Upon receipt of copies of each volume of Nevada Reports from the superintendent of the state printing and records division of the department of general services, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall distribute [them as follows:] without charge:

1. To each of the judges of the District Court of the United States for the District of Nevada, one copy.
2. The supreme court law library, two copies.
3. To each justice of the supreme court, clerk of the supreme court, district judge, district attorney, county clerk, justice of the peace and police judge in this state, one copy.
4. To each public library in this state, including branch libraries and other libraries predominantly supported by public money, one copy.
5. To each library in the University of Nevada System, one copy.
6. To each law library in this state, one copy.
7. To the Nevada historical society, one copy.

[7.] 8. Upon request, to any state, county or municipal officer.

Sec. 21. NRS 345.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

345.120 1. Each of the documents required by NRS 345.070, 345.090 and 345.100 [shall] must be distributed without charge to:

[1.] (a) The governor.
[2.] (b) Each elected state officer.
[3.] (c) Each member of the legislature.
[4.] (d) Each state department or other agency of the executive branch.

[5.] (e) The clerk of each city and of each county.
[6.] (f) The legislative counsel bureau.
[7.] (g) Each public library in the state [.] , including each branch library and other library predominantly supported by public money.

[8.] (h) Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(i) The Nevada state library.

(j) Each law library in this state.

2. Each time these documents become available, the state planning coordinator shall notify each of the following agencies that it is entitled to a copy of each document without charge if it submits a request therefor, and he must provide the documents if they are requested:

(a) The Nevada historical society.

(b) The libraries of the department of prisons, the Nevada mental health institute, the Nevada youth training center and the Nevada girls training center.

(c) Each school district in this state, for the library of each high school of the district.

Sec. 22. NRS 378.180 is hereby amended to read as follows:

378.180 1. Every state agency shall, upon release, deposit [a specified number of] 12 copies of each of its state publications which was not printed by the state printing and records division of the department of general services with the state publications distribution center to meet the needs of the depository library system and to provide interlibrary loan service to those libraries without depository status. [This distribution shall be required only if sufficient funds are appropriated for the printing of these materials.]

2. For each item printed by the state printing and records division of the department of general services, [50] 12 additional copies [shall be authorized to] must be printed by the division, these to be collected by the state publications distribution center and distributed to public and university libraries within the state.

3. All city, county , school district, special district and regional agencies shall, upon release, deposit at least [one copy]

six copies of each of its publications with the state publications distribution center and a list of its publications for a calendar year.

Sec. 23. NRS 380.170 is hereby amended to read as follows:

380.170 The director of the legislative counsel bureau [is authorized to] may transmit to the county clerk of each county, for the use of the law library established therein pursuant to the provisions of this chapter:

1. A copy of each publication provided in NRS 345.050 [.] for which free distribution to law libraries is not provided by law.

2. A copy of each volume of Nevada Reports and the Statutes of Nevada theretofore published.

The legislative counsel bureau shall charge and collect for such volumes the prices established pursuant to NRS 345.050.

Sec. 24. NRS 2.390 and 382.040 are hereby repealed.

SUMMARY--Provides for improvement of school library services at local level. (BDR 34-50)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: Yes.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

AN ACT relating to public school libraries; encouraging improved school library services by requiring boards of trustees of school districts to employ certificated school librarians for schools of a certain size beginning in 1985; providing for local choice of books for school libraries by repealing the requirement that the superintendent of public instruction approve or disapprove lists of books for use in such libraries; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 391 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

The board of trustees of a school district shall employ, for each public school within the district having an enrollment of more than 250 pupils, a school librarian who holds a certificate endorsed to authorize the holder to perform the function of school librarian.

Sec. 2. NRS 385.240 is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Section 1 of this act shall become effective on July 1, 1985, for the 1985-86 school year.

SUMMARY--Provides that circulation records of libraries are not public records and restricts disclosure of such records.
(BDR 19-51)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

AN ACT relating to records of libraries; providing that records of circulation are not public records; restricting disclosure of such records; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 239 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

The circulation records of a public library or other library are not public books or public records within the meaning of NRS 239.-

010. Circulation records may be disclosed only in response to a subpoena issued by a court upon a finding that a threat to the public safety or other extreme circumstance exists, that the specific records sought are relevant to the situation at hand and that failure to disclose the records will result in substantial injury to the public interest.

