



MEETING NOTICE

California Library Services Board

August 22, 2013

9:30am – 4:00pm

LSTA Advisory Council on Libraries Meeting

Immediately following Board business meeting

California State Library

900 N Street, Room 501

Sacramento, CA

For further information contact:

Sandy Habbestad

California State Library

P.O. Box 942837

Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

(916) 653-7532

sandy.habbestad@library.ca.gov

<http://www.library.ca.gov/loc/board/agendas/agendas.html>

A. BOARD OPENING

1. Welcome and Introductions

Welcome and introductions of Board members, staff, and audience

2. Adoption of Agenda

Consider agenda as presented or amended

3. Approval of March 2013 Board Minutes – Document 1

Consider minutes as presented or amended

4. Election of Board Officers for 2014 – Document 2

a. Report from the Nominating Committee

b. Consider nominations for Board President and Vice-President for 2014

5. Board Meeting Schedule for 2014 – Document 3

B. REPORTS TO THE BOARD

1. Board President's Report

Report on activity since last Board meeting

2. **Board Vice-President's Report**
Report on activities since last Board meeting
 3. **Chief Executive Officer's Report**
Report on activities since last Board meeting
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C. CLSA PROGRAM ITEMS FOR INFORMATION/ACTION

BUDGET AND PLANNING

1. **System Plans of Service and Budgets – Document 4**
 - a. Consider System population and membership figures for 2013/14
 - b. Consider 2013/14 CLSA System Plans of Service
 - c. Consider new formula for System funding allocation

RESOURCE SHARING

Interlibrary Loan and Direct Loan Programs – Document 5

1. Update on transaction levels for FY 2012/13
 2. Consider new reporting process
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D. BOARD FOCUS 2013/2014

1. Discuss State Board name – *Document 6*
 2. Discuss contiguous borders requirement – *Document 7*
 3. Discuss Board Planning Session – *Document 8*
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E. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Consider federal and state legislative issues

F. PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment on any item or issue that is under the purview of the State Board and is not on the agenda.

G. COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS

Board member or officer comment on any item or issue that is under the purview of the State Board and is not on the agenda.

H. AGENDA BUILDING

Agenda items for subsequent State Board meetings.

I. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn the meeting.

1 **Draft**

2
3 California Library Services Board Meeting by Teleconference

4 March 1, 2013

5
6 California State Library

7 900 N Street, Room 501

8 Sacramento, CA
9

10 **CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS**

11 President Anne Bernardo called the California Library Services Board teleconference meeting
12 to order on March 1, 2013 at 10:30 a.m. After member roll call, President Bernardo asked for
13 introductions.

14 **Board Members Present:** Conchita Battle, Anne Bernardo, Tyrone Cannon, Victoria Fong,
15 Jane Lowenthal (arrived at 10:50 a.m.), Paymaneh Maghsoudi and Gregory McGinnity.

16 **Not Present:** Elizabeth Murguia and Judy Zollman.

17 **California State Library Staff Present:** Acting State Librarian, Gerald Maginnity, Rush Brandis,
18 Suzanne Flint, Darla Gunning, Sandy Habbestad, Susan Hanks, Carla Lehn and Cindy Mediavilla.

19 President Bernardo directed that the meeting proceed with Reports to the Board and
20 information items because the meeting lacked a quorum for any action to be taken. A quorum
21 was reached at 10:50 a.m.
22

23 **REPORTS TO THE BOARD**

24 **Board President's Report**

25 President Bernardo reported that the County Law Librarians have been holding their regular
26 meetings, one of which was held with their trustees in October 2012. Another meeting was
27 scheduled to be held in March for their annual Legislative Day in Sacramento. President
28 Bernardo is still active with the Heartland Regional Library Network, which is meeting today for
29 their annual council meeting. At the local level, she is busy planning a branch law library in

1 partnership with her community's public library and the courts in Porterville, California. She is
2 hoping to participate with her colleagues in the annual meeting of special libraries this year in
3 San Diego.

4 **Board Vice President's Report**

5 Vice-President Maghsoudi reported that the opening of Whittier Public Library's new branch
6 library had been celebrated on December 1, 2012. The library has been doing very well. She
7 would be attending the National Library Legislative Day on behalf of the Southern California
8 Cooperative Library Group on May 7-9.

9 **Acting Chief Executive Officer's (CEO) Report**

10 Gerry Maginnity, Acting CEO, reported that almost four months have gone by since the
11 former State Librarian Stacey Aldrich departed. We are continuing to wait for a new
12 appointment by the Governor.

13 The most important matter in front of the State Library is the move back into the renovated
14 building, Library and Courts I building (LC I), which has been much delayed. The Court of
15 Appeals has been authorized to begin their move back into the building on April 1. CSL has been
16 given permission to install shelving carriages beginning today which will continue throughout
17 March, and begin moving the collections on May 1, following the Courts move. We anticipate
18 that the move will take us four or five months. Originally, CSL was scheduled to be back in the
19 building within this current fiscal year. However, because we have been delayed, necessary
20 steps are being taken to receive funding for the next fiscal year. Unless there are other delays,
21 CSL will hold a grand opening sometime this fall. The Board will be informed about the date of
22 that event.

23 Towards the end of last year, the Sutro Library was successfully moved into a new site
24 located within the University of San Francisco. They will be having their formal grand opening
25 public event, complete with tours, on March 13, 2013. The University is having an entire week
26 of events to celebrate the investiture of its new president. On one of the days, the Sutro Library
27 will be having its own ceremony, with Dr. Kevin Starr giving a lecture on its history. Member
28 Fong asked to be formally notified of the Sutro Library opening. Maginnity responded that he
29 would have the email forwarded to Board members.

1 We have been told that the Federal sequestration will probably affect the amount of LSTA
2 money received by CSL, up to an eight percent reduction. We will keep Board everyone
3 informed as we learn more.

4 We will be awarding LSTA Pitch-An-Idea grant recipients close to \$1 million for FY 2012/13.
5 Award letters are going out at this time. For FY 2013/14, we want to get the award cycle back
6 on track and closer to the state fiscal year, with the ultimate goal of allowing grantees as much
7 time as possible to spend funds.

8 We have been preparing for our Public Library Director Forum to be held in Sacramento next
9 week on March 6 and 7.

10 Last week it was announced that four organizations in California, out of 33 nationally, had
11 been nominated for the 2013 National Medal for Museums and Library Services. They were the
12 California Digital Library, University of California; Rancho Cucamonga Public Library; Santa Ana
13 Public Library; and one museum, The Discovery Science Center in Santa Ana. There will be ten
14 awards given and announced in April, with an awards ceremony in Washington D.C. in May or
15 June. Some libraries and there excellent work came as a result of LSTA projects.

16 In the Governor's proposed budget, the State Library budget is at the same level as last year.
17 With respect to the May Revise, Maginnity stated there is no anticipation that local assistance
18 funding will be reduced. The Library is ready with a good case for harm to LSTA funding should
19 it be further reduced.

20 Member McGinity asked whether the Governor's budget included any full-time employee
21 positions for the State Library, and also whether revenue from California's Proposition 30, the
22 2012 sales and income tax increase on the top 3% of California taxpayers, had affected the
23 State Library. Maginnity responded that no more employee positions were allowed beyond the
24 current 139. He did not believe that Proposition 30 had any impact on the CSL budget, although
25 there had been no further cuts to it. No discussion about Proposition 30 had taken place with
26 the Department of Finance.

27 Member McGinity then referenced a presentation by former State Librarian Aldrich, at the
28 August 2012 Board meeting, in which she spoke of developing a plan for digitizing the collection
29 at the State Library. Had anything been done? Darla Gunning, Acting Library Programs

1 Administrator in Library Development Services, responded that a task force had been formed to
2 discuss statewide digitization and some directions to take for the best use of funding,
3 particularly LSTA funding. The task force met two weeks ago, with representatives from a
4 variety of organizations around the state. Big scale projects were represented, such as the
5 California Newspaper Project, the California Digital Library, the Internet Archives and the
6 California Preservation Project. There have also been some LSTA projects in the past, the Local
7 History Digital Resources Project, and some local library projects, both large and small in scale.
8 Partnerships are being considered for the future, with content from smaller institutions of
9 lesser means being considered. Recommendations about how to use available funding were
10 being considered, whether for proposed projects that come in or targeted, statewide grants to
11 address specific needs.

12

13 RESOURCE SHARING

14 **Interlibrary Loan and Direct Loan Programs**

15 Habbestad reported that CSL is continuing to collect quarterly data for CLSA Interlibrary Loan
16 and Direct Loan programs throughout the current fiscal year. The TBR Program will be facing
17 the third consecutive year without state funding. There has been a decrease in projected
18 interlibrary loans of about 11% since 2010/11. A small percentage of the decrease is the result
19 of some libraries not providing interlibrary loans through OCLC because of the high cost to do
20 so. With the state not having the leverage of reimbursements to entice participation, some
21 libraries don't feel the need to submit reports. Many of the non-public library participants are
22 not submitting quarterly reports, as well.

23 In the last two years, the Direct Loan Program has shown a decrease of over 25%. One
24 reason is the loss of approximately four to five million transactions annually from Santa Clara
25 County Library, which no longer qualifies to participate because of its decision to charge non-
26 resident borrowers for a library card.

27 For fiscal year 2013/14, we are not going to request that libraries submit quarterly reporting
28 statistics. Just this week we found out that our current database software is no longer
29 compatible with the upgraded platforms that we are using here at the State Library. By using an

1 older operating system, we are hoping to complete the data collection for this fiscal year. We
2 will be looking at other ways to collect the data from libraries for next year and beyond.

3 President Bernardo asked whether reports would continue on an annual basis. Habbestad
4 responded that it had not been discussed, but some reporting would be done annually. This will
5 be considered at the August Board meeting with discussion about how to proceed with data
6 collection.

7 Member Fong asked whether it is possible to get some idea how continuing to collect data,
8 when there is no money, is affecting California libraries. Member Cannon asked whether there
9 was ever a correlation between funding and data recording. Habbestad answered that data
10 collection is a requirement to participate in any of the programs. Maginnity added that in his
11 discussions around the state, librarians are asking why they are still submitting TBR statistics.
12 His response to them is that the data are needed to attempt to re-establish funding. We may
13 end the quarterly collection of data and try to get it annually.

14 President Bernardo asked whether data collection might need to be adjusted in the
15 proposed regulations. Habbestad replied not until a decision is made about what to do, as the
16 language in the regulations is not very specific about what data needs to be collected. It leaves
17 that up to the Board to decide. Bernardo continued that we would be looking for a
18 recommendation about this in the next Board meeting.

19
20 **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

21 President Bernardo reminded the Board that she continues to serve on the CLA Legislative
22 and Advocacy Committee as the liaison to the State Board. In their meeting in February, they
23 discussed various pieces of legislation, including the CLA-sponsored legislation for California
24 Library Week. Language has been proposed, but a resolution number has not been assigned to
25 it. Maginnity stated that legislation is going to be carried by Senator Wolk. CLA Legislative Day
26 will not be held in Sacramento this year, but people are encouraged to contact their local
27 legislators to express the importance of libraries in their districts.

28 Maginnity reported on pending legislation, Senator Wolk's SCA-7, designed specifically to
29 lower the percentage of votes needed to pass a local tax initiative for public libraries. Since she

1 introduced the bill, many other groups, such as law enforcement, education, and districts have
2 come forth. This bill would amend the constitution and would have to go on the ballot for
3 voters. But, in his opinion, voters faced with several of these initiatives tend not to vote for any
4 of them, which would be catastrophic for the legislation. There is a move to consolidate all of
5 this for local government, SCA-11, sponsored by Hancock. We will be monitoring these bills
6 closely.

7 Maginnity also reported that last year, through a variety of means, such as the Idea Scale
8 survey, we learned that California libraries wanted help increasing their broadband Internet
9 connectivity. The State Library was able to get Recovery Act money for the Central Valley
10 project to connect to the "backbone," called CENIC, the Corporation for Education Network
11 Initiatives in California. CENIC operates the Research and Education Network and is now
12 interested in connecting all public libraries in California to their high-speed Internet backbone.
13 The State Library is in initial discussions on this matter; as things now stand, the State Librarian
14 would support amending CLSA to allow funding for this project. The Board will continue to be
15 informed as things develop in what appears to be very promising technology for all public
16 libraries in the state.

17 Rosario Garza, representing CLA, added that she thought this was a very exciting proposition,
18 with a lot of forward moving energy. CENIC was an organization with extensive experience
19 working with primary and secondary schools, as well as institutions of higher education. If
20 things worked out well, CENIC could get the job done within two to three years, at a very
21 affordable cost. Linda Crowe, PLP, interjected that if the partnership between CENIC and the
22 State Library was successful, it would be a game-changer for California public libraries.

23 Member McGinity having just heard of the possibility that CLSA may be amended again,
24 raised a concern that he had about an earlier amendment. He was surprised to learn that a
25 change in the name of the LOC Board had occurred with the passage of SB 1044. Maginnity
26 responded that the Board had indeed reverted to its original name. Member McGinity did not
27 remember hearing about this issue in former meetings. With respect of recruiting future Board
28 members, he asked for information on why the name was changed, and further, could it be
29 changed back.

