

1 *Approved March 1, 2013*

2
3 Library of California Board Meeting by Teleconference
4 August 16, 2012

5
6 California State Library
7 900 N Street, Room 501
8 Sacramento, CA
9

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11 **CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS**

12 California State Librarian Stacey Aldrich initiated the Library of California Board
13 teleconference meeting on August 16, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. After a roll call of Members, President
14 Anne Bernardo asked for introductions.

15 **Board Members Present:** Conchita Battle, Anne Bernardo, Victoria Fong, Jane Lowenthal,
16 Paymaneh Maghsoudi, Gregory McGinity and Judy Zollman.

17 **Not Present:** Tyrone Cannon and Elizabeth Murguia.

18 **California State Library Staff Present:** State Librarian Stacey A. Aldrich, Gerry Maginnity,
19 Sandy Habbestad, Rush Brandis, Jacquie Brinkley, and Susan Hanks.

20
21 **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

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23 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Lowenthal) and carried unanimously that the Library of*
24 *California Board adopts the agenda of the August 16, 2012 meeting as presented.*

25
26 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

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28 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Lowenthal) and carried unanimously that the Library of*
29 *California Board approves the draft minutes of the February 16, 2012 meeting as*
30 *presented.*

31
32 In reviewing the minutes, Member McGinity asked whether Dr. Kevin Starr had been
33 contacted about doing an OP-ED piece about the importance of libraries during hard economic
34 times. Aldrich responded that Dr. Starr had not been approached, but thought this year would be
35 an excellent time to do so, with the opening of the Sutro Library in San Francisco and the
36 renovated library building in Sacramento.

37
38 **ELECTION OF BOARD OFFICERS FOR 2013**

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40 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Lowenthal) and carried unanimously that the Library of*
41 *California Board elects President Bernardo as President of the Library of California*

1 *Board for the year 2013.*

2
3 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Lowenthal) and carried unanimously that the*
4 *Library of California Board elects Paymaneh Maghsoudi as Vice-President of the*
5 *Library of California Board for the year 2013.*

6
7 **BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE FOR 2013**

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9 The State Library is proposing Thursday, January 17, 2013 for the next LoC Board
10 teleconference meeting. Aldrich stated that this date would follow the new state budget release,
11 and be a good time to review the CLSA regulations, which would have to be changed in order to
12 meet Senate Bill 1044, should it pass.

13 Member Fong requested that a more convenient site be considered for the next
14 teleconference, something nearer to her and Member Zollman, such as Oakland or San
15 Francisco.

16 Member Lowenthal reminded staff to consider having the meeting when the legislature is in
17 session to provide opportunity to lobby on behalf of the library.

18
19 **REPORTS TO THE BOARD**

20 **Board President's Report**

21 President Bernardo stated that she has continued as the Library of California Board liaison for
22 the CLA Legislative and Advocacy Committee. She thanked Board members for their responses
23 to the forwarded messages of information and requests from the committee throughout the year.
24 Board Member efforts helped restore funding to the library.

25 President Bernardo attended the spring meeting of the Council of California County Law
26 Librarians, having served as Chair of their by-laws committee. They did a complete revamp of
27 their efforts. She also continues to serve on the Board of the Heartland Regional Library
28 Network, which continues to offer services to its members through the FirstSearch database. She
29 will be presenting on County Law Libraries at their professional workshop this fall. She wished
30 to remind the Board that the CLA Annual Conference will be held in San Jose on November 2–
31 4, 2013.

32 On a more personal note, a new courthouse is being constructed and is scheduled to open in
33 2013. It is within 40 miles of President Bernardo's community. The Tulare County Public Law
34 Library is working on a partnership with the Porterville Public Library to establish a branch of
35 the county law library in Porterville. Member Lowenthal asked what that collaboration would

1 provide. President Bernardo replied that a state entity like the courthouse cannot, by law, share a
2 site with a non-state entity such as the county law library, but they are looking to provide
3 resources to the citizens of the South Valley. A local branch would save residents a 60-mile
4 round trip to Tulare County Library for legal resources. Tulare mostly will be providing
5 electronic databases to the Porterville Library, and looking to their librarians to offer reference
6 services to their patrons. The plan is to offer training for their librarians, and workshops onsite
7 later on. The goal is to have well-informed patrons when they appear in court before a judge.

8 9 **Board Vice-President's Report**

10 Vice-President Maghsoudi addressed the Board stating that Whittier Public Library is in the
11 process of completing their branch library expansion and remodel and each Board Member will
12 receive an invitation to come and attend the grand re-opening on December 9, 2012. They are
13 excited to introduce many new services and technologies at the branch library. The Summer
14 Reading Program has just concluded, with a big party of over 2,000 people and 2,000 hotdogs
15 served. The library is working to provide Wi-Fi to the community within a mile radius of the
16 main library, which serves as the central hub.