SUMMARY--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. (BDR S-52)
Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

AN ACT relating to public libraries; directing that a proposal to issue state general obligation bonds for building and expanding public libraries be submitted to a vote of the people; providing for construction grants to local governmental entities from the proceeds of the bonds if the issue is approved; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. At the general election to be held in the State of Nevada in 1982, there shall be submitted to the voters of the state in the manner prescribed by chapter 349 of NRS a proposal to issue general obligation bonds of the State of Nevada for the purposes of building and expanding public libraries in this state in an amount of not more than \$10,000,000. If the proposal is carried, the bonds may be issued at one time or from time to time.

Sec. 2. 1. If, on the application of the state librarian with the approval of the Nevada council on libraries, the interim finance committee finds that one or more state-supported construction projects for public libraries ought to be commenced, it may direct:

(a) The state board of examiners to issue a sufficient amount of the bonds authorized pursuant to section 1 of this act; and

(b) The state librarian to make grants from the proceeds of the bonds to local government entities for construction projects for public libraries, computing the adjusted state and local shares according to the provisions of section 4 of this act.

2. The state librarian shall not expend more than the amount authorized unless he has obtained prior approval from the interim finance committee.

3. The provisions of the State Securities Law, contained in chapter 349 of NRS, apply to the issuance of bonds under this act.

Sec. 3. The state librarian shall administer the program of grants to local governmental entities for construction projects for public libraries, and he may adopt regulations as necessary to carry out the program. The Nevada council on libraries shall review applications for individual grants and may make recommendations concerning those applications. All applications must be forwarded to the interim finance committee, together with the recommendations of the council. The interim finance committee has final authority to approve or disapprove grants.

Sec. 4. In order to be eligible for a grant from the proceeds of the bonds, a local governmental entity planning a state-supported construction project must provide a local share to match the state share. The basic local share is equal to the state share and is adjusted in each case to reflect local financial ability. The

amount of the adjusted local share is computed according to the following formula:

1. The total assessed valuation of the local governmental entity, as certified by the department of taxation for the most recent tax year, is divided by the population of that entity to determine the local assessed valuation per capita.

2. The total assessed valuation of the state, as certified by the department of taxation for the most recent tax year, is divided by the population of the state to determine the statewide assessed valuation per capita.

3. The local assessed valuation per capita is divided by the statewide assessed valuation per capita to determine what percentage the local average is of the statewide average.

4. The basic local share (50 percent of the estimated total cost of the state-supported project) is multiplied by the quotient computed in subsection 3 to determine the adjusted local share which must be provided in order to receive a construction grant.

The adjusted state share of the project is determined by subtracting the adjusted local share from the estimated total cost.

SUMMARY--Requests that state board of education sponsor workshops or other training for school librarians who are not professionally trained in library science. (BDR 53)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Requesting that the state board of education sponsor workshops or other training for school librarians who are not professionally trained in library science.

WHEREAS, The efficient operation of a school library is an important part of the efficiency of the school as a whole in imparting education, and such operation depends upon the skill of the persons in charge of the library; and

WHEREAS, Adequate library skills learned and developed in youth are necessary tools for all who hope to function as responsible, informed and productive adults; and

WHEREAS, It is difficult to argue against the emphasis which should be placed upon teaching children how to cultivate such skills; and

WHEREAS, A necessary first step in this process of development is for school districts to employ qualified personnel who are able to instruct and instill in pupils the ability to use libraries to their fullest advantage; and

WHEREAS, Because the vast majority of Nevada's school districts are unable to afford a staff of librarians who are professionally trained, or district enrollments are too small to warrant such a staff, one reasonable solution to this dilemma is to offer special

workshops and training to teachers and others whose full-time function or part-time duties may include administering school libraries; and

WHEREAS, Such workshops and training would allow teachers and others to learn more about library science and, in turn, would enable them to be of greater benefit to pupils at a crucial point during the development and molding of lifelong library skills; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the legislature requests that the state board of education sponsor an annual school library workshop or other appropriate training for school librarians who have not received professional training in the field of library science, and that the state board use the resources of the department of education, the school districts of the state, the Nevada state library and the Nevada Library Association in conducting the workshop or other training; and be it further

RESOLVED, That school districts are strongly encouraged to support this project and allow their personnel the time necessary to attend workshops; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the state board of education, the superintendent of public instruction, the Nevada state library, all school districts in Nevada and the Nevada Library Association.