1 Maginnity responded that the background began with the passage of the California Library
2 Services Act (CLSA) in 1977. At that time the name of the Board was listed in the Act as the
3 California Library Services Board (CLSB). When the Library of California (LOC) Act was passed in
4 1998, the Library of California Board took over the functions of the CLSB. Part of SB 1044 was to
5 repeal the LOC Act, which led to a reversion to the CLSA and as a further consequence, a return
6 to the original Board name, CLSB. Member Lowenthal proposed that all of the changes specified
7 in SB 1044 could have been made, while retaining the LOC Board name, instead of reverting to
8 the old name. She found many negatives in the change, including how the Board is perceived by
9 the Legislature and in turn, how to continue to get funding.

10 Member Fong agreed with members McGinity and Lowenthal. The Board was not included in
11 many of meetings that brought about these changes. At one of the meetings that she had
12 attended, she had expressed a similar caution that the LOC Board name did not need to be
13 changed, since it did not need fixing. Member Lowenthal added that she too was concerned
14 that the Board had not been invited to the meetings, had not been called or kept informed, and
15 that the earliest they had ever heard of the name change was after SB 1044 had been passed.
16 Member Fong replied that in fact it had been stated in the CEO's Report at some of the
17 meetings, but she had thought it was a work in progress. The next thing she knew was that
18 Senator Liu was carrying it through.

19 Maginnity presented the history that led to SB 1044, stating that when Governor Brown
20 announced his first budget in January 2011, he zeroed out all the funding for CLSA, and LOC had
21 not been funded in several years. A Sustainability Conference was held, with California Public
22 Library Directors invited to address how they would deal with zero funding, and what ways to
23 approach the Legislature to put money back into CLSA. Out of this meeting came a CLSA
24 planning group, which met last June to present their findings, with recommendations of how to
25 amend and streamline CLSA and to repeal the Library of California Act.

26 Member McGinity responded that he understood the history, but he had not understood the
27 implication of the name change. A small amendment to SB 1044 easily could have been added
28 to retain the LOC Board name, had the Board only known.

1 Maginnity further explained that he perceived there was a very negative feeling among
2 California library directors towards the Library of California. It had not been funded and it was
3 not seen as something they wanted to do. To retain the LOC name for this Board, without the
4 Act, could shine a negative light in the eyes of library directors, in his opinion. Member
5 McGinity answered that it was not the directors' view, but this Board's that was important to
6 consider. Two important issues have occurred accompanying the name change. The first issue is
7 communication with the Board, as he would like to have known about this change. And second,
8 the recruitment of future Board members. Member Lowenthal interjected that the funding is
9 also important. She feels the name, "Library of California," has gravitas.

10 Member Cannon expressed that he was more interested in what the implications would be
11 going forward. Member McGinity understood that it was still possible to amend the CLSA, so he
12 requested that review of the Board's name be placed on the next Board meeting agenda. His
13 preference was to return to the LOC Board name. Since "LOC" was not liked by library directors,
14 Member Lowenthal requested that staff suggest alternate names stronger than California
15 Library Services Board.

16 Member Maghsoudi proposed that legal counsel be consulted as to whether a name change
17 was even possible. Maginnity responded that it could be changed without changing anything
18 else. Member Cannon stated that it was all about impact and functioning. President Bernardo
19 added that the composition of the Board was affected by the reversion from LOC Board to
20 CLSB, as there were differences. Member McGinity wondered what the implications of that
21 would be. Member Lowenthal responded that it was very minor, as it was about what group
22 was represented by a Board appointment. President Bernardo concluded, recognizing that a
23 verbal consensus had been reached, that the matter of the Board name would be researched
24 and then discussed at the next Board meeting in August.

25 With a quorum now present, President Bernardo turned to the action items. Because the
26 agenda was taken out of order until a quorum was present, Bernardo requested a motion to
27 adopt the agenda as amended.

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29
30
31

1 **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

2 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Maghsoudi) and carried unanimously that*
3 *the California Library Services Board adopts the agenda of the March 1, 2013*
4 *meeting as amended.*

5
6 **BOARD RESOLUTION**

7 Member Battle read the Board resolution for former State Librarian Stacey Aldrich.

8
9 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Cannon) and carried unanimously that the*
10 *California Library Services Board adopts CLSB Resolution 2013-01 for Stacey*
11 *A. Aldrich. (See Attachment A)*

12
13 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

14 *It was moved, seconded (Lowenthal/Fong) and carried unanimously that*
15 *the California Librory Services Board approves the draft minutes of the*
16 *August 16, 2012 meeting as presented.*

17
18 With respect to the minutes, Member McGinity asked whether Dr. Starr had been contacted
19 by former State Librarian Stacey Aldrich about writing an Op-Ed piece on the importance of
20 libraries. Maginnity replied that she had tried twice without a response from him.

21
22 **BUDGET AND PLANNING**

23 **CLSA Regulations**

24 President Bernardo directed members' attention to CLSA regulations, for which there were
25 actions to be taken. Member Lowenthal questioned whether members could proceed, as the
26 agreement to consider a name change in August precluded a decision on regulatory
27 amendments authorized by SB 1044. Maginnity responded that in order for the State Library to
28 move forward, the Board needed to take action. The name of the Board, which is now the
29 California Library Services Board, is a separate issue, which may be addressed later. Member
30 Cannon agreed with Maginnity, that the Board must move forward.

31 A motion to recognize the amendments to the CLSA law and regulations as authorized by SB
32 1044 was forwarded.

33
34 *It was moved, seconded (Fong/Cannon) that the California Library Services*
35 *Board recognize the amendments to the CLSA law and regulations as*

1 *authorized by the SB 1044 and documented in Exhibit A, and that the*
2 *amendments be included in the minutes of this meeting.*

3
4 President Bernardo next invited discussion on the motion. Member Lowenthal declared that
5 she was unclear why the Board was recognizing or accepting the amendments. Habbestad
6 answered that according to legal counsel, members' approval was not required, but it has been
7 included as an action to publicly record that the Board was recognizing these changes in law.
8 Member Lowenthal continued that since members clearly indicated disappointment not only
9 with the Board name, but also with the manner in which it was changed, they should not move
10 to recognize the changes. However, if legal counsel stated that Board approval was
11 unnecessary, then the Board should not even bother trying to change it. Member McGinity
12 agreed with Member Lowenthal that if Board approval is unnecessary to pass the regulation,
13 then there was no need to take action. Member Cannon asked whether the motion could be
14 withdrawn. Member Fong withdrew her original motion to recognize the amendments to the
15 CLSA law. Member Cannon removed his second to the motion. President Bernardo then
16 concluded that there was no motion on the floor.

17 Discussion was then invited for another recommended motion on the agenda. Member
18 McGinity asked whether the regulations could be amended to allow for non-contiguous
19 consolidation. He was concerned about the relevance of contiguous border language in a 21st
20 century economy. Maginnity responded with some background information. The topic of
21 changing the "contiguous" requirement was discussed at one of the Public Library Directors'
22 meetings, after which they decided not to proceed with changes at that time. The Act would
23 have to be amended if the Board decided to effect this change. One of the biggest worries was
24 from isolated, rural libraries, who were concerned that libraries would leave and join any
25 System they liked, but that the smaller, rural libraries that might be unable to do so, would be
26 left with nothing. In order to be better informed and so that the Board could have greater
27 impact, Member McGinity requested that information about the topic be prepared and
28 presented for discussion at the next Board meeting in August.

29 Member Cannon asked whether one of the changes in the regulations indicated that the
30 meetings no longer needed to be open to the public. Habbestad responded that no, the change

1 was simply the removal of a redundancy, an attempt to clean up verbiage and condense the
2 regulations. The CLSB operates under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, which requires that
3 all state boards and commissions conduct their meetings in public, unless specifically
4 authorized by the Act to meet in closed session. Member Cannon affirmed that he was happy
5 about these changes.

6 Member Lowenthal asked whether counsel, other than CSL's legal counsel, had reviewed the
7 aforementioned portion of the regulations. Maginnity responded that the regulations were
8 reviewed by CSL's legal counsel, Paul Smith, who is considered the expert on California library
9 laws. He had worked for CSL for many years, but is now retired. CSL will be working with the
10 Attorney General of California for its legal matters until someone is found to take over.

11
12 ***It was moved, seconded (McGinity/Fong) and carried unanimously that the***
13 ***California Library Services Board directs its Chief Executive Officer to submit***
14 ***the proposed amendments to CLSA regulations, as outlined in Exhibit B, to***
15 ***the Office of Administrative Law, and that the amendments be included in***
16 ***the minutes of this meeting. (See Attachment B)***

17
18 ***It was moved, seconded (McGinity/Fong) and carried unanimously that the***
19 ***California Library Services Board adopts the Robert's Rules of Order, Newly***
20 ***Revised (2011) as its reference when conducting State Board meetings.***

21
22 **CLSA Proposed Budget 2013/14**

23 Habbestad reported that on January 10, 2013, the Governor released his 2013/14 proposed
24 budget, providing \$1.88 million to the State Library for CLSA Cooperative Library Systems. We
25 are recommending that the Board approve the preliminary budget for dispersing the funds to
26 Systems, providing half of their budget upon passage of the state budget act, and the
27 remainder of their budgets after the plans of service have been approved, and after it has been
28 determined that funds from the prior fiscal year have been reported as expended.

29
30 ***It was moved, seconded (Lowenthal/Battle) and carried unanimously that the***
31 ***California Library Services Board adopts, contingent upon the passage of the***
32 ***State Budget Act, the 2013/14 CLSA Budget, as directed in the Governor's***
33 ***Proposed 2013/14 Budget, totaling \$1,880,000 for allocation to Cooperative***
34 ***Library Systems.***

1 **RESOURCE SHARING**

2 **Consolidations and Affiliations**

3 Habbestad reported that the former Santiago Library System has requested to be reinstated
4 as a separate entity from that of the Southern California Library Cooperative. The three systems
5 of MCLS, Santiago, and South State merged to form one mega-System in 2009. The Santiago
6 System members have tried to make the merger work for their libraries, but feel that the
7 network of libraries in SCLC is too large and not as conducive to discussion of the issues for their
8 nine public library jurisdictions in Orange County. Membership fees were another factor in the
9 decision to withdraw its membership in SCLC. Exhibits A through C in the packet document the
10 required paper trail needed for the Board's consideration.

11
12 ***It was moved, seconded (Lowenthal/Cannon) and carried unanimously that***
13 ***the California Library Services Board waives the filing date requirement and***
14 ***approves the request from the Santiago Library System to withdraw***
15 ***membership of its nine public library jurisdictions from the Southern***
16 ***California Library Cooperative, effective June 30, 2013; and further approves***
17 ***to reinstate the Santiago Library System as the ninth CLSA Cooperative***
18 ***Library System and include them in the funding formula for FY 2013/14.***

19
20 Member Lowenthal asked what would be the impact on the entire state of California.
21 Habbestad answered that there would be an additional plan of service to review, additional
22 System administration costs, and the \$1.88 million budget would be divided among nine
23 systems instead of eight. When asked whether each System would then receive approximately
24 \$200,000, Maginnity responded that the funding formulas would remain in place, which
25 includes consideration of population, number of members and round-trip mileage between
26 each jurisdiction. Basically SCLC's funding would shrink, due to Orange County libraries
27 withdrawal from that System, with a formula-determined amount of money going to the
28 Santiago Library System.

29 Member Lowenthal then asked whether there was any adverse impact resulting from this
30 change. Maginnity suggested that the question be directed to representatives of SCLC and
31 Santiago present at the meeting. Helen Fried, a representative of Orange County libraries and
32 the Santiago Library System, stated that there was no clear adverse impact of their request to

1 be reinstated as the Santiago Library System. Rosario Garza, on behalf of SCLC, reported that
2 the administrative council had discussed the matter and concluded they had no problem with
3 the departure of the Orange County libraries.

4 Fried thanked the Board and everyone involved, especially Habbestad, for all their help in re-
5 establishing the Santiago Library System.

6
7 **PUBLIC COMMENT**

8 There were none.
9

10 **COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS**

11 Member Battle expressed that she was glad to be at the Board meeting to serve the public.
12 Member Lowenthal thanked staff for their work. She was frustrated that there were so few
13 meetings and recommended more teleconferences to keep in touch and aware of what is
14 happening. She was very pleased in a positive change in Congress, now more amenable to LSTA.
15 Member Fong thanked staff and Acting State Librarian Maginnity for carrying on the work with
16 the departure of Aldrich. She appreciated the comments of the Board members and she looks
17 forward to a period of change and hopefully more opportunities. Members McGinity, Cannon
18 and Maghsoudi had no further comment. President Bernardo thanked staff for all their work
19 and staying on top of things.
20

21 **AGENDA BUILDING**

22 President Bernardo stated that the next meeting is scheduled for August 22 in Sacramento.
23 On the agenda is a discussion on the Board's name and the issue of contiguous borders for
24 library membership in cooperative systems.