17 18 **Chief Executive Officer's Report**

19 State Librarian Stacey A. Aldrich gave the following report:

20 **Library Budget and Staffing**

21 The State Library is excited about the budget this year. We were able to articulate and provide
22 enough information to the Department of Finance (DoF) that three of the thirteen staff positions
23 they were initially going to remove from our department were returned; however, they gave us
24 funding for seven positions. DoF returned \$609,000, which helped with staffing and library
25 operations. Aldrich stated that from last year to this, the library had a total decrease of 11 full-
26 time employees (FTEs); but it was actually positions lost, not people. Total FTEs for 2013 will
27 be 139. DoF removed the salary-savings requirement this year, which had prevented the library
28 from hiring. We have been filling positions which could not be filled before and we are
29 improving efficiency for the staff that we currently have. We recently hired a Webmaster and a
30 Programmer who have produced a new website model, which should be up and running soon.

31 Aldrich thanked members and the library community for their hard work, letters, and for
32 speaking with local legislators to help with library funding. We were able to put back into local
33 assistance about \$4.7 million. Distribution of that money was determined by looking at historic

1 funding distribution patterns and also where the greatest impact would be. \$1.8 million was put
2 into CLSA to support the regional library systems and the California Library Literacy Service
3 received \$2.8 million. The \$4.7 million is so low, that even if we put a little more into CLSA,
4 there would be too little to fund TBR, as the ILL and Direct Loan programs were not funded.

5 The cut in CLSA TBR has many libraries questioning resource sharing and its cost. Member
6 McGinity asked about Aldrich's funding optimism for next year. She responded that Anna
7 Manosantos, Head of DoF, had affirmed that at best CSL would receive the same level of
8 funding next year as this year. Aldrich thought the same level was probable, but was not hopeful
9 for more.

10 President Bernardo added that the return of funding was the result of Aldrich's and CLA's
11 efforts to educate the legislature and DoF on the importance of those dollars and federal funding.
12 Aldrich continued that the amount of LSTA matching funds that CSL must provide was carefully
13 scrutinized. There are two pieces that must be met to receive federal dollars. First, there is
14 Maintenance of Effort (MOE), which is what CSL must put toward supporting libraries. At the
15 federal level, a three-year average is taken based upon what CSL reports each year, with which
16 the library must stick. Then, there is a matching component. Match determines how much we
17 can spend of the federal funding that was allotted to us as a state. We were at risk this past year
18 of not being able to match the funding and thus not being able to spend the \$15 million dollars in
19 this budget year. Fortunately, we were able to meet the match and thus receive full federal
20 funding this year.

21 Member Fong wished to affirm the value of TBR, as it is one of the services that everyone
22 seems to understand the importance of for California. Aldrich replied that CSL had not done a
23 good enough job at building awareness in the public on how effective libraries are at leveraging
24 resources and serving everyone in the state. We need to do a better job.

25 **Renovation Project**

26 The Sutro Library has been moved from its former inadequate housing on the edge of campus
27 to its new location in the renovated J. Paul Leonard Library at San Francisco State University.
28 Former State Librarian Dr. Starr was instrumental in negotiating this arrangement with the
29 University around ten years ago, with money being put aside for the collection's future home.
30 There is a new climate-controlled vault located on the sixth floor of the site, which will provide a
31 great space for the preservation of materials. Right below that on the fifth floor is the new
32 Reading Room. So far, we have only had a "soft" opening, as the space still needs some attention

1 to work out the bugs and resolve some technological issues. And the Reading Room is so bright
2 due to the bounce of light from the adjoining roof, that sunglasses must be worn. Shading is
3 being installed to ameliorate that issue.

4 Already, students have come up to ask to study in this amazing space, and they are learning
5 about the collection. A huge portrait of Adolph Sutro will be moved to Sacramento and hung in
6 Gillis Hall, where other objects from the Sutro collection will be exhibited. Reproductions are
7 being made and framed to be hung at Sutro. In the future, we would like the Board to meet here
8 in order to show off this beautiful new space.

9 The renovation of the Library and Courts Building (LCI) in Sacramento looks like it will be
10 completed in January. Terra cotta issues on the outside of the building where there had been
11 water intrusion have caused some delay. The contractors are waiting to receive the replacement
12 blocks. The Circulation Room's original chandeliers have been cleaned and restored to amazing
13 brilliance. The original furnishings have been removed to make room for seating and exhibits.
14 The original stair lightwells have been cleared and re-opened to allow natural light into the
15 building and to pour over the statues of Wisdom and Inspiration, the first time since the nineteen
16 seventies.

17 There continues to be a challenge to find space for part of our collection after losing 20% of
18 our former space in the core of LCI to make room for the air-conditioning system that was
19 removed from the lightwells. We are rearranging parts of our collection and finding new places
20 on some of the floors of LCII, although there may be challenges to that approach due to recently
21 learning of a conflict between shelving heights and fire sprinkler system tolerances. We are
22 working with DGS to make the necessary changes to comply with code and proceed with
23 installing the new stacks in LCII.

