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# 2025 Alaska Statutes

## Title 14. Education, Libraries, and Museums

### Chapter 56. State and Community Libraries

#### Article 6. Requirements for Public Libraries.

#### Sec. 14.56.400. Public libraries

**Universal Citation:**

AK Stat § 14.56.400 (2025) ○

(a) A public library established under this section shall provide at least the following services free of charge to the residents of the municipality or community:

- (1) establish and maintain a collection of books and other materials for loaning;
- (2) provide access to interlibrary loan services;
- (3) provide reading or other educational programs for children; and
- (4) provide reference information.

(b) A public library established under this section shall submit an annual report of its operations and the services it provides to the director of the division that has responsibility for state libraries.

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# Citizen's Guide To U.S. Federal Law On Obscenity

18 U.S.C. § 1460- Possession with intent to sell, and sale, of obscene matter on Federal property

18 U.S.C. § 1461- Mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter

18 U.S.C. § 1462- Importation or transportation of obscene matters

18 U.S.C. § 1463- Mailing indecent matter on wrappers or envelopes

18 U.S.C. § 1464- Broadcasting obscene language

18 U.S.C. § 1465- Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution

18 U.S.C. § 1466- Engaging in the business of selling or transferring obscene matter

18 U.S.C. § 1466A- Obscene visual representations of the sexual abuse of children

18 U.S.C. § 1467- Criminal forfeiture

18 U.S.C. § 1468- Distributing obscene material by cable or subscription television

18 U.S.C. § 1469- Presumptions

18 U.S.C. § 1470- Transfer of obscene material to minors

18 U.S.C. § 2252B Misleading domain names on the Internet

18 U.S.C. § 2252C Misleading words or digital images on the Internet

The U.S. Supreme Court established the test that judges and juries use to determine whether matter is obscene in three major cases: *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15, 24-25 (1973); *Smith v. United States*, 431 U.S. 291, 300-02, 309 (1977); and *Pope v. Illinois*, 481 U.S. 497, 500-01 (1987). The three-pronged *Miller* test is as follows:

1. Whether the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, finds that the matter, taken as a whole, appeals to prurient interests (*i.e.*, an erotic, lascivious, abnormal, unhealthy, degrading, shameful, or morbid interest in nudity, sex, or excretion);
2. Whether the average person, applying contemporary adult community standards, finds that the matter depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way (*i.e.*, ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted, actual or simulated, masturbation, excretory functions, lewd exhibition of the genitals, or sado-masochistic sexual abuse); and

3. Whether a reasonable person finds that the matter, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

Any material that satisfies this three-pronged test may be found obscene.

Federal law prohibits the possession with intent to sell or distribute obscenity, to send, ship, or receive obscenity, to import obscenity, and to transport obscenity across state borders for purposes of distribution. Convicted offenders face fines and imprisonment. It is also illegal to aid or abet in the commission of these crimes, and individuals who commit such acts are also punishable under federal obscenity laws.

In addition, federal law prohibits both the production of obscene matter with intent to sell or distribute, and engaging in a business of selling or transferring obscene matter using or affecting means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, including the use of interactive computer services. (See 18 U.S.C. § 1465; 18 U.S.C. § 1466). For example, it is illegal to sell and distribute obscene material on the Internet. Convicted offenders face fines and up to 5 years in prison.

Moreover, Sections 1464 and 1468 of Title 18, United States Code, specifically prohibit the broadcast or distribution of obscene matter by radio communication or by cable or subscription television respectively. Convicted offenders under these statutes face fines and up to 2 years in prison.

### **Obscenity Involving Minors**

Federal statutes specifically prohibit obscenity involving minors, and convicted offenders generally face harsher statutory penalties than if the offense involved only adults.

Section 1470 of Title 18, United States Code, prohibits any individual from knowingly transferring or attempting to transfer obscene matter using the U.S. mail or any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce to a minor under 16 years of age. Convicted offenders face fines and imprisonment for up to 10 years.

In addition, Section 1466A(a)(1) and (b)(1) of Title 18, United State Code, make it illegal for any person, in connection with interstate or foreign commerce, to knowingly produce, distribute, receive, possess with intent to distribute, or possess visual representations of any kind, including drawings, cartoons, or paintings, that depict a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct and that are obscene. The statute also makes it a crime to attempt or conspire to do any of those things. A first time offender convicted under this statute faces at least 5 years and a maximum of 20 years in prison.