SUMMARY--Directs Nevada state library and department of education to study possibilities of joint or shared use of facilities, staffs or other resources of school and public libraries. (BDR 54)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Directing the Nevada state library and the department of education to study the possibilities of joint or shared use of the facilities, staffs or other resources of school and public libraries.

WHEREAS, There is a growing concern and necessity to limit government spending while still maintaining a certain standard of integrity for the provision of essential services which have been provided in the past by federal, state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, In Nevada, educators and school librarians as well as librarians of public libraries are especially aware of the importance of scrutinizing budgets to obtain the maximum benefits from tax dollars spent; and

WHEREAS, Representatives of the schools and the public libraries have expressed an interest in investigating the possibilities of combining their resources and thereby improving their library services while at the same time effecting economies as a result of the joint effort; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That representatives from the Nevada state library and the department of education are hereby directed to study the

possibilities of joint or shared use of their respective facilities, staffs, materials and other resources in an attempt to provide the greatest practicable benefits to both public schools and public libraries; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the study include a thorough investigation of ways of financing any system of joint or shared use; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the findings of the study, together with any recommendations and suggested legislation, be presented to the governor and to the 62nd session of the legislature of the State of Nevada; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the state librarian and the superintendent of public instruction.

SUMMARY--Memorializes Congress to continue federal aid for libraries and to include law libraries in the federal law on public library services and construction. (BDR 55)

JOINT RESOLUTION--Memorializing the Congress of the United States to continue federal aid for libraries and to include law libraries in the federal law on public library services and construction.

WHEREAS, The final grants being disbursed on behalf of the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation in Nevada bring to a close many generous gifts which the foundation has imparted to numerous libraries in this state as well as others; and

WHEREAS, In an effort to ensure the quality and value of the books, other materials and services available to Nevadans through their libraries now that these grants are fully bestowed, it is essential that certain levels of funding continue to be maintained; and

WHEREAS, The existing program of federal assistance to libraries has been of great benefit to libraries in Nevada and it is important that the program be continued; and

WHEREAS, Law libraries in this and every other state perform valuable public services and offer vital assistance to the public and they, too, need to be made eligible to receive federal aid; and

WHEREAS, An amendment to Title 20 of the United States Code, §§ 351 et seq., to provide for federal aid to publicly supported law libraries would permit law libraries to maintain or improve the quality of those invaluable services which they provide on a daily basis; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE AND OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
JOINTLY, That the legislature hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States to continue federal aid to public libraries and to amend Title 20 of the United States Code, §§ 351 et seq., to make publicly supported law libraries eligible for federal aid; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States as President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each member of the Nevada congressional delegation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and approval.

SUMMARY--Provides for formation of regional networks of libraries.
(BDR 33-73)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial
Insurance: No.

AN ACT relating to regional networks of libraries; providing for agreements to form such regional networks for the purpose of facilitating regional cooperation, improved communications and sharing of resources among libraries; providing for the establishment of governing boards for regional networks; prescribing the powers and duties of such boards; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 379 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 8, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 2. As used in sections 3 to 8, inclusive, of this act, "library" includes public libraries, school libraries where authorized by school districts, academic libraries, special libraries and the Nevada state library.

Sec. 3. The legislature declares:

1. That the state recognizes its responsibility to support the extension of library services beyond the jurisdiction of any single library;

2. That the formation of a regional network of libraries is an effective means of providing services beyond local boundaries; and

3. That all public libraries in this state should be linked to regional networks to form a system of communications and provision of services which will encourage cooperation and maximum use of available resources.

Sec. 4. 1. The governing bodies of two or more libraries may enter into an agreement to form a regional network of libraries for the purpose of facilitating regional cooperation, improved communications and sharing of resources. The purposes of the regional network may be furthered by such activities as:

(a) Developing and operating interlibrary systems to improve access to dispersed library and information services.

(b) Applying new technologies for improved efficiency in the use and availability of resources.

(c) Improving access to advanced research which will help increase productivity and solve emerging problems of common concern.

2. An agreement to form a regional network of libraries is subject to the provisions of the Interlocal Cooperation Act.

Sec. 5. 1. A regional network of libraries is governed by a board consisting of one representative from each participating entity.

2. The board shall:

(a) Elect its own officers.

(b) Establish rules for its own governance and bylaws for the operation of the regional network.

(c) Prepare an annual budget for the regional network.