25 Habbestad added that System Plans of Service and Budget would be considered for approval.
26 President Bernardo asked if there would be a review of the revised formula for System
27 allocations, since System Reference and SAB had been repealed. Habbestad answered in the
28 affirmative. The challenge in changing a formula is to achieve consensus with everyone. Two
29 years ago, the decision was made to keep the same formula. Because libraries in northern

1 California have large geographic distances between members, the round trip mileage factor in
2 the communication and delivery formula provides a greater advantage in the allocation.
3 However, for libraries in southern California systems with large populations and low geographic
4 distance, the population factor yields a greater allocation. We would like to propose a formula
5 that would take into account both factors and not alter any system's total allocation too
6 drastically from its current amount.

7

8 **ADJOURNMENT**

9 President Bernardo adjourned the meeting by consensus at 12:05 p.m.

10

ACTION

AGENDA ITEM: Election of Library of California Board Officers for 2014

ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD AT THIS MEETING: Election of Board Officers for calendar year 2014.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the Library of California Board elect _____ as President of the Library of California Board for the year 2014.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the Library of California Board elect _____ as Vice-President of the Library of California Board for the year 2014.

BACKGROUND:

California Library Services Act regulations, Section 20116 (a), state that, "The state board shall annually elect a president and vice-president at the first regular meeting of each calendar year." It has been the policy of the Board, to date, to elect Board officers at the last meeting of the calendar year so that the new officers may begin their term in the new calendar year. A Nominating Committee has been appointed and will provide a report to the Board at the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM: 2014 Meeting Schedule and Locations

2014 Proposed Board Meeting Schedule		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activities</u>
March 13, 2014	Teleconference	Budget and Planning
August ?	Sacramento	Regular Business Annual Budget Meeting Election of Board Officers for year 2015 LSTA State Advisory Council on Libraries Meeting

BACKGROUND:

California Library Services Act (CLSA) regulations specify that the Board shall conduct bi-monthly meetings; however, Section 20118 (c) states:

“(c) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent the state board from altering its regular meeting dates or places of meetings.”

A calendar of upcoming and future library-related events and dates is included to this agenda item as Exhibit A. Based on the results from the doodle poll (Exhibit B), we will hold a Teleconference meeting on Thursday, March 13, 2014. The August 2014 meeting will be discussed at this meeting.

Staff Liaison: Sandy Habbestad

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING LIBRARY-RELATED EVENTS AND DATES
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The following is a list of upcoming library-related events and dates worth noting:

2013		
AALL (American Association of Law Libraries) Annual Meeting and Conference	July 13-16, 2013	Seattle, WA
IFLA (International Federation of Library Assns & Institutions) General Conference & Assembly	August 17-23, 2013	Singapore
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Membership Meeting	October 8-11, 2013	Washington, D.C.
EDUCAUSE Annual Conference (non-profit organization for the advancement of higher education by promoting the intelligent use of information technology)	October 15-18, 2013	Anaheim, CA
CLA (California Library Association) Annual Conference	November 3-5, 2013	Long Beach, CA
LITA (Library Information Technology Association) National Forum	November 7-10, 2013	Louisville, KY
AASL (American Assn. of School Libraries) National Conference and Exhibition	November 14-17, 2013	Hartford, CT
2014		
ALA (American Library Association) Midwinter Conference	January 24-28, 2014	Philadelphia, PA
CSLA (California School Library Association) Annual Conference	February 6-9, 2014	San Diego, CA
PLA (Public Library Association) National Conference	March 11-15, 2014	Indianapolis, IN
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Membership Meeting	May 5-8, 2014	Columbus, OH
ALA (American Library Association) Annual Conference	June 26-July 1, 2014	Las Vegas, NV
IFLA (International Federation of Library Assns & Institutions) General Conference & Assembly	August 16-22, 2014	Lyon, France
2015		
ALA (American Library Association) Midwinter Conference	January 23-27, 2015	Chicago, IL
ACRL (Assn. of College & Research Libraries) National Conference	March 25-28, 2015	Portland, OR
ALA (American Library Association) Annual Conference	June 25-30, 2015	San Francisco, CA

Poll "Board Meeting Dates for 2014"

<http://doodle.com/qma2gfptuhutdv7y>

March 2014															
	Tue 4		Wed 5		Thu 6		Fri 7		Tue 11		Wed 12		Thu 13		Fri 14
	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	10:30 AM - 12:30 PM
Anne Bernardo					OK	OK							OK	OK	
Gregory McGinity	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Victoria Fong					OK				OK		OK		OK		
Judy Zollman			OK	OK	OK	OK					OK	OK	OK	OK	
Conchita Y BATTLE	OK		OK								OK		OK		OK
Paymaneh Maghsoudi	OK	OK					OK	OK	OK	OK			OK	OK	
Elizabeth Murguia	OK	OK			OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	
Count	4	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	3	7	5	2

	March 2014	August 2014							
	Fri 14	Tue 19	Wed 20	Thu 21	Fri 22	Tue 26	Wed 27	Thu 28	Fri 29
	1:00 PM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM	9:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Anne Bernardo				OK				OK	
Gregory McGinity	OK					OK	OK	OK	OK
Victoria Fong				OK		OK	OK	OK	
Judy Zollman				OK		OK	OK	OK	
Conchita Y BATTLE									
Paymaneh Maghsoudi		OK		OK	OK	OK		OK	OK
Elizabeth Murguia		OK	OK	OK					
Count	1	2	1	5	1	4	3	5	2

AGENDA ITEM: System Plans of Service and Budgets**ISSUE TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD AT THIS MEETING:**

1. Consideration of 2013/14 CLSA System Population and Membership figures
2. Consideration of 2013/14 CLSA System Plans of Service
3. Consideration of new formula for CLSA System funding allocation

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board approve the System Population and Membership figures for use in the allocation of System funds for the fiscal year 2013/14.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board approve the CLSA System Plans of Service for the nine Cooperative Library Systems, submitted for fiscal year 2013/14.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board approve a new formula allocation for CLSA Cooperative Library Systems, beginning in FY 2014/15, that distributes the total appropriation, as follows: 30% awarded on the basis of the first three members of each System, equally; 45% for each System's combined portion of the total state population and System membership, excluding the first three members per System; and 25% for each System's combined portion of membership and round-trip mileage of the System's service area. I further approve that the Board continue the "hold harmless" policy which allows two or more cooperative systems to consolidate and retain the same level of base funding.

ISSUE 1: Consideration of 2013/14 CLSA System Population and Membership figures**BACKGROUND:**

Section 20158 of the Administrative Regulations provides for an annual review and approval of System population and membership figures used in the allocation of System funds by the State Board. Section 20106 stipulates that any CLSA funds distributed on the basis of population shall be awarded using the most recently published and available combined estimate for cities and counties from the State Department of Finance. By June 1st, the State Librarian must certify that the population for each public library jurisdiction is a true accounting of the geographic service area of California public library jurisdictions.

The System population and membership figures for FY 2013/14, documented in Exhibit A, include the withdrawal of the Santa Monica Public Library from the Southern California Library Cooperative. The City of Santa Monica instituted a non-resident library card fee making them ineligible to retain system membership status (see Exhibit B).

The State Library was notified on July 5, 2013 that there was a change in the boundaries of the Lassen Library District as a direct result of the library district's failure to obtain the necessary voter approval to assess the existing library tax to the unincorporated area of Lassen County (see Exhibit C). Prior to this, the Lassen Library District in the incorporated district of Susanville was the home library for all residents of the county.

Since this information was not received by the June 1 date for certification of population figures for FY 2013/14, changes in the population for the NorthNet Library System will be made in FY 2014/15, and will reflect only the population within the boundaries of the City of Susanville. The residents of the unincorporated area of Lassen County will use the State Library as their home library.

ISSUE 2: Consideration of CLSA System Plans of Service for FY 2013/14

CLSA System Plans of Service for FY 2013/14 were submitted for Board approval as authorized in CLSA Section 18724(b). Service plans have evolved with the passage of SB 1044, which repealed two System-level programs from statute, Reference and Advisory Boards. System Communications and Delivery continues to be a valuable program as it provides the physical delivery of materials which is a top priority among member libraries. Exhibit D summarizes each System's goals for the C&D program funding, and how each will support the needs of their communities. It also displays additional support for the program through local funds and in-kinds contributions. Exhibit E provides the estimated workload for delivery and the vehicle used to transport materials throughout the region. The primary usage is through contracted delivery vendors. Some systems are exploring innovative ways to provide training for staff at member libraries that meet the purpose of the program. With explosion of social media, options for communication between and among members continue to increase. Systems are exploring training geared to enhance the communications between colleagues and libraries.

Exhibit F displays a summary of the demographics of each System.

ISSUE 3: Consideration of new formula for CLSA System funding allocation

With the repeal of the System Reference Program, staff has been working on a new formula for the distribution of CLSA System funds that takes into account the formula factors in the current allocation, while trying to come close to what Systems are receiving this year.

The initial distribution of System funds for FY 2013/14 were based on the combined formulas for the Communications and Delivery (C&D) and Reference programs based on three factors: membership, population, and round-trip miles within the service area. The allocated amount for the System Advisory Board program (\$18,800) was included in the total allocation for C&D. Exhibit G displays the results of three formula options for the Board's consideration. Options 1 & 3 provide an equal distribution base operations amount of 30% of the total appropriation (\$1.88 million) for each System, with the balance distributed on the three factors noted above. Option 2 distributes the total appropriation equally based on the three factors, but does not provide a base amount per System.

In order to promote consolidation, the Board adopted a "hold harmless" policy which allows two or more cooperative systems to consolidate and retain the same funding level by simply adding together the allocations for each consolidated System.

Recommendation: Staff is recommending that the Board adopt Option 1. This option brings all three factors into one formula with the most equitable reallocation return. We are also recommending continuing the "hold harmless" policy.

GENERAL UPDATES: A few of the cooperatives continue to contract for administrative services, rather than budget for the full cost of staff and the physical location for office space. Below is an update on how Systems are currently providing administrative services.

Black Gold: Provides its own staff for all services
49-99: Contracts with the Southern California Library Cooperative for administrative and fiscal services
Inland: Contracts with Vera Skop for administrative services
NorthNet: Contracts with Pacific Library Partnership for administrative and fiscal services
PLP: Provide its own staff for all services
SJVLS: Provides its own staff for administrative services
Santiago: Contracts with Vera Skop for administrative and fiscal services
Serra: Contracts with the Southern California Library Cooperative for administrative and fiscal services
SCLC: Provides its own staff for all services

RELATED ISSUE TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD IN THE FUTURE: Summary of 2012/13 System Annual Reports (March 2014).

Staff Liaison: Sandy Habbestad

2013/14 System Population & Membership

The following pages contain the System membership and System population figures which will be used to allocate funds to the individual Systems for the System Communications and Delivery Program in the 2013/14 fiscal year.

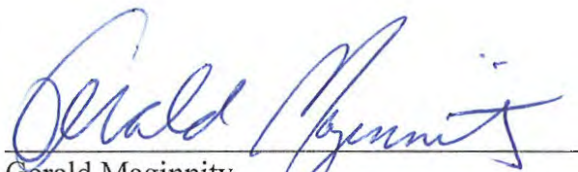
In 2008, the State Board adopted a policy for allocation of CLSA System-level funding that allows two or more CLSA Cooperative Library Systems to consolidate and retain the same funding level by simply adding together the allocations for each System.

Pursuant to Section 18741(a) of the California Education Code, the membership figures for three Systems (MOBAC, North Bay, and North State) have been adjusted to reflect public library consolidations which occurred after January 1, 1978.

Pursuant to Section 20106 of the Code of California Regulations, the population figures, certified by the California State Librarian, are based on the most recently published (May 2013) combined estimate for cities and counties from the California State Department of Finance.

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

“I certify that the attached System population figures have been prepared using the most recently published and available combined estimate for cities and counties from the California Department of Finance, adjusted to reflect the geographic service areas of California public libraries.”