24 Gillis Hall, now looking very beautiful, was to receive new lighting fixtures, but the decision
25 has been made to retain the originals. We have gone back to photographs from the nineteen-
26 twenties to recover the look of Gillis Hall. We want to make it a collaborative study space
27 without desktop computers, but with the ability to check out Wi-Fi equipped laptops. In the two
28 wings of the room we will have round tables with places for people to sit, as they had in the
29 nineteen-twenties. There will be exhibit cases. What will be different is that next to the table
30 areas there will two seating areas where people can come in, sit and look at the amazing
31 Maynard Dixon murals. We are also incorporating Microsoft Touch Tables, which are like
32 coffee tables, where people will be able to interact with them about the Maynard Dixon murals

1 and other information about the State Library; and there will be tables where patrons may sit and
2 study.

3 Gillis Hall is where the patron will begin, a place to study, to have conversations, and to sit
4 and get inspired. For patrons who wish to use wired desktop computers, Government
5 Publications, on the other side of the building, has been zoned for them. In addition, they will
6 have the capacity to digitize or copy any microfiche or microfilm in our collection. The Witkin
7 Law Library will also have desktop computers available. We are currently working with the
8 California Library Foundation on a plan for raising funds for furniture, as we lost the funding
9 from the Budget.

10 If LCI is completed by January, the move back into the building will begin immediately,
11 which we anticipate to take four to six months. Then we will be having a grand re-opening after
12 that, inviting everyone to come and see this amazing new/old library.

13 Member McGinity asked Aldrich where the money for Sutro and the LCI building projects
14 originally came from. She replied that the University already had funds to remodel their library
15 and the state legislature designated an additional \$10 million for the Sutro Library work. The
16 renovation of LCI was a Department of General Services project. Member McGinity then asked
17 how much the library lost from the furniture budget. She replied about \$350,000, but with a
18 revised furniture plan, it comes to around \$400,000. It is mainly Gillis Hall that requires funding
19 for antibacterial or leather chairs in the seating areas, and seating and a special credenza for the
20 information desk area. But most of the historic furniture is being returned. Member McGinity
21 asked who the contact was for the furniture fund effort at the California State Library
22 Foundation. Aldrich replied that it was Director Gary Kurutz.

23 A website is being prepared to track the dates and phases of the Library's move back in,
24 with all the approximately four million items.

25 **Digitization**

26 CSL has been working with the Internet Archive (IA) during the past year to digitize our
27 collection and we are doing pilot testing in cities like San Francisco. The IA has one of the most
28 innovative digitization technologies available. CSL has one of their unique, efficient IA
29 Digitization Scribe Stations here in Sacramento. We established a full-scale digitization lab on
30 the second floor of LCII to accommodate their station, as well as some of our other print work.
31 The lab can handle all sizes and scope of materials. Investment in this equipment will be

1 particularly cost-effective, as print jobs will no longer need to be sent out to expensive private
2 labs.

3 The digitizing station includes a computer, a large plate to hold materials, and a camera above
4 to take photographs as the pages are turned. Digitizing puts every item in several different
5 formats. Once an original digital file is produced, a pdf., an e-pub (which is a standard for e-
6 books), a Kindle version, something called Déjà vu, and a Daisy format, are made. The latter is a
7 speech-to-text format designed for those with visual impairments.

8 We have been digitizing extensively over the past year. We now have the 1959 and 1979
9 constitutions of California digitized, all of the governors' budgets since the early 1920s, speeches
10 on the State of the Union, unique and rare California-specific magazines and journals,
11 publications like The Wasp from late 19th century San Francisco, which exemplifies that vitriolic
12 political journalism is nothing new.

13 Also, staff has been creating truly amazing 3-D versions of our 19th century photographic
14 collections, using open-source software. We are experimenting with technology from Nvidia,
15 special 3-D glasses with microchips in them, connected to a computer and a transmitter. Flicker
16 in the video monitor is regulated to coordinate with the user's eyes to produce the high quality,
17 3-D effect. We are hoping to expand the number of 3-D photo images in our collection for
18 people who have 3-D television. We would like to contact companies who manufacture and are
19 promoting 3-D televisions, like Nvidia, Sony and Samsung, to see if they are interested in
20 helping the State Library with this project. Member Lowenthal recalled when 10 years ago,
21 libraries were requesting \$5,000 digitizers. They have come sooner than she expected. Aldrich
22 stated that CSL is one of the first libraries to utilize the 3-D photographic technology.

23 All of CSL's digitized materials are up on IA's website. Just search by typing in *California*
24 *State Library*, where a list of all CSL's digitized items can be seen. Eventually those items will
25 be curated to make them more accessible and to make connections for people.