There are also laws to protect children from obscene or harmful material on the Internet. For one, federal law prohibits the use of misleading domain names, words, or digital images on the Internet with intent to deceive a minor into viewing harmful or obscene material (See 18

U.S.C. §§ 2252B, 2252C). It is illegal for an individual to knowingly use interactive computer services to display obscenity in a manner that makes it available to a minor less than 18 years of age (See 47 U.S.C. § 223(d) –Communications Decency Act of 1996, as amended by the PROTECT Act of 2003). It is also illegal to knowingly make a commercial communication via the Internet that includes obscenity and is available to any minor less than 17 years of age (See 47 U.S.C. § 231 –Child Online Protection Act of 1998).

The standard of what is harmful to minors may differ from the standard applied to adults. Harmful materials for minors include any communication consisting of nudity, sex or excretion that (i) appeals to the prurient interest of minors, (ii) is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community with respect to what is suitable material for minors, (iii) and lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

In addition to facing imprisonment and fines, convicted offenders of federal obscenity laws involving minors may also be required to register as sex offenders. Furthermore, in some circumstances, obscenity violations involving minors may also be subject to prosecution under federal child pornography laws, which yield severe statutory penalties (For more information, see [Citizen's Guide to U.S. Federal Child Pornography Laws](#)).

*Updated August 11, 2025*



## **U.S. Department of Justice**

### **Criminal Division**

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530-0001

[Criminal.Division@usdoj.gov](mailto:Criminal.Division@usdoj.gov)



**Criminal Division Citizen Phone Line**

**202-353-4641**

**RE: Internet filtering at Libraries**

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**From:** Jillian Morrissey <Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 03, 2026 4:40 PM  
**To:** Mike Brown <Mike.Brown@matsugov.us>  
**Subject:** RE: Internet filtering at Libraries

Mike,

I can provide this to Mr. Bowles when we meet, but in case it comes up tonight, you have it.

I wanted to make you aware of the current internet filtering that we have at the five Borough Libraries. Our service is provided by MTA. We have Borough Computers available for patron use and public Wi-Fi. The following represents the internet filtering that MTA provides for our library facilities.

*MTA uses the OpenDNS Family Shield Filtering. This DNS filtering ["a cybersecurity technique that blocks access to malicious, phishing, or inappropriate websites by intercepting Domain Name System (DNS) queries"] has a lot of filtering and restrictions done by OpenDNS powered by Cisco.*

*On top of the DNS filtering, the firewalls that are in place also restrict Google, Bing, and YouTube to safe search mode and applies adult and malicious filtering onto all traffic. Those are the automated systems we have enabled.*

*We also have a list of porn and torrenting domains that are blocked at all locations, managed through Ubiquiti. These are manually updated as we become aware of new sites and then we copy/paste to all MSB sites we manage. This is in addition to blocking the category; we block the domains. It is much more restrictive, even if they try to change their DNS server, blocking the domain is very effective.*

If you have further questions, I am happy to work with our IT Cybersecurity department to answer those questions.

Jillian



Jillian Morrissey  
Director  
Community Development  
**Phone: (907) 861-8634**  
350 E. Dahlia Ave.  
Palmer, AK 99645  
[www.matsu.gov](http://www.matsu.gov)



## **MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH SECURITY CAMERA POLICY**

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### **I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to establish the Matanuska-Susitna Borough's policy for the use of mounted security cameras and remote monitoring systems in Borough buildings, on Borough property, and in Borough vehicles, in a way that enhances security while also respecting the privacy expectations of employees and members of the community.

This policy does not apply to using cameras for reasons other than mounted security cameras and remote monitoring systems. This policy does not apply to video conferencing, body-worn cameras, aerial drones, camera(s)/systems to monitor weather conditions, or other portable cameras that are used during the course of daily workforce interactions, investigations, or normal code enforcement functions.

### **II. SCOPE**

This policy applies to all Borough employees and volunteers, including all equipment located on property owned, operated, maintained, and controlled by the Borough, including Borough vehicles.