(d) Develop, through a continuing process of planning, a master plan for the regional network of libraries for the provision of regional services. The master plan must be designed to extend 5 years into the future and must be made current at least every 2 years.

Sec. 6. The governing board of a regional network of libraries has primary responsibility for, and shall establish policies and procedures to govern, library programs and activities which extend beyond the jurisdiction of any single participating library. These programs and activities include but are not limited to libraries, interlibrary loans, development of data bases and utilization of new technologies for communication among libraries.

Sec. 7. 1. Whenever a participating library seeks a grant of money related to regional services from the state, the Federal Government or another source, it must first submit the request to the governing board of the regional network for review.

2. After review, the governing board of the regional network shall forward the request to the granting agency along with its comments and suggestions for priority. If the request is for a state grant, the granting agency must comply with the priority designated by the governing board.

3. The governing board may request and receive gifts or grants of money from the state, the Federal Government or another source for purposes of the regional network. Among requests for state grants, requests from the regional network have priority over requests from participating libraries.

Sec. 8. The governing board of a regional network of libraries may enter into contracts with state agencies for:

1. The administration of grants of money for library purposes;
and

2. The provision of library services,
in the region served by the regional network.

SUMMARY--Revises provisions for establishment and organization of public libraries and requires counties to provide library services. (BDR 33-74)

Fiscal Note: Effect on Local Government: Yes.
Effect on the State or on Industrial
Insurance: Effect less than \$2,000.

AN ACT relating to public libraries; repealing authority for the formation of new county library districts; requiring that every county provide library services by a specified date; abolishing county library districts, city libraries and town libraries on that date; establishing a minimum population requirement for the establishment of a new county library or regional library; providing for a study of methods for provision of library services; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND
ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 379.021 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.021 1. [Whenever in any county a petition or petitions praying for the formation of a county library district and the establishment of a free public library therein setting forth the boundaries of the proposed library district, certified by the district judge of any judicial district as being signed by 10 percent of the taxpayers or by taxpayers representing 10 percent of the taxable property in the proposed county library district, as shown by the last-preceding assessment roll of the county, is presented to the board of county commissioners of the county in which the territory of the proposed county library district is situated,

accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits of one or more of the signers thereof that the signatures thereto are genuine, the board of county commissioners shall, at their next regular meeting after the petition or petitions are so presented:

(a) Pass a resolution to the effect that a county library district with properly defined boundaries is to be established and cause to be published a notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation within the district once a week for a period of 2 weeks; and

(b) Allow 30 days after the first publication of the notice during which all taxpayers of the district in which the district library is to be situated shall have the right to file protests with the county clerk.

2. If the aggregate of protests is less than 10 percent of the taxpayers voting in the last general election, the board of county commissioners shall order the creation of such county library district and the establishment of a free public library therein and levy taxes in support and continued maintenance of such library in accordance with subsection 5.

3. If the aggregate of protests is more than 10 percent of the taxpayers voting in the last general election, the board of county commissioners shall:

(a) Proceed no further with reference to the establishment of a county library district without submitting the question to the voters; and

(b) Hold the election as soon as practicable and as nearly as may be in accordance with the general election laws of the state.

4. If the majority of votes cast at such election is against the establishment of the county library district, it shall be deemed lost and the board of county commissioners shall proceed no further. If the majority of votes is in favor of the county library district, the board of county commissioners shall, within 10 days after such election, order the creation of the county library district and establishment of a free public library therein.

5. Upon the creation of a county library district and establishment of a free public library therein,] Any county library district existing on July 1, 1981, which was established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 389, Statutes of Nevada 1967, may be maintained pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. So long as the county library district is so maintained, the board of county commissioners shall [, at the next time for levying taxes and in each year thereafter,] each year, at the time and in the manner other taxes are levied, levy a tax upon all taxable property in the county library district of not more than 15 cents on each \$100 valuation thereof, for the purpose of creating and maintaining a fund known as the library fund.

Sec. 2. NRS 379.005 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.005 As used in [NRS 379.010 to 379.060, inclusive,] this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "County library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.010.

2. "District library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.021.

3. "Public library" means a county, district, city or town library or library system or other library predominantly supported by public money.

4. "Town library" means a library existing pursuant to NRS 379.-
023.

Sec. 3. NRS 379.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.070 1. Any free public library which [has been] was established in a city pursuant to chapter 90, Statutes of Nevada 1895, or any other law prior to July 1, 1967, or which [is] was established [after] between July 1, 1967, and June 30, 1981, may be maintained and shall be governed by the provisions of NRS 379.070 to 379.120, inclusive.