26 Member McGinity asked how many years it would take, at the current pace, to digitize the
27 entire State Library archive, and what it would cost per year. Aldrich responded that the current
28 partnership with IA is \$100,000 per year. Since CSL already has the equipment, the only other
29 cost is staff time. It is difficult to give an exact answer, as we are now in the process of making a
30 plan for determining what we are going to digitize and how we are going to digitize it. There are
31 copyright issues to consider, what is most crucial, and what is most wanted, to determine. We

1 have been digitizing materials on demand. For example, someone from the legislature will come
2 over and request something, which we provide to them, then add it to our digital collection.

3 Now we are in the stage of prioritizing. There are different kinds of things to consider, too,
4 like journals, diaries, coasters, photographs, post cards, letters, menus, and ephemeral things,
5 such as the historic swimsuit in the Sutro collection, which can be photographed in 3-D and
6 rotated in a digital presentation.

7 We will be digitizing for the next one hundred years. It takes time. Books are slower to do,
8 especially the rarer things, like the Nuremberg Chronicles from 1492, because of the size and
9 delicate nature of the materials, which require careful handling.

10 We should have a better answer next year after a thorough analysis of what we will be
11 digitizing has been done. We are also looking at who might be interested to be our partners with
12 the content. Our goal this year is to formulate a plan.

13 Member Lowenthal asked if the items currently being digitized are archived elsewhere by
14 other institutions. Aldrich replied that the items are things unique to CSL. For instance, we have
15 the Diary of Captain Mitchell who was shipwrecked off the coast of South America in the 19th
16 century, who survived with twelve of his crew members. He met Mark Twain, who published the
17 captain's story in a local newspaper as one of his first while in Sacramento. Again, we are now
18 trying to decide which collections are crucial to prioritize.

19 Member McGinity asked how many full-time staff were involved in the digitizing project.
20 Aldrich replied that there is one full-time IA employee on-site, who is very productive. In
21 addition, there were three CSL employees, one a professional photographer, one a videographer,
22 and the third a technician. The CSL employees have the skill to undertake the larger and more
23 delicate items that require it. Once we have determined our plan, it may be that we can bring in
24 some library school students to increase our productive capacity.

25 **Social Media**

26 CSL has been engaging social media, with CSL staff member Kris Kline, implementing it for
27 us. Recently, she created collections on Pinterest, a website resembling a bulletin board, but for
28 images and ideas rather than text. She has loaded our already digitized image collections, which
29 has generated a lot of interest hits and some regular followers in the short time it has been up and
30 running. One of the goals this year is to highlight the amazing projects that have been happening
31 around the state with the federal dollars we receive. Social media is one way to showcase the
32 great projects we fund.

1 Also, we have been doing more with Twitter and Facebook, with more and more people
2 finding us and learning about our collections. This past year we did a pilot project on our blog,
3 posting each day a different 1920s postcard showing different places around California. There is
4 a new site called History Pin that we are playing with, as well. She invited Board Members to
5 visit all of our sites by clicking on the social media icons in the lower left hand corner of CSL's
6 main website page. The idea is to make our collections more available to people in new and
7 exciting ways.

8 Member Lowenthal asked if there was explanatory information about what these social media
9 sites are and how to access and navigate them, for those who may not be familiar. Aldrich
10 responded there is not because most websites now have these icons that you just click on to link
11 to the social websites. When you click on the Pinterest icon, the user is taken to the home page,
12 which provides an overview of its contents. Then you go and navigate the collections. Rush
13 Brandis interjected that Android and Apple now have applications for their various devices for
14 Pinterest. Aldrich thanked Member Lowenthal for her suggestion and said that we will think
15 about how to add explanations as we redesign our page.

16 **JobScout**

17 Aldrich stated that she has spoken about Job Scout before, our partnership with the Link
18 America Foundation and with RealPolitech. They have recently expanded JobScout, which is an
19 online tool to help people to learn basic digital literacy to improve their productivity in searching
20 for a job. Myjobscout.org is the website and members are encouraged to go on and try it. We are
21 expanding it a little at a time to more libraries and hope to have all libraries in the state up and
22 running by the end of this year. It is an amazing tool and getting good press across California and
23 the nation. Aldrich is the staff liaison for this project.

24 **Learning and Reading in California Prisons**

25 Aldrich stated that people in California's institutions, particularly those in prisons, have not
26 had funding for new materials for many years. In a recent meeting with staff from the education
27 section of the California Department of Corrections, we discussed how to help literacy and
28 reading in the prison libraries. Initially, we are trying to provide people access to new resources.
29 We are working with Rosario Garza, Executive Director at SCLC, to purchase new recreational
30 reading material for all 33 California prisons, and also textbooks for three prisons where many
31 inmates are attending college, but oftentimes cannot afford textbooks. Invited to speak, Garza
32 told of her telephone meeting with a prison librarian, who an hour before her call, had been

1 ordering five textbooks, knowing from past experience that it was highly unlikely to be
2 approved. Now, he and other prison librarians are very excited about the prison outreach
3 program. San Quentin, Ironwood and Ventura Youth Correctional Facility are each receiving
4 textbooks. All 33 institutions are getting 66 fiction and non-fiction recreational reading titles,
5 chosen by one of the prison librarians, who had learned what inmates were interested in reading.
6 Member Lowenthal asked if textbooks could be digitized to be made available to the inmates at
7 less expense. Garza responded that prisoners and staff do not have access to any technology in
8 prison. The inmates do not even have direct access to the stacks. There is textbook copyright to
9 consider, which would prevent replication, and textbooks go out of date very quickly. Garza was
10 told that the textbooks would double the number of inmates who can take the popular classes.