### **III. POLICY STATEMENT**

The Borough is responsible for creating a safe and secure environment for all Borough employees and members of the public when they are on property owned, operated, maintained, or otherwise controlled by the Borough.

Security cameras may be installed on Borough property and in Borough vehicles to assist in detecting and deterring unacceptable, dangerous, or illegal behavior and activities. Historical records gathered from the security cameras may also be used to assist in investigations.

Security cameras may be used in places owned, maintained, or otherwise controlled by the Borough. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Entrances and exits
- Hallways and stairwells
- Lobbies
- Conference rooms/chambers
- Facility/property exteriors and parking lots
- Borough vehicles

Cameras will not be installed in areas where individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy, such as bathrooms, locker rooms, and shower facilities. If needed, digital masking will be placed

in the security camera system so that the camera cannot be used to look into or upon private areas on Borough property or on adjacent properties.

#### Restrictions on Vehicle Footage on Private Property

Security cameras installed in Borough vehicles must not be used to capture footage on private property unless done so for purposes related to Borough business, including, but not limited to, code enforcement, animal care, assessments, or right-of-way needs. Care should be taken so that footage from Borough vehicle cameras does not infringe on the privacy rights of individuals on private property. Specifically:

- 1) Privacy Considerations: Borough vehicle cameras should avoid capturing footage of private property interiors, including homes, yards, and any areas where individuals have a reasonable expectation of privacy. Any area visible from a public right-of-way shall not be considered an area where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy.
- 2) Legal Compliance: Footage collection on private property must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Any intentional capture of footage on private property must be authorized by the Borough Manager (or his designee) and reviewed in advance by the Borough Attorney's Office, except for footage obtained in the normal course of business.
- 3) Incident-Driven Capture: Footage inadvertently captured on private property during routine operations (e.g., driving past a private residence) must be handled with strict confidentiality. Such footage will be used only in accordance with this policy, specifically for security and investigative purposes, and will not be disclosed without proper authorization.
- 4) Restricted Access: Access to footage captured on private property will be restricted to authorized personnel only. Such footage will be reviewed and used strictly for legitimate Borough purposes, and any unauthorized viewing or disclosure is prohibited. Footage captured by Emergency Services vehicles, which may contain personal health information which requires additional privacy protections shall have additional restrictions to access as outlined in the Borough's HIPAA Policy.

Camera placement, along with storage, disposal, and review authority, must also take into consideration any confidential material that could be visible.

Employees should not have any expectation of absolute privacy in work-related areas, including workstations, vehicles, and private offices. Employee privacy will be respected to the extent possible. Among other reasons, the Borough's suspicion of onsite drug use, physical abuse, misconduct, negligence, laxity, or theft would be possible exceptions. Legal advice will be sought in advance in rare cases where work areas are proposed to be monitored.

The use of security camera systems must conform to established standards. Security cameras will only be installed under the request of a Borough department head in coordination with the Borough Information Technology (IT) Department with final approval by the Borough Manager. The Borough Manager may request the installation of security cameras, including vehicle

cameras, in areas that have been identified as health and/or safety risks without the request of the Borough department head.

This policy does not imply or guarantee that security cameras will be monitored in real time, continuously, or otherwise.

#### Responsibilities

It shall be the IT Department's responsibility to coordinate and maintain all video recordings until the data has been transferred to the responsible party.

The initial expense of new camera systems will be the responsibility of the department requesting the installation of the camera.

The IT Department is responsible for annual budgeting of maintenance, server storage, and future equipment replacements and allocating those costs to the benefitted departments. To maintain uniformity, the IT Department will complete the purchase, contracting, data security and installation of security cameras, with the exception of installing dash cams, which will be installed by fleet services. All security camera equipment must comply with current Borough standards.

Whenever possible, new systems are required to be compatible with the Borough's centrally managed video management system. If the new installation is of a standalone configuration, it will meet the Borough's identified standards for this type of installation for support and maintenance. Wherever possible, live view of the cameras will be checked weekly by the IT Department to ensure cameras are working properly, meet the Borough's needs, and storage periods meet the Borough's record retention standards. Any cameras not meeting these standards will be recommended for repair or replacement.

#### Acceptable Use

The installation or removal of security cameras must be coordinated with IT and the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Divisions. Departments are prohibited from installing or purchasing cameras or related equipment independently. Dash Cam installation and removal will be coordinated with IT, O&M Fleet and DES Fleet Divisions.