Gerald Maginnity
Acting State Librarian of California
June 1, 2013

SYSTEM/MEMBER

POPULATION

BLACK GOLD -- 6 Members

731,331

Lompoc Public Library
Paso Robles Public Library
San Luis Obispo City-County Library
Santa Barbara Public Library
Santa Maria Public Library
Santa Paula (Blanchard Community) Library

49-99 -- 6 Members

1,358,571

Amador County Library
Calaveras County Library
Lodi Public Library
Stanislaus County Free Library
Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library
Tuolumne County Free Library

INLAND -- 19 Members

4,280,093

Banning Unified School District Library
Beaumont Library District
Colton Public Library
Corona Public Library
Hemet Public Library
Inyo County Free Library
Moreno Valley Public Library
Murrieta Public Library
Ontario City Library
Palm Springs Public Library
Palo Verde Valley Library District
Rancho Cucamonga Public Library
Rancho Mirage Public Library
Riverside County Library System
Riverside Public Library
San Bernardino County Library
San Bernardino Public Library
Upland Public Library
Victorville Public Library

SYSTEM/MEMBER**POPULATION****NORTHNET LIBRARY SYSTEM – Members: 44; Population: 4,728,927**

(Mountain Valley + North Bay + North State)

MVLS – 14 Members

2,495,117

Alpine County Library
Colusa County Free Library
El Dorado County Library
Folsom Public Library
Lincoln Public Library
Mono County Free Library
Nevada County Library
Placer County Library
Roseville Public Library
Sacramento Public Library
Sutter County Library
Woodland Public Library
Yolo County Library
Yuba County Library

NORTH BAY – 17 Members

1,454,022

Belvedere-Tiburon Library Agency
Benicia Public Library
Dixon Library District
Lake County Library
Larkspur Public Library
Marin County Free Library
Mendocino County Library
Mill Valley Public Library
Napa City-County Library
San Anselmo Public Library
San Rafael Public Library
Sausalito Public Library
Solano County Library
Sonoma County Library
St. Helena Public Library
+ Vacaville/Solano
+ Calistoga/Napa

NORTH STATE – 13 Members

779,788

Butte County Library
Del Norte County Library District
Humboldt County Library
Lassen Library District
Modoc County Library
Orland Free Library
Plumas County Library
Shasta Public Libraries
Siskiyou County Free Library
Tehama County Library
Trinity County Library
Willows Public Library
+ Crescent City/Del Norte

SYSTEM/MEMBER

POPULATION

PACIFIC LIBRARY PARTNERSHIP – Members: 34 Population: 6,265,762

(BALIS + MOBAC + Peninsula + Silicon Valley)

BALIS – 10 Members

3,361,828

Alameda County Library
Alameda Free Library
Berkeley Public Library
Contra Costa County Library
Hayward Public Library
Livermore Public Library
Oakland Public Library
Pleasanton Public Library
Richmond Public Library
San Francisco Public Library

MOBAC – 10 Members

744,825

Carmel (Harrison) Memorial Library
Monterey County Free Library
Monterey Public Library
Pacific Grove Public Library
Salinas Public Library
San Benito County Free Library
San Juan Bautista City Library
Santa Cruz Public Library
Watsonville Public Library
+ King City/Monterey County

PENINSULA – 8 Members

735,678

Burlingame Public Library
Daly City Public Library
Menlo Park Public Library
Redwood City Public Library
San Bruno Public Library
San Mateo County Library
San Mateo Public Library
South San Francisco Public Library

SILICON VALLEY – 6 Members

1,423,431

Los Gatos Public Library
Mountain View Public Library
Palo Alto City Library
San Jose Public Library
Santa Clara City Library
Sunnyvale Public Library

SYSTEM/MEMBER**POPULATION****SJVLS- 10 Members**

2,850,869

Coalinga-Huron Unified School District Library
Fresno County Public Library
Kern County Library
Kings County Library
Madera County Library
Mariposa County Library
Merced County Library
Porterville Public Library
Tulare County Free Library
Tulare Public Library

SANTIAGO – 9 Members

2,558,273

Anaheim Public Library
Buena Park Library District
Fullerton Public Library
Mission Viejo Public Library
Newport Beach Public Library
Orange County Public Library
Orange Public Library
Placentia Library District
Yorba Linda Public Library

SERRA – 13 Members

3,330,239

Brawley Public Library
Calexico (Camarena Memorial) Public Library
Carlsbad City Library
Chula Vista Public Library
Coronado Public Library
El Centro Public Library
Escondido Public Library
Imperial County Library
Imperial Public Library
National City Public Library
Oceanside Public Library
San Diego County Library
San Diego Public Library

SYSTEM/MEMBER

POPULATION

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LIBRARY COOPERATIVE -- Members: 38; Population: 10,496,948
(MCLS + South State)

MCLS -- 34 Members

6,753,801

Alhambra Public Library
Altadena Library District
Arcadia Public Library
Azusa City Library
Beverly Hills Public Library
Burbank Public Library
Calabasas Public Library
Camarillo Public Library
City of Commerce Public Library
Covina Public Library
Downey City Library
El Segundo Public Library
Glendale Public Library
Glendora Library & Cultural Center
Irwindale Public Library
Long Beach Public Library
Los Angeles Public Library
Monrovia Public Library
Monterey Park (Bruggemeyer) Memorial Library
Moorpark City Library
Oxnard Public Library
Palos Verdes Library District
Pomona Public Library
Redondo Beach Public Library
San Marino Public Library
Santa Clarita Public Library
Santa Fe Springs City Library
Sierra Madre Public Library
Signal Hill Public Library
South Pasadena Public Library
Thousand Oaks Library
Torrance Public Library
Ventura County Library Services Agency
Whittier Public Library

SOUTH STATE - 4 Members

3,743,147

County of Los Angeles Public Library
Inglewood Public Library
Palmdale City Library
Pasadena Public Library

GRAND TOTALS

- All System Members: 179*
- All System Population: 36,601,013

SYSTEM/MEMBER

POPULATION

<u>Unaffiliated Public Libraries – 8 Libraries</u>	1,365,022
Cerritos Public Library	
Huntington Beach Public Library	
Redlands (A.K. Smiley) Public Library	
San Leandro Community Library	
Santa Ana Public Library	
Santa Clara County Library	
Santa Monica Public Library	
Simi Valley Public Library	
Vernon Public Library	
<u>Jurisdictions that don't have service</u>	437
Industry	

TOTAL STATE POPULATION: 37,966,471

*Includes Consolidations since 1/1/78



Exhibit B

26 June 2013

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board
PO Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Ms. Bernardo and Board Members:

This is to notify the Board that effective July 1, 2013, the Santa Monica Public Library (SMPL) has withdrawn as a full member of the Southern California Library Cooperative (SCLC, a CLSA system).

On June 25, 2013, the Santa Monica City Council adopted a budget that includes a non-resident fee of \$25/year for a Santa Monica Public Library card. Having a non-resident fee for a library card makes Santa Monica Public Library ineligible to be a member of a CLSA system.

SCLC originally notified the State Library on March 7, 2013 via email that the City of Santa Monica was seriously considering adopting a fee schedule that would include a non-resident library card fee. We have kept the State Library informed of the situation as the proposal moved forward.

We regret that Santa Monica took this step and hope that they will reconsider their fee structure at some point in the future.

Cordially,

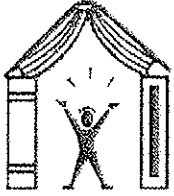
Rosario Garza
Executive Director

Southern California Library Cooperative

248 East Foothill Boulevard • Suite 101 • Monrovia, California 91016

(626) 359-6111 • Fax (626) 359-0001

Website: <http://www.socallibraries.org> • E-mail: scichq@socallibraries.org



It's your library
Check it out!

Lassen Library District
1618 Main Street
Susanville, CA 96130

Exhibit C

July 5, 2013

Darla Gunning
Library Development Services Bureau
California State Library Building
900 N. Street, Fourth Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subj: Notice of Library District Boundary Change

Ms. Gunning,

By way of this letter I am notifying the California State Library of the recently approved change in the boundary of the Lassen Library District. Please take the appropriate actions to record this change within the California State Library system and elsewhere, as appropriate or required.

Effective with the June 11, 2013 filing of the April 8, 2013 approval by the Lassen County Local Agency Formation Commission the boundary of the Lassen Library District was changed to be coterminous with the boundary of the incorporated area of the City of Susanville, California. This action reverses the LAFCO approval in September 2006 of the library district's expansion into the unincorporated area of Lassen County with the intention of providing library services to the whole of Lassen County. Enclosure 1 is a copy of the LAFCo Certificate of Completion package for this latest action.

The boundary change is the direct result of the library district's failure to obtain at the November 2012 General Election the necessary voter approval to assess the existing library tax to the unincorporated area of Lassen County. The boundary change action was approved by Board of Library Trustees at its December 13, 2012 regular monthly meeting. Enclosure 2 is a copy of the minutes of the meeting in which the board's decision is recorded.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Hawkins
Interim Director

Encl: 1) Lassen County LAFCO Certificate of Completion
2) Board of Trustees meeting minutes of December 13, 2012

CC (w/o enclosures): Sandy Habbestad, Library Development Services Bureau

Circulation Desk: (530) 251-8127
Business Office: (530) 257-8113
FAX: (530) 257-8115

E-mail: lassenlibrary@citlink.net
Web: lassenlibrary.org

**California Library Services Act
System Communications and Delivery Program
Plan of Service – FY 2013/14**

System/ Baseline Budget	Goals for Using CLSA Funding To Meet the Needs of the Community	Support for C&D Using Non-CLSA System Funds
Black Gold \$62,711	The primary goal is to provide delivery of materials to patrons as quickly as possible. With library materials budget lower than they have been in years, the availability of items from other libraries in our system has helped to increase the offerings of any one library. A local courier service delivers materials three days a week.	Local funds provide broadband connectivity at each of our member libraries. A significant investment in networked telecommunications is paid by members for the shared ILS. Black Gold also provides a separate public internet connection for each of our 30 library branches.
49-99 \$62,077	Delivery will continue at two days a week via delivery service. There was an increase in satisfaction among library users when the delivery day went from one to two days in FY12/13.	Delivery fees are charged to associate (non-public) members. Each library contributes through the staff that prepares and receives the deliveries. Communications costs (email) are supported locally.
Inland \$161,990	Delivery of physical materials remains a high priority for members, especially with small materials budgets in member libraries. The physical vastness of the three counties makes this an expensive service. Funding provides once a week delivery to twelve member libraries via courier, and to two distant member libraries through USPS and UPS. The goal for FY 2013/14 will be 95% of the items sent by the System delivery will be delivered within ten working days. Items sent via Riverside County will be delivered within two days.	Riverside County Library system will subsidize the cost of delivery to five Inland members who share a common integrated library system. Five members are paying from their own budgets to help defray the costs of this delivery.
NorthNet \$343,351	Funds will be divided in an equitable manner to subsidize the cost of physical delivery among the member libraries that depend on the depth and breadth of the combined collections to meet their ongoing needs. Due to the geographic size of the region, member libraries use a combination of delivery methods, including private delivery companies for remote locations with low volume, and	Local funds from member dues pay for the costs of administering the delivery contracts. A pilot program to test implementation of a shared software platform to connect the different integrated library systems to create a scalable, virtual union catalog for the purpose of facilitating interlibrary loans is in a holding pattern until local funds are available for migrating to and operating it. Member libraries pay for their Internet costs

	contracted services by delivery companies for moving high-volume load between library systems in more populated areas. These delivery systems are regularly reviewed and have been found to be very efficient and cost-effective.	(including email) and their shared or stand-alone integrated systems.
PLP \$282,610	Delivery is the first priority for use of System funding. Funding will primarily be used to move materials from library to library to support resource sharing. Using four separate delivery services in the region, each receives a subsidy commensurate with the with their prior CLSA allotment.	Libraries in San Mateo County will be moving to a broadband upgrade that will be funded with local funds but will serve as a model for other PLP libraries. The Executive Committee will assess who local funding can be used in other libraries in the System to take advantage of the opportunity to increase their connectivity. Funds from member libraries support extra days of delivery. Some members use local funds to purchase OCLC World Share for ILL.
SJVS \$101,767	CLSA funds represent 8.5% of the total C&D costs. Maintenance of a shared integrated library system allows all member libraries and their branches equal access to the shared collection. Funds also supplement the physical management of materials between the ten member libraries.	Member contributions contribute to 91.5% of the expenses in delivering materials to member libraries and the salaries of the network engineers who maintain the telecommunications network.
Santiago \$81,446	Delivery of materials is a top priority of member libraries. Some of the CLSA funds will support broadband connectivity between the member libraries for the use of email, social media, and to develop and maintain a website. An Online Resource Directory will be featured on the website to foster better communication between members by making them aware of the resources available throughout the county's libraries from conference call capabilities to availability of circulating e-readers. Members will also explore the possibility of connecting to the CENIC backbone for broadband connectivity.	Because Santiago has no salaried staff, most of the administrative needs and functions of the System will be provided by the member libraries. Staff at each member library will prepare and receive their library's deliveries and participate in refining the delivery model.
Serra \$113,263	A continued priority of member libraries is the physical delivery of materials between members, which supports ILL and universal borrowing among members. The hub & spoke model will continue to be used for some of the deliveries. A contractor will handled deliveries to the more remote libraries in San Diego County and to the Imperial County libraries. Serra is also committed to electronic delivery of e-	Significant in-kind services are provided by the County of San Diego who make their delivery system available to the Serra members in the county.

	content to meet the every growing expectations of their public.	
SCLC \$295,785	Member libraries of the two counties (Los Angeles and Ventura) continue to identify delivery as one of the top priorities. The delivery contract provides two drivers with different routes so that service is provided every other day. SCLC will work to develop a plan for connecting all member libraries to the CENIC backbone.	Member libraries rely heavily on email and social media to communicate amongst each other. Most of the costs for email are picked up by the each individual library. Additionally, non-CLSA funds support the staff at each library who prepare and receive the deliveries.