11 Member Fong asked whether this program is related to the local literacy programs at the
12 prisons. Garza responded that it was part of an LSTA program. Aldrich said that partnerships
13 with Literacy are being considered, once the reading materials are delivered. Her dream is to
14 have services to help inmates know what is available to them, so that they would be prepared
15 when they leave the prisons. We are hoping to get some prison librarian training, too.

16 Member Zollman asked what could be done to advocate for more books in prison libraries.
17 Since 80% of inmates are functionally illiterate, was the material being provided graded to lower
18 reading levels? Aldrich responded that most of the books are for people who can read. There are
19 national organizations that can assist in providing good books. But this initial step is just to try
20 and find out what is already in place and what is needed. There is still a lot to learn about how
21 prison libraries work. For instance, it is not possible to speak directly with prison librarians, but
22 we must rely on the prison principals as go-betweens. Sometimes they have not been helpful in
23 passing on information. We are still looking at how to move forward. Member McGinity asked
24 whether prison librarians were inmates or professional librarians from outside. Aldrich answered
25 that they were the latter. However, many prison libraries utilize inmates to help out. President
26 Bernardo added that the County Law libraries have long worked with people in jails and prisons
27 and appreciated the State Library stepping in to provide more materials to them. She also
28 understood some of the difficulties in working with institutions little accustomed to partnerships
29 from outside.

30 **Supporting Veterans in California Libraries**

31 CSL's Research Bureau collaborated with the California Veteran's Administration to work out
32 how to get all the partners at the table to discuss how to best support the 1.9 million veterans here

1 in California, comprising 26% of America's veterans. Jacquie Brinkley is working with CalVet to
2 help establish pilot programs in the Shasta/Redding, Fresno and San Diego areas, to create
3 Information Hub Stations in the libraries. The hubs would offer information about resources
4 specifically related to them, such as health and employment information, and opportunities in
5 education. Libraries are really great, unbiased, friendly places for veterans and their families to
6 come and get resource information. CSL has a great partnership with the library in Escondido,
7 which already has a successful CalVet station.

8 **Google Chromebooks**

9 Yesterday, CSL, in partnership with Google, launched a project which will distribute a
10 thousand Chromebooks to 42 California library jurisdictions. The purpose is to expand access
11 points to the internet in libraries. Many libraries reach computer space and electricity capacity,
12 but they do have Wi-Fi. The libraries are piloting Chromebooks, loaning them to patrons.
13 Chromebooks are not laptops, but devices that function in the cloud, so libraries do not have to
14 worry about security or anything. You just open them up and they jump onto the WiFi network.
15 Using Google, you can be a guest and search the web or do other things. Or, if you have a gmail
16 account, you can use the full functionality of that, or their new product, Google Chrome. The
17 first training session began yesterday with Monique LeConge and her colleague Rose, in Palo
18 Alto, at one of the first libraries in the country to implement Chromebooks. They have been
19 instrumental in connecting CSL with Google and helpful in training and answering questions.
20 Next week, they will be teaching the Management Console to libraries. We hope that by the end
21 of September all the participating libraries will be loaning out the books. We will be monitoring
22 the use of the machines and collecting feedback data from patrons and library staff in order to
23 see if this will be a good way to increase library capacity.

24 **Whittier WiFi Hub**

25 CSL has been working at the statewide level on broadband issues with many people,
26 including Sunny McPeak at the California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF). One of the
27 CETF goals has been to get 90% of Californians connected to the Internet with good
28 connectivity. One of the challenges is building awareness and understanding as to why it is
29 important to be connected to the Internet and what is available. Libraries could be not only a
30 hotspot, but a Wi-Fi hub to blast a signal locally to the people in low income areas where they
31 may not have Internet in their homes. We are looking to find out if it increases adoption rates to
32 the Internet and supports the needs of the community, and whether the library is a good place to

1 provide this service to the community. Member Maghsoudi, in her role as Director of Whittier
2 Public Library, and Jarrid Keller, CIO at the State Library, are working together on this pilot
3 project.