Signs shall be posted at the entrances to Borough buildings or other public facilities, informing the public and staff that security cameras are in use. Signs shall be placed on the exterior of vehicles equipped with security cameras. Additional signs shall be placed on the interior of vehicles equipped with cameras which capture interior footage. If audio is to be recorded inside of the vehicle, signage shall indicate the same.

Video footage will be stored on servers in accordance with appropriate computer security with access by authorized personnel only. Authorized personnel have role-based levels of access. A system administrator maintains system permissions and enforces access policies.

### Legal Responsibility

Security camera footage may be subject to discovery and public records laws. Adherence to the retention schedule and storage procedures is necessary to produce video footage when legally required.

### Installation and Access

No security cameras, video conference cameras, or other monitoring devices will be installed or located on Borough property or in Borough vehicles without being properly approved and meeting the standards of this policy. Tampering with or causing damage to Borough cameras is prohibited.

Authorized personnel may monitor and review all security camera live feeds and recordings as needed and appropriate to support investigations and to enhance public and employee safety. Department Directors may monitor and review security camera live feeds and recordings of their work areas only for purposes of public and employee safety. Other employees needing to access select security cameras may request that access be granted by the Borough Manager on a case-by-case basis. IT Department personnel may monitor and review security camera live feeds and recordings to troubleshoot and support the camera system.

Individuals authorized to view saved footage may vary depending upon the nature of the footage:

- 1) Criminal activity: Law enforcement may be provided with evidence in support of a criminal investigation. Law enforcement agencies are responsible for maintaining and disposing of the footage used as evidence according to their policies and regulations. The Borough will also maintain footage provided to law enforcement according to applicable State and Federal laws and Borough retention policies.
- 2) Misconduct by members of the public: Borough Administration and the Law Department will determine if exceptions need to be made for this type of footage.
- 3) Misconduct by Borough employees: Requests to view video footage that may tend to demonstrate misconduct by Borough personnel must be coordinated through Human Resources, and may be reviewed and retained by the Borough for an internal investigation or personnel records. The footage is retained and destroyed according to Borough policy and retention schedules. This type of footage is also subject to exceptions made by Borough Management or the applicable department director.
- 4) Claims Management: Personal injury and damage to Borough property will be handled by Risk Management Human Resources and the Borough Attorney.
- 5) Fleet Maintenance will have access to analytic reporting related to the maintenance of fleet vehicles. Viewing of video footage that may determine the root cause of a maintenance or service issue must be requested in accordance with procedures outlined in Section IV.
- 6) Department operational uses related to training, weather monitoring, etc. will be handled by Department Directors, or Designees.

Confidentiality, privacy, and security issues may prohibit the general public from viewing security camera footage that contains personally identifying information about employees and citizens or information that reveals or identifies Borough security measures. If the Borough receives a request from the general public to inspect security camera footage, the Borough will respond according to applicable public records laws and Borough policy.

A breach of this policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Any employee who becomes aware of any damage to or tampering with a Borough security camera, unauthorized disclosure of a video recording, and/or a potential privacy breach is responsible for immediately informing Borough Administration and Human Resources.

#### Evidence

Security camera footage may capture evidence of criminal activity, employee or public misconduct, personal injury, or damage to Borough property. Evidence must be managed according to this policy and all applicable Borough, State, and Federal regulations. Video evidence may be confidential and will not be disclosed to unauthorized individuals unless mandated by law, subpoena, court order, or public records requests.

#### Retention

Security camera footage will be stored securely by the IT Department and must be retained for thirty (30) days according to the Borough's retention schedule coordinated through the Borough Records Manager. After thirty (30) days, the footage is erased, provided that any necessary footage is saved for legal exceptions. Footage saved for legal purposes will be accessible by the Attorney's Office.

Legal exceptions to the retention schedule are handled on a case-by-case basis, as directed by the Attorney's Office. The footage is cut and retained for as long as is necessary for legal purposes.

### **IV. PROCEDURE**

#### Footage Requests

The Borough Attorney's Office will be provided with all video footage as requested.