P:/sh/C&D PoS report FY13-14

Exhibit E

System Communications & Delivery Program
2013/14 Service Methods and Workload Estimates

	Estimated Delivery Workload (Items)	Delivery Systems Usage				
		System Van	Contracted Delivery	US Mail	UPS	Other
BLACK GOLD	1,225,814	0%	97%	2%	0.5%	0.5%
49-99	9,412	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
INLAND	250,250	0%	1%	0.5%	0.5%	98% ^a
NORTHNET	4,150,380	0%	79.5%	0.5%	20%	0%
PLP	3,240,480	70%	28.9%	1%	0%	0.1%
SJVLS	1,179,900	98%	0.0%	1%	1%	0.0%
SANTIAGO	15,000	0%	0.0%	5%	5%	90% ^b
SERRA	45,000	0%	50%	2.0%	1.0%	47% ^c
SCLC	64,158	0%	99.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS	10,180,394	33.6%	54.3%	0.9%	8.4%	2.9%

^a Inland - Riverside County van

^b Santiago - using Orange County Public Library and Fullerton Public Library as a hub, staff from each member library makes a weekly delivery/pick up at one of the two hubs

^c Serra - Hub and spoke model through volunteers

System C&D workload FY13-14

SYSTEM DEMOGRAPHICS

Statistics taken from 2013/14 System Plans of Service and are Derived from a Combination of Federal, State, County, and Municipal Sources

	BLACK GOLD	49-99	INLAND	NORTHNET	PLP	SJVLS	SANTIAGO	SERRA	SCLC	Total Population All Systems	
Total Population	728,632	1,696,300	4,349,906	4,668,755	6,101,113	2,790,150	3,055,745	3,276,863	10,490,107	37,157,571	
Underserved Population											
Children & Youth											
Under 5	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	9%	6%	7%	7%	2,518,605	6.8%
5 to 9	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%	7%	6%	6%	2,462,002	6.6%
10 to 14	7%	8%	5%	6%	5%	8%	7%	6%	7%	2,448,686	6.6%
15 to 19	9%	7%	8%	7%	6%	9%	8%	7%	8%	3,459,878	9.3%
Aged 65+	13%	11%	7%	13%	11%	10%	12%	11%	11%	4,042,128	10.9%
Ethnicity											
Black	2%	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	2%	5%	8%	2,238,761	6.0%
Hispanic	48%	38%	38%	19%	25%	52%	34%	35%	48%	13,694,996	36.9%
Asian	3%	12%	5%	8%	25%	6%	18%	10%	13%	4,778,354	12.9%
Native American	1%	1%	4%	1%	1.0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	482,411	1.3%
Other *	76%	1%	14%	7.0%	9%	0%	0.0%	0%	0.0%	2,153,571	5.8%
Limited English Speaking	8%	11%	13%	13%	40%	18%	22%	17%	26%	8,022,982	21.6%
Non-English Speaking	6%	3%	15%	1%	18%	9%	4%	18%	4%	3,342,312	9.0%
Functionally Illiterate	2%	18%	8%	8%	17%	16%	5%	22%	32%	5,581,609	15.0%
Institutionalized	5%	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	487,209	1.3%
Shut-in	6%	6%	10.0%	0%	0%	2%	6%	4%	4%	1,354,332	3.6%
Handicapped	10%	13%	16%	15%	8%	9%	7%	9%	9%	3,995,990	10.8%
Economically Disadvantaged	16%	19%	15%	13%	10%	25%	11%	13%	22%	6,099,427	16.4%
Geographically Isolated	8%	11%	19%	2%	0%	13%	0%	4%	0%	1,772,803	4.8%

All #'s in thousands

* Multi-race, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander

Options for a New System Allocation Formula

SYSTEM	FINAL ALLOCATION (current formula)	OPTION 1		% Difference in OPTION 1	OPTION 2		% Difference in OPTION 2	OPTION 3		% Difference in OPTION 3
BLACK GOLD	\$ 78,384	\$ 78,494	\$ 110	0.1%	\$ 73,851	\$ (4,534)	-5.8%	\$ 84,076	\$ 5,692	7.3%
49-99	\$ 77,611	\$ 78,493	\$ 882	1.1%	\$ 65,318	\$ (12,293)	-15.8%	\$ 78,103	\$ 493	0.6%
INLAND	\$ 202,790	\$ 200,663	\$ (2,127)	-1.0%	\$ 241,253	\$ 38,463	19.0%	\$ 211,229	\$ 8,439	4.2%
NORTHNET	\$ 429,307	\$ 424,515	\$ (4,792)	-1.1%	\$ 471,393	\$ 42,087	9.8%	\$ 454,579	\$ 25,272	5.9%
PENINSULA	\$ 353,716	\$ 357,701	\$ 3,985	1.1%	\$ 282,293	\$ (71,423)	-20.2%	\$ 337,305	\$ (16,411)	-4.6%
SJVLS	\$ 126,087	\$ 125,893	\$ (195)	-0.2%	\$ 137,457	\$ 11,369	9.0%	\$ 131,668	\$ 5,581	4.4%
SANTIAGO	\$ 101,943	\$ 103,100	\$ 1,157	1.1%	\$ 89,239	\$ (12,704)	-12.5%	\$ 97,149	\$ (4,794)	-4.7%
SERRA	\$ 141,523	\$ 141,523	\$ (0)	0.0%	\$ 147,312	\$ 5,789	4.1%	\$ 140,868	\$ (655)	-0.5%
SCLC	\$ 368,639	\$ 369,619	\$ 979	0.3%	\$ 371,884	\$ 3,245	0.9%	\$ 345,022	\$ (23,617)	-6.4%
TOTAL	\$ 1,880,000	\$ 1,880,000	\$ 0		\$ 1,880,000	\$ 0		\$ 1,880,000	\$ 0	

Option 1: 30% (\$37,500) distributed equally; 45% for Combined Membership (minus 3) and Population; 25% for Combined Membership & Miles

Option 2: Zero distributed equally; 33.3% for Membership (all), Population & Miles

Option 3: 30% (\$37,600) distributed equally for first three members; 23.3% for Membership (minus 3), Population & Miles

AGENDA ITEM: CLSA Interlibrary Loan, Universal Borrowing, Equal Access Programs

ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD AT THIS MEETING: Consider new reporting process.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board adopt an annual process for reporting Interlibrary Loan and Direct Loan transactions, beginning in FY 2013/14.

BACKGROUND:

From July 1, 1978 through June 30, 2011, CLSA has supported three programs specifically designed to encourage the sharing of publicly funded library materials throughout the state of California. The Interlibrary Loan and Direct Loan (Equal Access & Universal Borrowing) programs provided partial reimbursement of the actual costs when local public and specified non-public libraries extend loan services beyond their normal clientele. These programs have greatly increased the individual public library user's access to library resources.

The programs are in the third consecutive year of no state funding. Through FY 2012/13, quarterly data collection has continued; however for FY 2013/14 staff is recommending that the Board adopt a new reporting process. One of the requirements of membership in a CLSA cooperative system is the sharing of resources with other jurisdictions in the same system. In order for the State Library to maintain a statistical history of non-resident lending, we are recommending changing the quarterly reporting to an annual reporting process, beginning with FY 2013/14. This will also help us to document the need to restore state funding in the future, and for additional funding for the delivery of materials at the System level, if the opportunity presents itself. Exhibit A displays the reporting form being recommended for public libraries to submit.

Non-public library participants (academic, school, special) have averaged about 78,700 interlibrary loans to public libraries annually in the past four years. With no reimbursement, there have been a decreasing number of non-public libraries reporting. For this new reporting process, non-public libraries will not be required to report.

GENERAL OVERALL PROGRAM UPDATES:

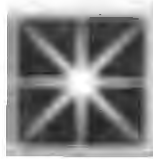
Below are the total transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. A history of the program activity is included as Exhibit B.

2012/13 LOAN ACTIVITY					
	1 st Quarter Actual	2 nd Quarter Actual	3 rd Quarter Actual	4 th Quarter Actual	2012/13 Total Actual
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	731,765	775,584	822,852	769,999	3,100,200
Direct Loans: Total	7,307,450	6,364,469	6,561,666	6,657,430	26,891,015
Direct Loans: Net Imbalance	3,438,123	2,912,085	3,248,791	3,079,460	12,678,459

The total appropriation needed to fund the program at 100%, based on Dept. of Finance approved rates for FY 2010/11, is \$34.5 million.

RELATED ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD IN THE FUTURE: Update on actual transaction levels for FY 2013/14 (August 2014).

Staff Liaison: Sandy Habbestad



CALIFORNIA LIBRARY SERVICES ACT
NON-RESIDENT LENDING REPORT

FY 2013/14: Covering July 1st – June 30th

M

Library Account No.

Library Name

Please complete this form and submit it by July 15, 2014 by fax or mail to:

California State Library
Fiscal Office - CLSA
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001
Fax: (916) 651-0979

****DO NOT include the loan of items for which a fee was charged****

Have the transactions reported below increased or decreased by 25% or more since FY 2012/13? Yes No

If yes, please explain briefly: _____

Total number of Interlibrary Loans distributed to:

- ❖ Public Library jurisdictions in your Cooperative System
- ❖ Public Library jurisdictions outside your System
- ❖ Non-Public Libraries (academic, school, special)

What percentage of total registered borrowers are non-residents?

Total number of Direct Loans (in person) to Non-Resident borrowers:

- ❖ Within your Cooperative System
- ❖ Outside the System boundaries

This report is a true accounting of all items loaned by this library during the reporting period.

Signed: _____
(Person responsible for transaction reporting)

Phone: _____

California Library Services Act

TBR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

1979/80 - 1986/87

	<u>1979/80</u>	<u>1980/81</u>	<u>1981/82</u>	<u>1982/83</u>	<u>1983/84</u>	<u>1984/85</u>	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	267,799	301,307	341,307	349,098	338,629	361,015	378,549	416,509
Total Public Library Circulation	113,920,874	119,279,297	121,340,000	125,107,000	124,136,000	125,140,000	125,600,000	131,955,186
Direct Loans:								
Total	7,983,833	9,668,836	9,876,086	11,070,748	11,243,357	12,160,892	12,532,423	13,060,534
Direct Loans:								
Net Imbalance	3,152,506	3,975,769	4,366,074	4,912,803	5,012,301	5,691,851	5,432,412	5,355,373

1987/88 - 1994/95

	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	451,270	452,540	515,403	602,767	709,642	715,948	598,148	651,979
Total Public Library Circulation	136,082,000	140,223,000	144,447,000	150,547,000	160,761,000	158,802,000	145,657,000	146,722,000
Direct Loans:								
Total	15,175,877	15,953,733	15,108,450	19,651,418	21,260,881	22,004,106	21,711,320	21,545,856
Direct Loans:								
Net Imbalance	6,104,662	6,734,868	6,619,082	8,100,318	9,297,968	9,722,634	9,430,933	9,572,561

1995/96 - 2002/03

	<u>1995/96</u>	<u>1996/97</u>	<u>1997/98</u>	<u>1998/99</u>	<u>1999/2000</u>	<u>2000/01</u>	<u>2001/02</u>	<u>2002/03</u>
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	834,395	996,825	1,165,557	1,223,800	1,187,182	1,128,006	1,409,560	1,549,221
Total Public Library Circulation	151,034,000	159,670,000	164,429,000	162,965,000	165,687,000	171,822,000	184,501,000	198,528,000
Direct Loans:								
Total	22,718,780	23,271,736	23,774,902	24,874,552	24,440,027	25,347,765	27,932,178	29,477,741
Direct Loans:								
Net Imbalance	10,075,442	10,486,183	10,491,145	11,056,055	10,424,950	10,296,586	10,897,596	11,363,394

2003/04 - 2010/11

	<u>2003/04</u>	<u>2004/05</u>	<u>2005/06</u>	<u>2006/07</u>	<u>2007/08</u>	<u>2008/09</u>	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>2010/11</u>
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	1,610,606	2,112,814	2,228,249	2,398,198	2,829,113	3,240,228	3,514,901	3,650,793
Total Public Library Circulation	198,424,000	198,886,000	197,060,000	204,757,000	220,107,300	237,889,300	242,939,200	240,544,600
Direct Loans:								
Total	26,778,674	30,096,937	30,151,623	31,403,653	35,078,050	35,013,901	37,169,068	36,242,318
Direct Loans:								
Net Imbalance	12,444,532	11,209,197	10,652,295	11,194,524	11,940,218	12,127,303	14,354,372	14,748,409

2011/12 - 2012/13

	<u>2011/12*</u>	<u>2012/13</u>
ILL Reimbursable Transactions	3,451,599	3,100,200
Total Public Library Circulation	Projected	Projected
	254,015,000	271,796,000
Direct Loans:		
Total	29,243,339	26,891,015
Direct Loans:		
Net Imbalance	12,662,283	12,678,459

* No state funding: Santa Clara Co., the top net lender, withdraws from system membership to charge non-residents a fee for library card.

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion of State Board Name

BACKGROUND: At the March 1, 2013 teleconference of the State Board, members voiced their concern about the name reverting back to the California Library Services Board (CLSB), and not being told this was occurring. After much discussion, President Bernardo concluded that staff would research the matter of the Board name for a discussion at the August 2013 meeting.