4 **Make Magazine**

5 Aldrich had an opportunity this summer to meet the people who produce Make Magazine, a
6 monthly Internet publication designed for people who like to make things. For those who are not
7 familiar, there has been a resurgence of people making things. Make Magazine hosts people
8 sharing how to make stuff, from very simple things to the very complex. This summer there is an
9 online or virtual Maker's Camp for kids. Every day there is a new thing to make. There are
10 special guests who talk about their projects. The State Library invited public libraries to make
11 their sites available for these Maker's Camps. Several libraries across the state agreed to make
12 their spaces and resources available for kids to come and receive encouragement to make things.
13 Maker's Camp, a partnership with Google and Make Magazine, provides resources and materials
14 for kids, such as t-shirts, badges and other things. With many libraries around the country
15 already doing them, they are working with us to provide more full-blown Maker's Camps around
16 California next year.

17 Another thing libraries are considering is something called the Maker's Fair, where people can
18 come and make, exhibit and sell their stuff. Gerry Maginnity and his son have participated
19 together in San Mateo's Maker's Fair. Libraries are not only talking about having Maker's Fairs,
20 but also about providing Maker's Spaces, places with tools that people can check out and use to
21 make things. This would further the role of libraries as community centers, a place for sharing,
22 creating and learning.

23 Member Lowenthal pointed out that PBS had collaborated with Make on a series of programs,
24 with some for kids and others for adults. Her husband, who is an engineer, and many of his
25 engineer friends, were very interested in these programs. One kids' project, in which a camera
26 was attached and lofted on a kite, evolved into a more complex mini-drone project.

27 Aldrich clarified that Maker's Fair and Maker's Space are not just for kids but for everyone.
28 But Maker's Camp was aimed at kids this year. She stated that Make Magazine is published by
29 O'Reilly Publishing. CSL is very happy to be collaborating with Tim O'Reilly, who happens to
30 be a huge supporter of libraries.

31 **The Edge Benchmark Project**

32 The Benchmark project provides tools to libraries to determine how much technology they

1 have and what kinds of services and programs they are implementing, so that they can
2 benchmark against other libraries within the state, as well as nationally and thereby articulate to
3 their community and stakeholders the value of continuous and sustainable technology to their
4 communities. Working on this project for about two years, California is one of four pilot states,
5 along with Oklahoma, Texas, and just recently joining, North Carolina. CSL has been
6 responsible for providing feedback and conducting the focus groups. Two pilot sites, the
7 Sacramento and Salinas Public libraries, are participating to work through the entire process of
8 the benchmark tool to see if it is the right one to expand nationally. They are getting a lot of good
9 feedback from libraries using this instrument, trying to identify what libraries are doing well,
10 what they could be doing more of, and what kinds of technology they might benefit from. It is an
11 excellent tool for new library directors who want to learn about what is happening in their
12 libraries, and how to think about technology and what services they can provide. But the more
13 experienced library systems already do most of these things, so we are looking at tools to assist
14 them, as well. Tools that allow them to take in all the data available from multiple sources, so
15 that they can create complete pictures of their communities, to have a conversation about why
16 technology is important, and how the library contributes to public access in their community. For
17 instance, imagine librarians can bring in census data, about how many in their community have
18 computers and how many are connected to the Internet, what kind of general fees they have and
19 what kinds of work people do. Then the librarian can go to the county council, city council or
20 mayor and say “look, we have 50,000 people in our community, with only 20% of them
21 connected in their homes, and only 10 computers in our library, used x number of time each day.
22 It would be good to have more technology to create more access for people, or to work together
23 to find other ways to create more access for them.” Benchmark is all about creating holistic
24 systems, with this as only the beginning.

25 Sacramento Public Library will begin the pilot in September. After receiving feedback and
26 making refinements to the tool, Benchmark is scheduled to roll out nationally in 2013. CSL will
27 be promoting it around the state of California. This is a Gates Foundation project, national in
28 scope, with millions of dollars invested, and like Ben Hur, has a cast of thousands sponsoring
29 and participating. CSL received \$55,000 to conduct the California focus group meetings.
30 Member Lowenthal asked who formulated the questions and created the benchmark. Aldrich
31 replied that it was a team of people from around the world and all parts of the library ecosystem

1 who have formulated the questions. Aldrich sits with a roundtable group that provides oversight,
2 feedback and support for what has been created.

3 In conclusion, Aldrich reminded members that the projects reviewed today are only a kind of
4 “Whitman Sampler”, of all the many things CSL is doing.

5 6 **BUDGET AND PLANNING**

7 Habbestad reported that the CLSA Systems were the only funded program this year,
8 receiving a total of \$1,880,000, appropriated equitably using our funding formulas adopted by
9 the Board. Exhibit A in the packet displays how the regions have distributed funds to the System
10 level programs. It was recommended that the Board adopt the CLSA budget appropriations for
11 the Cooperative Systems.