2. No new city library may be established after June 30, 1981.

Sec. 4. NRS 379.005 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.005 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "County library" means a library established , or library services provided, pursuant to NRS 379.010.

2. ["District library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.021.

3.] "Public library" means a county [, district, city or town] or regional library or library system . [or other library predominantly supported by public money.

4. "Town library" means a library existing pursuant to NRS 379.-023.]

3. "Regional library" means a library established pursuant to NRS 379.143 to 379.146, inclusive.

Sec. 5. NRS 379.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.010 1. [Each] The board of county commissioners of [the several counties may] each county shall set apart a sum of money to be used in the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in the [county seat of each] county [; and each] , for contracts or interlocal agreements for the provision of library services in the county or in establishing and maintaining a regional library. Each year [thereafter] the board of county commissioners [may] shall set apart an amount of money [adequately sufficient to maintain the same.] for the purpose of operating and maintaining the county or regional library or providing the services.

2. The fund so created [shall be known as] is the county library fund.

3. A board of county commissioners shall not establish a new county library unless the area to be served has a population of at least 6,000. If no county library exists in the county and establishment of a new county library is prohibited by this subsection, library services must be provided by contract or interlocal agreement or the county must join with one or more other counties in establishing a regional library.

4. If a county library is established, the board of county commissioners is responsible for providing the facilities necessary to house the library.

Sec. 6. NRS 379.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.020 1. [The] If a county library is established in the county, the board of county commissioners shall appoint five competent persons who are residents of the county [, who shall be known] to serve as county library trustees. Three trustees shall hold office for the terms of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively, and two trustees shall hold office for terms of 4 years. Annually thereafter, the board of county commissioners shall appoint one trustee who shall hold office for a term of 4 years, except that in those years in which the terms of two trustees expire, the board of county commissioners shall appoint two trustees for terms of 4 years. County library trustees shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

2. No trustee may be appointed to hold office for more than two consecutive 4-year terms.

3. All vacancies which may occur at any time in the office of county library trustee [shall] must be filled by appointment by the board of county commissioners.

4. County library trustees shall serve without compensation.

5. The board of county commissioners may remove any trustee who fails, without cause, to attend three successive meetings of the trustees.

Sec. 7. NRS 379.025 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.025 1. The library trustees of any county [, district or town] library, and their successors, shall:

(a) Hold and possess the property and effects of the library and reading room in trust for the public.

(b) [In the case of a county library, submit] Submit annual budgets to the board of county commissioners, containing detailed estimates of the amount of money necessary for the operation and management of the library for the next succeeding year.

[(c) In the case of a district or town library, prepare annual budgets in accordance with NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive.]

2. The library trustees may:

(a) Establish, supervise and maintain a library and reading room.

- (b) Make purchases and secure rooms.
- (c) Appoint a librarian and other officers and employ assistants.
- (d) Establish bylaws and regulations for the management of the library and their own management.
- (e) Manage all the property, real and personal, of the library.
- (f) Acquire and hold real and personal property, by gift, purchase or bequest, for the library and reading room.
- (g) Administer any trust declared or created for the library and reading room.
- (h) Maintain or defend any action in reference to the property or affairs of the library and reading room.
- (i) [Authorize the merger of a town or city library with a county library district.
- (j)] Do all acts necessary for the orderly and efficient management and control of the library.

Sec. 8. NRS 379.026 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.026 1. The library trustees of any county [, district or town] library [are authorized to] may establish with the county treasurer, as custodian, a special fund [, which fund shall] to be known as the county library gift fund . [, the district library gift fund, or the town library gift fund, as the case may be.] The [moneys in such fund shall be] money in the fund is derived from all or any part of any gift,

bequest or devise, including the interest thereon. [Such fund shall be] The fund is a separate and continuing fund and no [moneys in such fund shall revert] money in the fund reverts to the general fund of the county at any time.

2. The [moneys] money in a library gift fund may be used for construction of new library buildings, capital improvements to library buildings, special library services, or other library purposes. No expenditure from a library gift fund [shall] may be made until authorized by the library trustees.

3. The library trustees may invest or reinvest all or part of the [moneys] money in the library gift fund in any investment authorized for city and county [moneys] money under chapter 355 of NRS.