All internal requests for exported video footage shall be made in writing to Human Resources at [humanresources@matsugov.us](mailto:humanresources@matsugov.us). Once approved, requests will be routed to the appropriate personnel to export the requested footage.

**Building Security Cameras:** Designated Supervisors, Managers, and individuals deemed operationally necessary by Borough Administration are authorized to view live video feeds from building security cameras and review recorded footage when needed to identify incidents. If playback of recorded footage is required, the user must submit a written statement to Human Resources, detailing the purpose of the review. At no point should unauthorized staff or individuals be allowed to review recorded footage outside of the official request process.

Vehicle Dash Cameras: Due to software limitations, there is no live view available for Dash Cameras. Dash Camera footage must be exported to view fully, and the user must submit a written statement to Human Resources, detailing the purpose of the request. At no point should staff or individuals be allowed to review recorded footage outside of the official request process.

All external requests, excluding requests from law enforcement, for exported video footage shall be initiated through a Public Records Request. Once approved, requests will be routed to the appropriate personnel to export the requested footage.

## **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

Compliance with this policy is the responsibility of all Borough employees.

Directors, Managers, and Supervisors should ensure that only authorized personnel can access the video footage and that staff are appropriately trained to handle requests.

IT is responsible for the following:

- Connectivity, either wired or wireless, for all components of the system
- Storage systems for video footage
- Granting access to authorized users
- Archive and retrieval of video footage
- Installation, configuration, and maintenance of hardware, software, and monitoring equipment and/or software
- Coordination for quotes and procurement of all new system installations
- Ensuring all systems being purchased comply with Borough standards unless exceptions have been documented

## **VI. SUPERSEDES**

This policy supersedes MSB Policy No. MSB-100, dated December 1, 2023.

## **VII. DEFINITIONS**

Security Camera: A video camera that records activity in a specific area to help prevent or solve security incidents. It may be a digital or tape recording.

Front Facing Dash Camera: A camera mounted in a vehicle that records road facing activities.

Dual Facing Dash Camera: A camera mounted in a vehicle that records road facing activities and cab facing activities when the vehicle is running. The camera will continue to record for ten minutes when the ignition is turned off.

Dash Cameras with Artificial Intelligence (AI) Vision: Cameras and sensors with real-time incident detection and preventative in-cab coaching used to protect drivers and lower costs.

Telematics: The telematics device retrieves data generated by the vehicle, like GPS position, speed, idling, engine light information and faults. G-force is measured by a built-in accelerometer in the telematics device. The data collected by the vehicle's telematics device is sent to the cloud.

Video Conference Camera: A camera connected to a personal computer and used to transfer images of the video conference participant. This is not a continuously monitored camera and is activated by the user.

Weather Camera: A camera used to monitor weather conditions remotely. This is not a continuously monitored camera; the feed is activated by the user.

#### **VIII. REFERENCES**

None.

#### **IX. APPENDIX**

None.

**Re: Follow up**

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**From** Steve Rollins <[sjrollins@alaska.edu](mailto:sjrollins@alaska.edu)>

**Date** Thu 12-Mar-26 11:50 AM

**To** Jillian Morrissey <[Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us](mailto:Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us)>

**Cc** Margaret Cosgrave <[mmcosgrave@alaska.edu](mailto:mmcosgrave@alaska.edu)>; Andrew Mergens <[Andrew.Mergens@matsugov.us](mailto:Andrew.Mergens@matsugov.us)>

**[EXTERNAL EMAIL - CAUTION: Do not open unexpected attachments or links.]**

Hi Jillian,

Thanks very much for this update.  
Sorry but I have no new Information to share.

Take Care

Steve Rollins

On Wed, Mar 11, 2026 at 4:07 PM Jillian Morrissey <[Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us](mailto:Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us)> wrote:  
Good Afternoon Steve and Margaret,

Our Borough Library Board met yesterday and are interested in drafting a letter to Legislators requesting funding to support the ALC system change that would allow for automatic opt-in parental/guardian notification for materials checked out by a minor.

I provided them the information that you all gave me last year about the system and the lack of tech support and the app.

Do you have any update or new information to provide the Library Board Members?