12
13 *It was moved, seconded (Lowenthal/Fong) and carried unanimously that the Library of*
14 *California Board adopts the 2012/13 CLSA Budget, as directed in the State Budget Act*
15 *of 2012, totaling \$1,880,000 for allocation to Cooperative Library Systems.*

16
17 Member McGinity asked whether delivery, the movement of physical items, was the major
18 expense driving this budget. He was answered in the affirmative. He then inquired whether the
19 cheapest manner of delivery had been determined; and whether any discussion taken place to
20 find pro bono means to accomplish delivery. Aldrich responded that inquiries to the jurisdictions
21 revealed that indeed considerable thought had been given and research studies done to find the
22 best manner of delivery at the lowest possible cost. The challenge is that certain regions have
23 vast distances. A central focus for us this year is what is resource sharing in the 21st century. Are
24 there better ways to ship things besides mailing them? Can we digitize certain items on demand
25 rather than ship them physically by truck? Are there more resources that we can make available
26 to patrons online? Some libraries in remote areas have found that it is cheaper to just mail certain
27 things through the US Postal Service than pay a delivery service.

28 Linda Crowe, Executive Director, Pacific Library Partnership, stated that repeatedly they had
29 made sure over the years that they were getting the best possible prices for delivery. In the Bay
30 Area, delivery is very cost effective. But around Monterey County it is more difficult. With
31 NorthNet libraries in northern California, delivery is much too expensive, given their resources,
32 even with assistance from the state. They are using the public mail system. Member Fong said
33 that attempts had been made to strike a deal through contacts within Federal Express in the past,
34 but they were not interested. Crowe stated that consultants have been hired to assist in getting the

1 best prices, as there is considerable competition among the various delivery services. What we
2 have now may not be perfect, but we are doing the best that we can do.

3 Aldrich said CSL funded an LSTA project up in northern California this year where they
4 proposed that it might actually be cheaper to purchase a book from Amazon and have them ship
5 it than to just ship the item from another location. It was demonstrated that it was cheaper and
6 faster and much more efficient to buy it. There are different models being discussed. One is that
7 the purchased and shipped book gets added to the collection after the patron has finished with it.
8 Another is that a library buys an item from Amazon, who then ships the item to the patron, who
9 in turn retains the item, with the library getting a cut of the profit on the book from Amazon. And
10 there are other models under consideration to find the most efficient and cost-effective delivery.

11
12 *It was moved, seconded (Lowenthal/Zollman) and carried unanimously that the*
13 *Library of California Board approves the CLSA System Plans of Service for the eight*
14 *CLSA Cooperative Library Systems submitted for fiscal year 2012/13.*

15 16 **CLSA Regulations**

17 Habbestad reported that document six highlights the changes that would need to be made to
18 CLSA if Senate Bill 1044 is enacted. This is a first draft of changes being proposed. We are not
19 considering Board action at this time, but for the meeting scheduled for January. In addition to
20 the changes addressed in SB 1044, she did a little cleanup of the sections, such as the dates for
21 regular meetings and the meeting notices. Another is to clean up the section regarding state
22 grants for libraries and systems that want to consolidate, since grants are no longer available.
23 Member Lowenthal asked whether this might be brought back. Maginnity had not heard of any
24 movement from the field for public library consolidation. In fact, the trend for the last ten years
25 has been in the opposite direction, where city libraries are withdrawing from county systems.

26 Member McGinity asked whether the word “contiguous” used around jurisdictions is
27 important. Is it required under the law that jurisdictions be contiguous? Aldrich responded that
28 this was a good question. There was a lot of debate about the issue of contiguity when librarians
29 were brought together. The current cooperative library systems have the potential to turn into
30 specialized systems, each offering unique services. Libraries may want to join cooperatives that
31 meet their needs rather than one in their geographic area. There was great concern and contention
32 among librarians that some of the regional systems would completely fail if the present structure
33 was changed. Member McGinity requested input on the pro and con to aid consideration about
34 whether to move for elimination of the contiguous boundaries requirement in the CLSA

1 regulations. As things stood now, he was disposed to vote for elimination, but was open to
2 argument on the matter. Aldrich pointed out that the concern arose because the regional systems
3 received funding based on the populations they served. A service-based configuration would
4 change populations served.

5 Member Fong agreed that libraries should be moving toward joining together for services
6 rather than on the basis of geographical proximity. A second point she made was that SAB was
7 being eliminated due to lack of funding, but had been conceived originally to allow public input.
8 Aldrich responded that even with SAB eliminated, the public was still free to contribute.

9 President Bernardo asked whether the language about Special Services programs for libraries
10 would remain. Habbestad affirmed that it would remain, as it was not in the bill; but in a future
11 round of changes, she would recommend elimination.

12 **CLSA System Reference Program**

13 Habbestad reported that the annual approval of the system population and membership figures
14 was required in order to calculate the system allocation, in particular the reference program.
15 When the Reference and SAB programs are repealed by the passage of SB 1044, we will need to
16 look at revising the formula for System allocations.