Sec. 9. NRS 379.027 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.027 The librarian of any county [, district or town] library shall administer all functions of the library and carry out the policies established by the library trustees.

Sec. 10. NRS 379.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.030 1. All claims for indebtedness incurred or created by the library trustees of any county [, district or town] library [shall:] must:

(a) Be audited by a majority of the library trustees; [and]

(b) Be presented to and acted upon by the board of county commissioners; and

(c) Be paid out of the appropriate library fund in the same manner as claims against the county are presented, acted upon and paid.

2. [No indebtedness in excess of the amount provided for in NRS 379.010, 379.021 or 379.023, respectively, shall be incurred by the library trustees or allowed by the board of county commissioners.] In no case [shall] may any claim except for library and reading room purposes be allowed or paid out of the appropriate library fund.

3. Any [moneys] money remaining in the county library fund on June 30 of any year [shall revert] reverts to the general fund of the county.

Sec. 11. NRS 379.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.040 The library and reading room of any county [, district or town] library [shall] must forever be and remain free and accessible to the public, subject to such reasonable [rules and] regulations as the library trustees may adopt.

Sec. 12. NRS 379.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.060 1. The library trustees of any county [or district] library shall cooperate with and enter into contracts with the board of county commissioners of any other county, [or with any city or town in any other county,] or with any school district, when necessary to secure to the residents of [such] the other county, [or to

the residents of such city or town in such other county,] or to the pupils of the school district, the same privileges of the county [or district] library as are granted to or enjoyed by the residents of the county , [or county library district,] or such privileges as may be agreed upon in the contract. The consideration agreed upon [shall] must be specified in the contract, and [the same shall] must be paid into the county [or district] library fund or a special fund for library purposes of the county providing the service.

2. Any [contracting county, city, town or school district may terminate any] such contract [which] may be entered into upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto. Any contracting county or school district may, after 2 years, terminate the contract.

3. Any county [, city or town] wherein a library has been established may cooperate with and contract with the library trustees of any county [, district or town] library to obtain for the residents of such county [, city or town] an increase in library services or such privileges as may be agreed upon.

4. The library trustees of any county [or district] library may cooperate with and contract with the board of county commissioners of any other county, relative to any phase of library service.

5. Any county [, city or town contracting] having a population of 6,000 or more which contracts for [such] library service may at

any time establish a library for the use of its inhabitants, whereupon its contract for such service may be continued or terminated on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto.

6. [The tax-levying body] The board of county commissioners of any county [, city or town] contracting to receive [such] library services [is authorized to] may budget for and levy a tax [in an amount not to exceed 10 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation] to meet the terms of the contract. The board of trustees of a school district may budget to meet the terms of the contract.

7. The library trustees of the county [or district] library providing such services may expend any amounts received in consideration of any such contract in addition to the amount budgeted for the county [or district] library.

[8. Any law which conflicts with the financial provisions of this section shall not apply to any contract entered into under the provisions of this section.]

Sec. 13. NRS 379.143 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.143 1. Any two or more [political subdivisions] counties whose combined population is 6,000 or more may join in establishing and maintaining a regional library through a written joint agreement of their [governing bodies.] boards of county commissioners.

2. The agreement [shall] must provide for the fair apportionment of expenses and that the treasurer [or other fiscal officer] of one

of the participating [political subdivisions shall] counties will be selected as treasurer of the regional library and [shall] will have custody of the funds of the regional library.

Sec. 14. NRS 379.144 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.144 The treasurer [or other fiscal officer] of the other participating [political subdivisions] counties shall transfer to the treasurer of the regional library all [moneys] money collected for regional public library purposes in their respective [political subdivisions,] counties in accordance with a joint agreement.

Sec. 15. NRS 379.145 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.145 If one of the participating [political subdivisions] counties withdraws from the agreement, it is entitled to a division of the property of the regional library on the basis of its contribution.

Sec. 16. NRS 379.146 is hereby amended to read as follows:

379.146 1. Each regional library [shall] must be governed by a regional library board appointed in accordance with a method jointly agreed upon by the [governing bodies] boards of county commissioners of the participating [political subdivisions,] counties, for a term of not more than 4 years.