Thank you,  
Jillian



Jillian Morrissey  
Director  
Community Development  
**Phone: (907) 861-8634**  
[350 E. Dahlia Ave.](#)

[Palmer, AK 99645](#)

[www.matsugov](http://www.matsugov)

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**From:** Jillian Morrissey <[Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us](mailto:Jillian.Morrissey@matsugov.us)>

**Sent:** Thursday, May 15, 2025 7:57 AM

**To:** Stephen Rollins <[sjrollins@alaska.edu](mailto:sjrollins@alaska.edu)>; Margaret Cosgrave <[mmcosgrave@alaska.edu](mailto:mmcosgrave@alaska.edu)>

**Subject:** Follow up

Good Morning Stephen and Margaret,

Thanks again for your time yesterday! I appreciate the problem solving we did together and look forward to working with you.

Please let me know if we can be a resource or if you have any questions.

Jillian



Jillian Morrissey

Director

Community Development

**Phone: (907) 861-8634**

[350 E. Dahlia Ave.](#)

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**SUBJECT: A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY OPPOSING SB 238.**

**AGENDA OF: April 21, 2026**

<b>Assembly Action:</b>
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**AGENDA ACTION REQUESTED:** Present to the Assembly for consideration.

Route To	Signatures
Originator	X
Department Director	X
Finance Director	X
Borough Attorney	X
Borough Manager	X
Borough Clerk	X

**ATTACHMENT (S):** Resolution Serial No. 26-\_\_ ( pp)  
SB 238 (8 pp)

**SUMMARY STATEMENT:** This resolution is sponsored by Assemblymember Fonov to oppose SB 238.

Under SB 238, the Borough Assembly loses control over its libraries. A super employee, unelected by the people, and carrying the title "librarian" would be the sole and absolute arbiter of materials to be placed in a borough owned library.

SB 238 would allow librarians, authors, booksellers, and publishers sue the Matanuska-Susitna Borough for refusing to have certain materials in the Borough owned libraries.

SB 238 would also expose the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to punitive damages which, prior to this bill, are absolutely prohibited against

local governments in Alaska.

There are already statutory and constitutional right to protect the public's interests in this regard and SB 238's assault on local control of the Borough's community libraries is unwarranted and unnecessary. There are already federal and state laws protecting employees from discrimination and wrongful termination.

**RECOMMENDATION OF ADMINISTRATION:** Respectfully request approval.

DRAFT

Action:

**MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH  
RESOLUTION SERIAL NO. 26-\_\_\_**

A RESOLUTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH ASSEMBLY OPPOSING SB 238.

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WHEREAS, different levels of government provide different services to residents of the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, local governments in Alaska can often provide similar services, but have those services tailored to meet local conditions, desires, and demands; and

WHEREAS, in a representative democracy, it is often bad public policy for dictates to be handed down by higher levels of government who are not in touch with local concerns; and

WHEREAS, this issue is particularly acute in Alaska where many federal mandates ignore Alaska's unique geographic and logistical issues; and

WHEREAS, from time to time, the Alaska Legislature is presented with proposals which, in the same manner, would apply to the entire state, but be ignorant of local concerns; and

WHEREAS, SB 238 is one of those proposals; and

WHEREAS, in the State of Alaska, local community libraries are operated and funded by local municipalities; and

WHEREAS, SB 238 removes the power of local governments to manage and operate local libraries to address local concerns; and

WHEREAS, local libraries make daily decisions on what materials to have, and not have, on their shelves every time materials are ordered and this necessarily includes a decision as to the content of those materials; and

WHEREAS, under SB 238, a super employee carrying the title of librarian would be the sole and absolute arbiter of library content; and

WHEREAS, granting authors, booksellers, and publishers a cause of action to sue local government for failing to include their materials is horrible public policy; and

WHEREAS, there are already constitutional and statutory safeguards in place for issues of wrongful discipline or termination of an employee; and

WHEREAS, allowing punitive damages against a government entity in Alaska is unheard of in Alaska and is horrible public policy which, in the end, will penalize voters in this state; and

WHEREAS, there is not a single known instance in the entire United States of America of a prosecution of a library employee for violating a law similar to AS 11.61.128 for merely making a book available at a library.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough opposes SB 238

ADOPTED by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Assembly this - day

of -, 2026.

EDNA DeVRIES, Borough Mayor

ATTEST:

LONNIE R. McKECHNIE, CMC, Borough Clerk

(SEAL)

DRAFT