Below is a timeline of events that has led to the Board's name being reverted to the California Library Services Board (CLSB), and communication with members regarding the name change. Please note that the potential name change was first brought to the Board's attention during the Chief Executive Officer's report at the February 2012 State Board meeting.

September 1998 The Library of California Act (LOC) was passed into law. The State Board becomes the Library of California Board (LCB).

July 2003 Library of California funding was eliminated.

January 2011 Governor Brown zeroed all funding for the California Library Services Act (CLSA). The California Library Association (CLA) went to work to restore CLSA funding.

March 2011 CSL brought Public library directors together for a Sustainability Conference. One of the outcomes was a taskforce formed to carefully scrutinize and discuss the CLSA and what would be needed for it to be the right thing to support California libraries in the 21st Century.

June 2011 CSL held a two-day meeting of the CLSA Task Force (10 California Library Directors and CSL staff) to examine the current CLSA and LOC legislation and consider changes that would support efficiencies in the 21st Century.

January 2012 CSL convened a California Public Library Summit to go over the task force recommendations and get feedback from the larger group. The consensus from the library community was to repeal the LOC Act and focus energies on updating CLSA.

February 2012 Senate Bill 1044 (Liu) was introduced that stated, "This bill would repeal the Library of California Act. The bill would require that, on January 1, 2-13, the members of the California Library Services Board be those persons serving on the Library of California Board, who shall serve for the duration of their terms."

At the February CLSA Board meeting, Chief Executive Officer Stacey Aldrich reported, "The plan is to eliminate the Library of California Act, while proposing language that ensures the LoC Board reverts to the California library Services Board, which is basically what the Board oversees now. These are changes that are being sought immediately..."

April 2012 In an email to Board members, Aldrich stated, "Also, wanted to let you know that CLA has been working with Senator Liu's Office on the small changes to CLSA and the repeal of LOC that we spoke of last meeting. I've attached a copy of the bill. It does include transferring the LOC Board back to the CLSA Board."

December 2012 In an email to Board members, Gerry Maginnity stated, "SB 1044 was approved by the Governor August 29, 2012 and filed with Secretary of State August 29, 2012. It will become effective January 1, 2013. This bill amends and repeals certain sections of the Education Code, relating to libraries. Of most importance to the Board right now, SB 1044 transfers the duties of the current members of the Library of California Board to the California Library Services Board as follows:
On January 1, 2013, the members of the board shall be those persons serving on the former Library of California Board, appointed pursuant to former Section 18820, as it existed on December 31, 2012, who shall serve for the duration of their terms."

January 2013 In an email to Board members, Sandy Habbestad stated, "You are officially known as the California Library Services Board (CLSB), effective January 1, 2013. This change occurred with the enactment of SB 1044, which eliminated the Library of California Act and transferred you back to the CLSB."

In May 2013, President Bernardo requested staff to survey the library community on several issues of concern, one being the Board name. Twenty-nine (16%) library directors responded to the survey. Exhibit A is a summary of the responses from the question that asked about the State Board. Exhibit B is the email to the library community and each survey response received.

RELATED ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD IN THE FUTURE: Legislative and regulatory changes regarding the Board's name.

Survey responses from Public Library Directors on topics of interest to the State Board:

Are you aware of the State Board?

- I am vaguely aware of the Board's existence and functions
- No. Sad to say. Kind of surprised, actually.
- Not really (+1).
- Vaguely aware of its existence without really understanding much about it.
- I know it exists; have no true knowledge of its mission or how its work affects CA libraries.
- I certainly would not consider myself an expert on CLSA law but I am aware of the CLSA Board and their purpose and function.
- I am aware that the present California Library Services Board is considering resurrecting the name "Library of California" to replace the name of their current board.
- Yes, vaguely, but I know there is a Board out there.
- I am aware of the Board's existence, but not much beyond that. I am new to my position as Director, however, and am still learning who's who overall.
- Yes, I became aware of the state board's existence shortly after I became a California Library Director.
- Yes. However, what is not clear is what its purpose is.
- Yes: 15
- No: 2

Does the name affect your perception of its purpose?

- I feel that the previous and restored name is more reflective of its purpose than the rather vague "Library of California (which was not a library at all).
- CLSB works for me & seems descriptive of what the Board does.
- No. The name California Library Services Board is fine, and links well to the California Library Services Act.
- To a degree.
- Not really, but a name that means something is always better than one that does not.
- A name is not as important as communicating to Library Directors about issues at hand.
- No, that wouldn't make any difference.
- No, I have no issue with the name. Clearly defining & messaging its purpose is far more important.
- No, I wouldn't worry about the name
- As a former library director during the Library of California planning meetings I have to wonder why anyone would consider doing this. The Library of California was a difficult process for our systems. It involved many meetings with all types of libraries within our system boundaries. The process was terminated because there was no funding available to carry out its ambitious program. Countless unreimbursed hours of meetings by libraries to try to work out the details of a program that never had a chance of being funded was spent to try to bring the Library of California to life. Left out of the discussion was a detailed funding plan. Without being able to identify funding continued discussion was a waste of time. There was never a chance that the

Library of California would ever receive the funding it required, or any funding at all. The reality of the present public library situation in California argues against using the name "Library of California".

- I presume a Board of any kind regulates and governs something. I think California Library Services Board is pretty clear.
- No, but its purpose needs to be more defined/ marketed to Library Directors.
- The Board name does not affect my perception.
- Looking solely at the Board's name, it does not convey much about what it does.
- Yes. I was never comfortable with the name "Library of California Board" as it implied a broader role and a greater degree of integration with the operation of local libraries than was in fact the case. I think the name CLSA Board better reflects the Board's actual role - administration of the California Library Services Act.
- Not really, but I do think the name should make sense and be easy to remember.
- The name is fairly inconsequential to me since most often the board is represented only by its initials. However, the title Library of California Board could mislead people into thinking its function was limited to the state library.
- Not really, except in that my perception is that a Board would play an active role in advocating for strong California libraries.
- No: 11

Public Library Directors,

The President of the State Board, Anne Bernardo, has requested that the State Library survey California public library directors on three topics:

- 1) Awareness of the Board and its name
- 2) Awareness of the services provide through the California Library Services Act
- 3) CLSA regulations that reflect the contiguous borders requirement

The State Board that is the authority over the California Library Services Act (CLSA) will be discussing a possible name change at its next meeting on August 22, 2013. As some of you may recall, from 1978-1998, the Board was known as the California Library Services Board (CLSB), and then from 1999-2012, the Board was named the Library of California Board. With the passage of SB 1044, and the repeal of the Library of California Act in January of this year, the Board's name reverted back to the CLSB.

Many California public library directors are fairly new to their positions and may not be aware that a State Board exists. The duties of the State Board are to adopt rules, regulations, and general policies for the implementation of the CLSA. See Page 9 of the California Library Laws for complete citation: http://www.library.ca.gov/publications/librlaw_2013_12-28-12_final.pdf. Please take a few minutes to answer the following questions.

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board?
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services?
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

CLSA Regulations currently state that if two or more public library jurisdictions or cooperative systems want to consolidate into a single library agency, their borders must be contiguous. The same is true if a public library jurisdiction wants to affiliate with an existing system. See Sections 20180, 20185, and 20190 of the Library Laws for complete citation (see above link). This topic was first discussed with public library directors at the California Public Library Summit in January 2012. Cooperative library systems have the potential to turn into specialized systems, each offering unique services. Libraries may want to join cooperatives that meet their needs rather than one in their geographic area. During the Summit discussion, concern was raised about potentially negative consequences that some systems would completely fail if the present structure was changed. Directors also questioned what constitutes a "library system."

Section 18710(c) states, "Cooperative library system" means a public library system that consist of two or more jurisdictions entering into a written agreement to implement a regional program in accordance with this chapter, and which, as of the effective date of this chapter, was designated a library system under the Public Library Services Act of 1963 or was a successor to such a library system.

The State Board would like to discuss the contiguous borders issue at its next meeting in August and would like to hear your feedback to this requirement, both positive and negative.

Please respond by July 10 with written comments to:

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001
Or by email at: cslls@library.ca.gov

We appreciate your help and will be compiling all comments for the State Board's consideration at the August meeting.

Gerry Maginnity
Acting State Librarian
California State Library Building
900 N Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 654-0266
gerald.maginnity@library.ca.gov

July 7, 2013

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Dear Ms. Bernardo:

Thank you for asking libraries around the state to **respond to the** six questions you posed regarding the Library of California Board and CLSA. **My** responses are below.

1) Are you aware of the State Board?

Yes. However, what is not clear what its purpose is.

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?

Not really, except in that my perception is that a Board **would play an active role** in advocating for strong California libraries.

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

It does nothing to enhance my library's ability to provide services. The concept of regional systems was a terrific idea in 1974, and due to the changes in technology and access serious consideration should be given to changing the model. However, it seems that this is not possible due to **the fact that the** systems cannot be dissolved and local jurisdictions are responsible for the **unfunded** pension liabilities. It's a no-win situation for local jurisdictions.

4) How could CLSA improve your services?

Change the model. In this age of technology there are **definitely** ways to provide services more effectively and efficiently than a model that is no longer relevant.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

Yes.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

If consideration is being given to removing the contiguous borders, it would be best for California libraries to have a larger conversation about the future of CLSA, including how we are to manage problems that were inherited.

I would be happy to discuss any of these issues at any time.

Sincerely,



Rivkah K. Sass | Library Director
Sacramento Public Library
916.264.2830
rsass@saclibrary.org



DEPARTMENT OF
LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

June 21, 2013

Ann Bernardo
President
California Library Services Board
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Dear Ann,

I am happy to submit the following responses to your questions:

1. Yes, I became aware of the state boards' existence shortly after I became a California Library Director.
2. The name is fairly inconsequential to me since most often the board is represented only by its initials. However, the title Library of California Board could mislead people into thinking its function was limited to the state library.
3. The services provided by the Pasadena Public Library are impacted very little by CLSA. However, the history of TBR has allowed us to be very inclusive with patrons. Since Pasadena is often seen as a hub city in the San Gabriel Valley, we appreciate serving many non-residents.
4. Obviously, the greatest improvement to our services would be the re-instatement of TBR. We have not been forced to limit our services, but it's always a threat.

The provision of funding for adult literacy programs is not useful to us as we have migrated to online instruction for this group.

5. The ability for entities to "select" a library consortium could result in those groups who are already weak only suffering more. That is, if libraries opt to align with a stronger cooperative rather than one that is geographically close, that neighboring cooperative only grows weaker. I think we would need to ensure greater uniformity before we consider this seriously.

I was not able to attend the California Public Library Summit in January, but I'm sure some interesting comments emerged.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my views. If you have questions or would like greater detail, feel free to call my office at 626-744-3867.

Sincerely,

Jan Sanders
Director, Libraries and Information Services

June 10, 2013

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

Dear President Bernardo:

I am aware that the the present California Library Services Board is considering resurrecting the name "Library of California" to replace the name of their current board.

As a former library director during the Library of California planning meetings I have to wonder why anyone would consider doing this. The Library of California was a difficult process for our systems. It involved many meetings with all types of libraries within our system boundaries. The process was terminated because there was no funding available to carry out its ambitious program. Countless unreimbursed hours of meetings by libraries to try to work out the details of a program that never had a chance of being funded was spent to try to bring the Library of California to life. I attended many organizational meetings that discussed the Library of California. Left out of the discussion was a detailed funding plan. Without being able to identify funding continued discussion was a waste of time. There was never a chance that the Library of California would ever receive the funding it required, or any funding at all.

I am also aware that there is some discussion about allowing public libraries to join with other public libraries that are not contiguous with one another to form some type of system. Take a look at a map of California and see what might be involved in this. A large portion of California does not even have air or passenger rail access.

The reality of the present public library situation in California argues against using the name "Library of California".

Yours Truly



Ivan K. Edelman
Former County Librarian
Kings County Library
1975-2000

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 6:03 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1. I am vaguely aware of the Board's existence and functions, and feel that the previous and restored name is more reflective of its purpose than the rather vague "Library of California (which was not a library at all).
2. CLSA has been very important to Santa Ana, as LSTA funds have enabled us to offer our severely disadvantaged population some much needed services. These programs have also enabled us to experiment with new program concepts that are particularly adapted to and reflective of the needs of a young, poor and immigrant populations all over California and the U.S.
 - a. It has (through the Eureka program) assisted us with training our young librarians, who are as diverse as our community, to lead the profession in such a way that it serves that community effectively.
 - b. It has funded creative and innovative programs that involve hundreds of teens and young adults in their library and community, while supporting their personal and educational needs.
 - c. Through these programs, it has made a very fiscally challenged library a place where young professionals are excited to work, and where those young librarians learn to think creatively and to become a part of a community building process.
 - d. The opportunities offered by these funds have made it possible for our very poor library to become the hothouse for new ideas that resulted in our becoming finalists for the IMLS Library of the Year, and for the IMLS after-school program of the year.
3. I would just like these opportunities to continue to be made available, and for the State Board to encourage the State Library to support creativity that offers hope for libraries in poor communities.
4. The contiguous borders issue might be solved by a compromise, where library systems offering conventional services must have contiguous borders, and those uniting for specialty services need not.
5. I have no other comments, but am willing to discuss any of these issues at any time, should the Board wish to continue to explore.