2. The regional library board [shall] must consist of not less than [5] five nor more than 11 members.

Sec. 17. NRS 218.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

218.460 1. All requests for mailing or distribution of bills and legislative publications [shall] must be filed with the director of the legislative counsel bureau who shall request the superintendent of the state printing and records division of the department of general services to print a sufficient number of bills and legislative publications to supply the requests, together with such number as may be necessary for legislative requirements. The superintendent of the state printing and records division shall print only that amount of bills and legislative publications necessary for such requests and requirements.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no bill or other legislative publication [shall] may be distributed without payment therefor of a sum fixed by the director of the legislative counsel bureau. Any person, office or organization, except for those for which provision is otherwise made in this section, may receive upon request free of charge in any one calendar year a maximum of two copies of each individual bill or resolution specified by bill or resolution number or of each daily history, daily journal or index.

3. There is no limitation upon the number of bills or of such other legislative publications, or copies of either, that may be distributed, free of charge, to:

(a) Members of the legislature.

(b) The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly for the proper functioning of their respective houses.

(c) The legislative counsel bureau.

4. Township [,] and school [and municipal] officials may have distributed, free of charge, the number of copies of any bill or of such other legislative publication that is approved by the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly.

5. The following persons shall, automatically, receive free of charge in any 1 calendar year two copies of any bill or resolution or of any daily history, daily journal or index and additional copies upon approval of the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly:

(a) Elected state officers.

(b) County clerks, district attorneys, sheriffs, treasurers, assessors, recorders and auditors.

(c) Justices and the clerk of the supreme court.

(d) Judges and clerks of the district courts.

6. The following persons, offices or organizations, upon request, shall receive free of charge in any one calendar year two copies of any bill or resolution or of any daily history, daily journal or index and additional copies upon approval of the legislative functions committee of either the senate or assembly:

(a) Offices of other county officials.

(b) Offices of all state agencies and departments.

- (c) Municipal officers.
- (d) Districts and other governmental agencies.
- (e) Justices of the peace.
- (f) The Library of Congress.
- (g) [County and city] Public libraries and libraries of the University of Nevada System.
- (h) The Nevada State Library.
- (i) Accredited members of the press.

7. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall fix the cost of such bills and publications, including postage, and such [moneys] money as may be received by him [shall] must be remitted to the legislative counsel bureau for deposit in the legislative fund. [Prior to] Before each session of the state legislature, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall reanalyze the cost of such bills and publications, including postage, and establish a cost schedule that, as nearly as practicable, reflects the estimated cost to be incurred during the session.

8. The costs of such distributions, including postage, [shall] must be paid from the legislative fund.

Sec. 18. NRS 332.015 is hereby amended to read as follows:

332.015 For the purpose of this chapter "local government" means:

1. Every political subdivision or other entity which has the right to levy or receive [moneys] money from ad valorem taxes or

other taxes or from any mandatory assessments, including counties, cities, towns, school districts and other districts organized pursuant to chapters 244, 309, 318, [379,] 450, 473, 474, 539, 541, 543 and 555 of NRS.

2. The Las Vegas Valley Water District created pursuant to the provisions of chapter 167, Statutes of Nevada 1947, as amended.

3. County fair and recreation boards and convention authorities created pursuant to the provisions of NRS 244A.597 to 244A.667, inclusive.

4. District boards of health created pursuant to the provisions of NRS 439.370 to 439.410, inclusive.

Sec. 19. NRS 354.474 is hereby amended to read as follows:

354.474 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, the provisions of NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, apply to all local governments. For the purpose of NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, "local government" means every political subdivision or other entity which has the right to levy or receive money from ad valorem or other taxes or any mandatory assessments, and includes without limitation counties, cities, towns, boards, school districts and other districts organized pursuant to chapters 244, 309, 318, [379,] 474, 541, 543 and 555 of NRS, NRS 450.550 to 450.700, inclusive, and any agency or department of a county or city which prepares a budget separate from that of the parent political subdivision.

2. An irrigation district organized pursuant to chapter 539 of NRS shall fix rates and levy assessments as provided in NRS 539.667 to 539.683, inclusive. The levy of such assessments and the posting and publication of claims and annual financial statements as required by chapter 539 of NRS shall be deemed compliance with the budgeting, filing and publication requirements of NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, but any such irrigation district which levies an ad valorem tax shall comply with the filing and publication requirements of NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, in addition to the requirements of chapter 539 of NRS.