17 Member McGinity asked if there had been in any movements of libraries between Systems or
18 other fundamental changes this year. Habbestad replied that Simi Valley Library withdrew from
19 Ventura County Library System, but are contracting with Ventura County for another year, or
20 until a library director is hired.

21
22 *It was moved, seconded (Battle/Maghsoudi) and carried unanimously that the Library*
23 *of California Board approves the System Population and Membership figures for use*
24 *in the allocation of CLSA System Reference Program funds for the fiscal year 2012/13.*
25

26 **Interlibrary Loan and Direct Loan Programs**

27 Habbestad reported that CSL is continuing to collect statistics for interlibrary loan and direct
28 loan programs, at least through this fiscal year. She provided an update on the loan activity for
29 fiscal year 2011/12. The total cost is based upon approved and recommended reimbursement
30 rates for 2010/11, as that is the last approved rate from DoF. We would need close to \$35.5
31 million to fund this program at one hundred percent reimbursement. Member Lowenthal asked
32 how many times in the past the loan programs had been funded at one hundred percent.
33 Habbestad replied probably only once or twice since the program began. Member Lowenthal

1 then asked how close to one hundred percent it had been, recently. Habbestad responded that we
2 reimbursed at 80% in 2006/07.

3
4 **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

5 President Bernardo invited State Librarian Aldrich to provide a legislative update.

6 Aldrich began by saying that at the state level, the key bill right now was Senate Bill 1044,
7 with the upgrades to the CLSA legislation. It passed the Senate and was on consent in the
8 Assembly. It is a non-controversial bill which we think likely to pass.

9 At the national level, there are two issues to which close attention is being paid. The first is
10 funding of the government printing office budget, which is imperative for ensuring access to
11 federal publications. The legislative branch appropriations bill, which was designed to fully fund
12 the GPO, was approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. As one of the federal
13 depositories, CSL is much in favor of that, as well as ensuring transparency in government and
14 access for the people. At the American Library Association (ALA) website, if you click on
15 Advocacy and Issues, and then find the link where you can click on your zip code, and type a
16 message to your representative, if you are inclined to do so.

17 We are also watching another item at the national level. In 2011, the Senate Health,
18 Education, Labor and Pension Committee marked up re-authorization for the Elementary and
19 Secondary Education Act. It appears they did not include any language for school libraries,
20 which we feel is very important to ensure that children have information literacy skills and the
21 resources they need to be successful. The aforementioned ALA website can also be used to
22 contact your local Senator to urge inclusion of school libraries as part of this legislation. It is
23 critical to education policy for years to come. School libraries really do make a difference.
24 Children who have school libraries do better in school and on standardized tests than children
25 who do not have them.

26 We are always paying attention to matters of copyright. At present, e-book copyright
27 discussions are prominent. This past spring, Aldrich was in Washington D.C., talking with
28 California state representatives and senators. She was informing them about what is happening
29 with libraries in California and advocating for their support when CSL requests a waiver for
30 LSTA funding. There is not a lot of legislative activity going on right now, because of the
31 upcoming national election. And, since the federal budget is still unclear, there is no idea what
32 the LSTA budget allotment will be next year.

33

1 **PUBLIC COMMENT**

2 President Bernardo invited public comment, but none was forthcoming.

3

4 **COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS**

5 Member Fong congratulated the new Board Officers, expressing that members are always
6 happy to work together with them. She complimented CSL for assisting the Summer Reading
7 Program activities, as her local library had benefited from that. She also thanked CSL staff and
8 everyone for being a part of the meeting.

9 Member Lowenthal thanked CSL staff for all the work that they do. As she advocates for
10 federal LSTA funding, she likes to know that she is highlighting what is actually going on, to be
11 able to say to legislators how funding is helping Californians in their districts. She looks forward
12 to this process becoming more seamless, where informational emails are sent out, and
13 information put online, in addition to helpful images and videos. Then, legislators could say why
14 they do not support something, rather than that they do not know about it.

15 Member Maghsoudi thanked Aldrich and CSL staff for all their hard work that benefits the
16 libraries of California.

17 Member Zollman appreciated the work of Aldrich and her staff and expressed excitement
18 about the new library buildings and seeing them next year.

19 President Bernardo joined her colleagues in thanking Aldrich and CSL staff for continuing
20 library services in the state of California. She appreciated the ingenuity in stretching dollars and
21 serving so many different populations and communities. She is proud to have Aldrich's
22 leadership for California's role in the nation, in showing what libraries can do for citizens.

23

24 **AGENDA BUILDING**

25 Habbestad stated that she would email members the Board meeting dates for 2013 for
26 inclusion on their calendars. The next Board meeting is planned as a teleconference, so it is not
27 pertinent to schedule while the legislature is in session.

28 There are only a couple of items for the agenda. One is looking at the budget for 2013/14; the
29 other is further review of the CLSA regulation changes.

30

31 **ADJOURNMENT**

32 President Bernardo adjourned the Library of California Board meeting at 11:20 a.m.