Heather Folmar, Library Operations Manager
Santa Ana Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 6:00 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? Advocates for libraries throughout the state, ensures funding for literacy programs
continue. Provides access to program grants through LSTA, determines policy for and authorizes allocation of funds from programs of CLSA, etc.

4) How could CLSA improve your services? Work towards a state wide cooperative system that would include a shared catalog
and delivery system. Continue to work towards reinstating PLF and TBR. Continue to ensure literacy programs are funded.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? I would like to see the requirement lifted. This would give
libraries in rural areas an opportunity to join other systems that more closely align with their needs.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

Laura Einstadter, County Librarian
Amador County Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:59 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

Karen Christiansen
Library Manager
Paso Robles City Library

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes.
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? CSLB works for me & seems descriptive of what the Board does.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? By overseeing the laws that govern libraries, the Board can greatly affect how we do business.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Continued (and increased) funding for statewide public library programs, passage of SCA 7 (Volk) and bringing broadband connectivity to the public libraries in our state.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Yes.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? The issues listed above are more important than what the Board chooses to call itself.

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:58 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

Are you aware of the State Board?

No. Sad to say. Kind of surprised, actually.

Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?

No.

How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

It forces us to be part of one of the state regional systems. The aggregation of the systems in the past couple of years has become very problematic, headache-full, and complicated for those of us at the local level.

How could CLSA improve your services?

I think that what would be a better arrangement would be to remove all of these regional systems and focus on one statewide set of services, on a cafeteria plan, accessible to everyone. All of this local management has created the situation we find ourselves in -- where savvy libraries want to cherry pick who they want to team up with.

Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

Currently, we are part of North State Library System. We have more in common, geographically, patron-wise, and demographically with the Peninsula Library System south of us. We are looking into the benefits of joining PLS instead. We are technically geographically contiguous to both.

Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

No.

Sincerely,

Sarah Houghton

Director, San Rafael Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:57 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board?
 - a. Yes.
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?
 - a. No.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?
 - a. Only to the extent that they can interpret how CLSA rules are implemented...such as governing system membership.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services?
 - a. Get and distribute some funding.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?
 - a. I don't have a strong opinion about this. One of the great values of the system for us has been the opportunity for staff to meet and work with nearby colleagues. I do recognize the value of potentially setting up a system that serves the special needs of certain groups of jurisdictions.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?
 - a. No.

Greg Mullen, City Librarian, Santa Monica Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:56 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? **Yes**
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? **No**
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? **We continue to provide Direct Loan and ILL statistics to the State but not sure of any direct benefit we receive.**
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? **Work toward finding a way for more libraries to join Link+ so there is more consistent delivery of materials throughout the state.**
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? **It might spur some innovative partnerships.**
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? **No**

James Ochsner, Interim Director
Sutter County Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:54 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey
Attachments: Picture (Device Independent Bitmap) 1.jpg

Are you aware of the State Board? Yes.

Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No. The name California Library Services Board is fine, and links well to the California Library Services Act.

How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

It has been very helpful in the past – Transaction Based Reimbursements (TBR) did a great job of ensuring equal access while also compensating the Library in making our materials available to others. Support for system communications and delivery have also been extremely helpful in our consortium.

How could CLSA improve your services? If funding can be restored and TBR strengthened it would be a huge help.

Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

Yes they should. In the age of instant communication with the Internet, the contiguous borders requirement is outmoded. It make more sense to have affinities based on the shared interests of libraries and the communities they serve rather than an artificially drawn border. Possibly causing existing groupings to fail is a concern, but I believe that ways can be found to ameliorate that possibility.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

I think there is a great opportunity now for the Board to rethink the way that CLSA is used.

Scott Bauer, Interim Library Director
Marin County Free Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:52 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board?--yes
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? --no
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? --used to provide direct funding to assist in resource sharing with other libraries. Now, funding is indirect through the systems which is better than none at all.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? --fund TBR again.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?—I don't know what that is or how it is relevant. However, if doing so would make it easier for libraries to collaborate across jurisdictions, I am all for it.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?—the definitions that dictate how funding is distributed for resource sharing need to be updated to reflect new forms of electronic sharing.

Jennifer Baker
Library Director
St. Helena Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:51 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? It's rules sometimes get in the way. For example there should be a way for libraries to charge or limit services for non residents without being penalized. My understanding is this is the reason why Santa Clara County Library District had to pull out of our JPA.

4) How could CLSA improve your services? Focus on issues critical to local libraries: continued (and increased) funding for statewide public library programs, passage of SCA 7 (Wolk) and bringing broadband connectivity to all public libraries in the state.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Yes.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

Lisa G Rosenblum

Director of Library and Community Services
City of Sunnyvale

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:50 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1) Are you aware of the State Board?

Yes.

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?

No.

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

Not much since TBR was taken away. Sausalito is a net lender, so previously TBR would generate in the neighborhood of \$20,000 of income annually. My experience with regional networks, e.g. NorthNet, has been mostly frustrating. Our library gains no benefit from the network as far as services, particularly now that we have resorted to vendor-driven regional ILL (LINK+). NorthNet meetings are difficult to attend or, if conducted electronically, ridiculously long because of the Brown Act. Califa means much more to me than my regional network.

4) How could CLSA improve your services?

Everything needs to be rethought for a post-print environment.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

Yes.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

Go long. Think about what will be meaningful in 10-20 years.

Thank you for raising these questions!

Abbot Chambers
City Librarian
Sausalito Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:48 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? YES
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? To a degree
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? It has an impact on the support available for collections and innovation
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Provide more and/or support incentives for cooperation between all libraries. Also to support more efforts for statewide implementation of programs, like the CENIC backbone project.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Yes – borders don't matter as much as they did before.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? Advocacy on the part of the Board to the Governor's office and the Legislature are important.

Stephanie Beverage
Library Director
Huntington Beach Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:48 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? No
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? Not Really, but a name that means something is always better than one that does not.

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? It helps us provide more services when we get TBR monies.

4) How could CLSA improve your services? Fund statewide open-source initiatives to form a statewide low-cost non-contiguous library cooperative that is better and less expensive than CALCAT.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

Yes I think the contiguous border requirement is outdated in our digital age and possibly un-enforceable. We would ideally like to form non-geographic cooperative arrangements within the state as well as additional partnerships nationwide that parallel what OCLC does for us, but using open source tools such as Fulfillment©.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? Do you have a Facebook page? How about a statewide database package.

Henry Bankhead
Interim Town Librarian
Los Gatos Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:46 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board?
 - a. Not really
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?
 - a. A name is not as important as communicating to Library Directors about issues at hand.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?
 - a. Since funding has been reduced to current levels, SBCL has adapted to live without those extra resources.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services?
 - a. More money, more communication that is concise and specific to current issues.
 - b. Allow some changes to the current structure of CLSA and allow for databases to be paid for.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?
 - a. No.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?
 - a. Not at this time.

*Leonard Hernandez
County Librarian
San Bernardino County Library*

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:45 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1) Are you aware of the State Board?

Vaguely aware of its existence without really understanding much about it.

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?

No, that wouldn't make any difference.

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

It really doesn't directly - we continue ILL and Direct Loans since TBR funding stopped, for example, but that money certainly helped us overall.

4) How could CLSA improve your services?

Reinstate funding.

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

No.

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

Not really.

Paula Smus
Library Services Division Manager
Moreno Valley Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:44 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? I know it exists; have no true knowledge of its mission or how its work affects CA libraries.
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No, I have no issue with the name. Clearly defining & messaging its purpose is far more important.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? Greatly. RPL has adjusted, but the decrease in CLSA has a direct decrease in RPL services provided to the community.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Better communicate its mission. Allocate more \$. Become more flexible in what \$ can be used for. CA still has no statewide databases, which boggles the mind.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? No. I get the argument for it, but as a former County Librarian, I understand the potential (and likely) negative impacts it would have.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? My thanks to those who serve.

Tonya Kennon | Director
Riverside Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:44 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board?
I certainly would not consider myself an expert on CLSA law but I am aware of the CLSA Board and their purpose and function.
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose?
No, I wouldn't worry about the name.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?
I would say that the biggest impact the CLSA board has on my library would be via the Inland Library System (my library's cooperative system.) I think that we have a very good, active library system but with the revised CLSA law, there was an unintended consequence that put restrictions on how the Inland Library System could best serve its members. (Basically, by eliminating the reference component, the Inland Library System no longer has designated reference funds that the Inland Library System was able to use for system-wide training and resources.)
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services?
I'm not sure how "creative" or flexible the Board can be but it might be nice if there were less restrictions or specific designations for how library consortium funds could be spent. For example, in the past few years, the Inland Library System has recreated how we provide services to its members, and figured out a very cost-effective (and efficient) manner for system delivery. Unfortunately, the CLSA laws really haven't changed so that we are kind of stuck with a large amount of funding for delivery that we really do not need (but we are unable to spend it on anything other than "delivery" in a pretty traditional sense of the word. I understand the need for fiduciary accountability but at the same time, what might have been necessary 10 years ago is not necessarily the case today.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?
For my library (and I suspect for the rest of the Inland libraries), this is not an issue that is of importance to us.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?
I'm not sure how much say the CLSA board might have over reviving direct loan funding but this is much more important issue to me than contiguous borders.

Robert Karatsu
Library Director
Rancho Cucamonga Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:40 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? yes
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? no
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? Universal borrowing, delivery, and literacy
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Irrelevant because the funding just isn't there
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Yes- I would love to partner with innovative libraries with similar goals and interests.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? The law needs to be completely rewritten to reflect what is really happening in libraries and how libraries are used. Rewrite the law so that what small amount of funding systems and libraries receive can be used where the need is most great. Right now, the money gets allotted into categories that aren't really that relevant anymore, or at least the definitions are no longer relevant. For example- Delivery should be expanded to mean electronic resources that can be accessed remotely.

Danis Kreimeier

Director of Library Services and Community Outreach
Napa County Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:39 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1. Are you aware of the State Board? - yes, vaguely, but I know there is a Board out there.
2. Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? – I presume a Board of any kind regulates and governs something. I think California Library Services Board is pretty clear.
3. How does CLSA affect the services your Library provides? - The regulations affect the services when I am requesting grants or working via the system, which is also regulated by the Board. We are a charter city municipal library, so I think more of our own governance is in our own hands than either County or General Law cities. I have not been hampered or hindered by CLSA other than when I crash into Federal regulations, like CIPA.
4. How could CLSA improve your services? – Connect us more statewide, share news statewide, bring together discussions statewide. Right now we do that via CLA, but CLA is membership based.
5. Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? – YES, absolutely. We are seeking more and more to work with libraries across needs, and geography is less and less a factor. This is for the future of effective collaboration.
6. Do you have other comments? Keep up the good work during tough times, we need you! 😊

Hillary Theyer, City Librarian
Torrance Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:38 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? - Not really
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? - No, but its purpose needs to be more defined/marketed to Library Directors.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? -As part of the Inland Library System consortium, we are feeling the loss of the reference component as far as shared resources.
 - a.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? - Allow consortiums to use funding for databases would be an excellent improvement. Allow more flexibility for funding needs that arise (training, speakers).
 - a.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement - No.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? - Not at this time.

Julie Fredericksen
Director
Corona Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:37 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? yes
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? The Board name does not affect my perception.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? At the moment very little since there is very little funding available.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? More communication directly with the directors. Perhaps having some of the meetings take place in Southern California.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Just remove the words contiguous borders.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? Since we are such a large state, the challenge of reaching out to every library is very difficult. I think asking for the survey is a good beginning.

Helen Fried

County Librarian
OC Public Libraries

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:36 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

In response to your survey questions:

1. I am aware of the Board's existence, but not much beyond that. I am new to my position as Director, however, and am still learning who's who overall.
2. Looking solely at the Board's name, it does not convey much about what it does.
3. Minimally, other than reporting, at the moment.
4. Creating and distributing more "best practices" for various things (fundraising, encouraging local involvement, etc) would be beneficial.
5. I don't think so, personally. I think it could potentially open things up for abuse.
6. Not at this time.

Thomas Vose
Director, Palmdale City Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:35 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? No
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? In no way that I know of.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Help us become a Library Special District
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Yes
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? I am fairly new to California and have not had time to look outside of our library to see what is happening in library land in California.