3. An electric light and power district created pursuant to chapter 318 of NRS shall be deemed to have fulfilled the requirements of NRS 354.470 to 354.626, inclusive, for a year in which the district does not issue bonds or levy an assessment if the district files with the department of taxation a copy of all documents relating to its budget for that year which the district submitted to the Rural Electrification Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 20. NRS 378.190 is hereby amended to read as follows:

378.190 1. The state publications distribution center may enter into depository agreements with any [city,] county, [district,] regional [, town] or university library in this state.

2. The state librarian shall establish standards for eligibility as a depository library under subsection 1. Such standards may include and take into account:

(a) The type of library;

(b) Its ability to preserve such publications and to make them available for public use; and

(c) Its geographical location in order to assure that the publications are conveniently accessible to residents in all areas of the state.

Sec. 21. 1. All county library districts, city libraries and town libraries are abolished effective July 1, 1985.

2. Unless otherwise required by contract or the terms of an accepted gift, the governing body of each county library district, city library and town library shall transfer the books, equipment and other property in its possession to the county library of the county in which the district, city or town is located if the county library trustees so direct. If there is no county library in the county, the governing body shall distribute the property as directed by the board of county commissioners.

3. If a county library receives the property of an abolished library or district, it succeeds automatically to all rights and obligations of that library or district which remain outstanding. If a board of county commissioners directs some other disposition of

such property, it shall at the same time provide for the fulfillment or extinguishment of any such obligation and the exercise or release of any such right.

Sec. 22. The legislative commission shall conduct a study of the most efficient and effective methods for the provision of library services in counties where there is no countywide library system. The study shall include an examination of the mandatory provision of library service as required by the provisions of this act, including but not limited to the effect of the requirements in the various counties and proposals for carrying them out. The legislative commission shall submit a report of the progress of the study to the sixty-second session and a final report to the sixty-third session of the legislature.

Sec. 23. NRS 379.021, 379.022, 379.023, 379.050, 379.070, 379.-105, 379.106, 379.107, 379.120 and 379.142 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. Sections 4 to 21, inclusive, and section 23 of this act shall become effective on July 1, 1985.

SUMMARY--Requests representatives of Nevada state library, Nevada council on libraries and Nevada Library Association to develop detailed proposal for state certification of librarians. (BDR 75)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Requesting representatives of the Nevada state library, the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association to develop a detailed proposal for state certification of librarians.

WHEREAS, In Nevada, the only credential by which a librarian in a public library is recognized for education, knowledge or experience is a master's degree in library science; and

WHEREAS, The department of education provides three levels of certification for personnel employed in school libraries; and

WHEREAS, The time has come to consider giving recognition to those librarians in public libraries who have accumulated valuable education, training or experience, but who have not earned advanced degrees in library science; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the legislature requests representatives of the Nevada state library, the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association to develop a detailed proposal for a system of state certification for librarians which will be submitted to the sixty-third session of the Nevada legislature in 1985; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the Nevada state library, the Nevada council on libraries and the Nevada Library Association.

SUMMARY--Requests inclusion of library science in program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
(BDR 76)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Requesting that library science be included in the program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education for this state.

WHEREAS, Nevada has an appreciable shortage of trained librarians; and

WHEREAS, As Nevada's population continues to grow and its economy becomes increasingly dependent upon a society with complex informational resources, this shortage will become even more acute because the University of Nevada System does not offer an undergraduate major or a graduate program in library science; and

WHEREAS, By including library science in the field of options available for Nevadans who participate in the program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), the strain on future library services can be somewhat alleviated; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the legislature requests the Nevada commissioners for the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education to include library science as an added option available to Nevadans participating in the WICHE program; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the governor of the State of Nevada and to each of this state's commissioners for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

SUMMARY--Requests state board of education to develop statement of policy which recognizes that school libraries are integral part of the public educational system. (BDR 77)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION--Requesting the state board of education to develop a statement of policy recognizing that school libraries are an integral part of the public educational system.

WHEREAS, There are 244 public school libraries in Nevada; and

WHEREAS, School libraries are storehouses for information and it is imperative that children learn basic library skills which are vitally essential throughout one's life; and

WHEREAS, The educational community must support school libraries to ensure that young minds discover, develop and continue to recognize and enjoy the endless bounties which libraries offer; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE
CONCURRING, That the legislature requests that the state board of education develop a statement of policy which recognizes that school libraries are an integral part of the public educational system and encourages school districts to provide adequate financial support for school libraries; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be prepared and transmitted forthwith by the legislative counsel to the president of the board of trustees of each school district in the state and to the superintendent of public instruction.