Mindy Kittay
County Librarian
Mendocino County Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:34 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

1) Are you aware of the State Board? **Yes**

2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? **Yes. I was never comfortable with the name "Library of California Board" as it implied a broader role and a greater degree of integration with the operation of local libraries than was in fact the case. I think the name CLSA Board better reflects the Board's actual role - administration of the California Library Services Act.**

3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? **Given the current level of State funding for libraries only indirectly through the funding provided to the CLSA Systems, which in the case of our System (Southern California Library Cooperative) largely supports the delivery of materials between local libraries and provides a mechanism for professional networking and information sharing. The delivery service is actually of relatively low value to us as the amount of material we send to/receive from other library jurisdictions is small.**

4) How could CLSA improve your services? **A broader approach to how whatever funds are allocated to CLSA can be used would assist Systems in developing services that more closely align with the needs of member libraries.**

5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? **No. While I understand that the contiguous borders requirement presents challenges, without it seems that Systems serving rural communities would be further weakened, and the stronger systems which are in more urban areas and require a greater financial commitment from their members would dominate. I worry that this would leave smaller/less well off/rural library jurisdictions without a viable option for regional resource sharing.**

6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? **No**

Kathy Gould, Director
Palos Verdes Library District

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:33 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes.
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? Not really, but I do think the name should make sense and be easy to remember.
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? CLSA funding greatly supported universal borrowing/lending. The costs Libraries pay for delivery services to support interlibrary loan and direct loan services continues to rise as library budgets continue to shrink. The loss of "transaction based reimbursement" from the State had a huge negative impact on library budgets.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Providing funding to priority needs of Libraries such as resource sharing (i.e. fund Link+ delivery services; OCLC Cataloging Services, etc.).
 - 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? Not sure about that – I need more information about the requirements.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? Only that CLSA funding is important to all Libraries.

Frances Gordon
Larkspur Library
415-927-5135

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Wednesday, July 03, 2013 5:32 PM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? With the loss of state funds in so many areas – TBR, PLF, Literacy – the Library has lost flexibility in funding some basic programs and services, as well as being able to pilot innovative services.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? Clean up and remove outdated sections of CLSA (e.g. statewide reference svcs) and major analysis of universal borrowing and impacts from charging libraries or municipalities without libraries or contracted svcs. Perhaps a major review of CLSA within the context of what the roles of the State Library, public libraries, school libraries, etc. are and will be in the next 5-10 years.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? I would need to review the pros/cons of such a change before giving an opinion on this. Although it appears that allowing libraries (or systems) not contiguous, to align with another that may be more related to its mission or services, and it may be advantageous, I'm not sure what that means or how it affects current systems and libraries and logistics.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

Gerry Garzon
Interim Library Director
Oakland Public Library

Habbestad, Sandy@CSL

From: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Sent: Monday, July 08, 2013 8:24 AM
To: Habbestad, Sandy@CSL
Subject: Board survey

- 1) Are you aware of the State Board? Yes
- 2) Does its name affect your perception of its purpose? No
- 3) How does CLSA affect the services your library provides? As a stand-alone library, YLPL highly values the networking opportunities amongst local jurisdictions that CLSA supports. The networking is vital to my staff's professional development as they share their creativity and learn from others. The opportunity to garner new ideas and mold them to fit the community the library serves is essential especially now that services are changing rapidly. The inter-connectivity between local libraries is also a huge benefit to our customers who use several of the libraries in the local area.
- 4) How could CLSA improve your services? A reassessment of the rules/guidelines for the Communication/Delivery portion of the CLSA budget would be most helpful. In my opinion, communication amongst CLSA cooperative libraries is just as important as delivery services in our current times. However, how funds from this budget may be used seem to be weighted more toward delivery than communication. It would be helpful if there was more flexibility in how the Communication budget may be used to allow for accommodation of all forms of communication including, just as an example, all kinds of training (not just in communication) for System library staff.
- 5) Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement? I feel that CLA, ALA, CALIFA and even InfoPeople and other LSTA supported projects serve the purpose of connecting libraries beyond contiguous borders. I feel it's important that CLSA continues to emphasize geographic location because it's important for a library to be aware of what's happening in neighboring communities to avoid duplication, improve efficiency and support each others efforts.
- 6) Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA? None that come to mind at the moment.

Thank you for the opportunity to weigh in on these matters.

Sincerely,
Melinda Steep
Library Director
Yorba Linda Public Library

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion of Contiguous Borders Requirement

BACKGROUND: In March 2011, the State Library brought Public Library Directors together for a Sustainability Conference. From this conference, a CLSA Task Force was formed to take a look at CLSA laws and regulations, identify some initial, non-controversial modifications and present recommendations to the library community. One area of the laws reviewed for possible modification was the language regarding contiguous borders, a requirement for consolidation. CLSA regulations section 20180, 20185 and 20190 specify that jurisdictional borders must be contiguous for a public library to affiliate with a System or for two or more public libraries or Systems to consolidate.

The Task Force determined that this requirement is restrictive of future advancement and evolution of cooperative systems, which have the potential to turn into specialized systems, each offering unique services. In January 2012, the State Library convened a Public Library Directors' Summit to go over the Task Force recommendations and build consensus for proactive strategies that would have a positive impact on public libraries and the people they serve. There was concern from the library directors at the summit that some of the regional systems would completely fail if the present structure was changed.

In a survey from President Bernardo, twenty-nine (16%) library directors responded to the question about removing the contiguous borders requirement (see Exhibit A). Sixteen library directors stated they would like to see the requirement lifted, ten stated not to lift it, and three library directors were not sure and needed more information. Below are some pros and cons for removing the requirement:

PROS:

- Gives libraries the opportunity to join other systems that more closely align with their needs
- Spurs innovative partnerships and programs with libraries having similar goals and interests
- Makes sense to have affinities based on the shared interests of communities served
- Provides collaboration beyond existing system boundaries
- Requirement is outdated in our digital age of instant communication and information

CONS:

- Regional networking is still a valuable means of sharing ideas & resources and collaborating with neighboring libraries.
- Leaves smaller and/or rural library jurisdictions without a viable option for regional resource sharing
- Leaves consortiums with libraries who are weak to suffer more

- Leaves libraries unaware of what's happening in neighboring communities, possibly duplicating efforts instead of improving efficiency and supporting each other's efforts

Historically, some of the cooperative systems have included an affiliate membership option in their by-laws, including academic and special libraries. These affiliate members do not have voting rights or benefits related to CLSA funding, but pay for services the system offers that they choose to receive. This option, if offered by all the systems, may address the desire by individual libraries: to share in services provided by other systems, to partner on specific projects addressing mutual interests, and to develop new programs that transcends geographic boundaries while retaining the benefits of regional cooperation.

The survey also asked how CLSA services affect public libraries. Exhibit B summarizes the responses and provides input into future discussions.

Survey responses from Public Library Directors on topics of interest to the State Board:

Should the CLSA regulations be modified to remove the contiguous borders requirement?

- The contiguous borders issue might be solved by a compromise, where library systems offering conventional services must have contiguous borders, and those uniting for specialty services need not.
- I would like to see the requirement lifted. This would give libraries in rural areas an opportunity to join other systems that more closely align with their needs.
- Currently, we are part of North State Library System. We have more in common, geographically, patron-wise, and demographically with the Peninsula Library System south of us. We are looking into the benefits of joining PLS instead. We are technically geographically contiguous to both.
- I don't have a strong opinion about this. One of the great values of the system for us has been the opportunity for staff to meet and work with nearby colleagues. I do recognize the value of potentially setting up a system that serves the special needs of certain groups of jurisdictions.
- It might spur some innovative partnerships.
- Yes they should. In the age of instant communication with the Internet, the contiguous borders requirement is outmoded. It makes more sense to have affinities based on the shared interests of libraries and the communities they serve rather than an artificially drawn border. Possibly causing existing groupings to fail is a concern, but I believe that ways can be found to ameliorate that possibility.
- I don't know what that is or how it is relevant. However, if doing so would make it easier for libraries to collaborate across jurisdictions, I am all for it.
- Yes – borders don't matter as much as they did before.
- Yes I think the contiguous border requirement is outdated in our digital age and possibly un-enforceable. We would ideally like to form non-geographic cooperative arrangements within the state as well as additional partnerships nationwide that parallel what OCLC does for us, but using open source tools such as Fulfillment©.
- No. I get the argument for it, but as a former County Librarian, I understand the potential (and likely) negative impacts it would have.
- For my library (and I suspect for the rest of the Inland libraries), this is not an issue that is of importance to us.
- Take a look at a map of California and see what might be involved in this. A large portion of California does not even have air or passenger rail access.
- Yes- I would love to partner with innovative libraries with similar goals and interests.
- YES, absolutely. We are seeking more and more to work with libraries across needs, and geography is less and less a factor. This is for the future of effective collaboration.
- Just remove the words contiguous borders.
- I don't think so, personally. I think it could potentially open things up for abuse.
- No. While I understand that the contiguous borders requirement presents challenges, without it is seems that Systems serving rural communities would be further weakened, and the stronger systems which are in more urban areas and require a greater financial commitment from their

members would dominate. I worry that this would leave smaller/less well off/rural library jurisdictions without a viable option for regional resource sharing.

- Not sure about that – I need more information about the requirements.
- I would need to review the pros/cons of such a change before giving an opinion on this. Although it appears that allowing libraries (or systems) not contiguous, to align with another that may be more related to its mission or services, and it may be advantageous, I'm not sure what that means or how it affects current systems and libraries and logistics.
- The ability for entities to “select” a library consortium could result in those groups who are already weak only suffering more. That is, if libraries opt to align with a stronger cooperative rather than one that is geographically close, that neighboring cooperative only grows weaker. I think we would need to ensure greater uniformity before we consider this seriously.
- I feel that CLA, ALA, CALIFA and even InfoPeople and other LSTA supported projects serve the purpose of connecting libraries beyond contiguous borders. I feel it's important that CLSA continues to emphasize geographic location because it's important for a library to be aware of what's happening in neighboring communities to avoid duplication, improve efficiency and support each other's efforts.
- Yes: 5
- No: 3

Survey responses from Public Library Directors on topics of interest to the State Board:

How does CLSA affect the services your library provides?

- CLSA has been very important to Santa Ana, as LSTA funds have enabled us to offer our severely disadvantaged population some much needed services. These programs have also enabled us to experiment with new program concepts that are particularly adapted to and reflective of the needs of a young, poor and immigrant populations all over California and the U.S.
 - It has (through the Eureka program) assisted us with training our young librarians, who are as diverse as our community, to lead the profession in such a way that it serves that community effectively.
 - It has funded creative and innovative programs that involve hundreds of teens and young adults in their library and community, while supporting their personal and educational needs.
 - Through these programs, it has made a very fiscally challenged library a place where young professionals are excited to work, and where those young librarians learn to think creatively and to become a part of a community building process.
 - The opportunities offered by these funds have made it possible for our very poor library to become the hothouse for new ideas that resulted in our becoming finalists for the IMLS Library of the Year, and for the IMLS after-school program of the year.
- Advocates for libraries throughout the state, ensures funding for literacy programs continue. Provides access to program grants through LSTA, determines policy for and authorizes allocation of funds from programs of CLSA, etc.
- By overseeing the laws that govern libraries, the Board can greatly affect how we do business.
- It forces us to be part of one of the state regional systems. The aggregation of the systems in the past couple of years has become very problematic, headache-full, and complicated for those of us at the local level.
- Only to the extent that they can interpret how CLSA rules are implemented...such as governing system membership.
- We continue to provide Direct Loan and ILL statistics to the State but not sure of any direct benefit we receive.
- It has been very helpful in the past – Transaction Based Reimbursements (TBR) did a great job of ensuring equal access while also compensating the Library in making our materials available to others. Support for system communications and delivery have also been extremely helpful in our consortium.
- Used to provide direct funding to assist in resource sharing with other libraries. Now, funding is indirect through the systems which is better than none at all.
- Its rules sometimes get in the way. For example there should be a way for libraries to charge or limit services for non-residents without being penalized. My understanding is this is the reason why Santa Clara County Library District had to pull out of our JPA.
- Not much since TBR was taken away. Sausalito is a net lender, so previously TBR would generate in the neighborhood of \$20,000 of income annually. My experience with regional networks, e.g. NorthNet, has been mostly frustrating. Our library gains no benefit from the network as far as services, particularly now that we have resorted to vendor-driven regional ILL

(LINK+). NorthNet meetings are difficult to attend or, if conducted electronically, ridiculously long because of the Brown Act. Califa means much more to me than my regional network.

- It has an impact on the support available for collections and innovation.
- It helps us provide more services when we get TBR monies.
- Since funding has been reduced to current levels, SBCL has adapted to live without those extra resources.
- It really doesn't directly - we continue ILL and Direct Loans since TBR funding stopped, for example, but that money certainly helped us overall.
- Greatly. RPL has adjusted, but the decrease in CLSA has a direct decrease in RPL services provided to the community.
- I would say that the biggest impact the CLSA board has on my library would be via the Inland Library System (my library's cooperative system.) I think that we have a very good, active library system but with the revised CLSA law, there was an unintended consequence that put restrictions on how the Inland Library System could best serve its members. (Basically, by eliminating the reference component, the Inland Library System no longer has designated reference funds that the Inland Library System was able to use for system-wide training and resources.)
- Universal borrowing, delivery, and literacy.
- The regulations affect the services when I am requesting grants or working via the system, which is also regulated by the Board. We are a charter city municipal library, so I think more of our own governance is in our own hands than either County or General Law cities. I have not been hampered or hindered by CLSA other than when I crash into Federal regulations, like CIPA.
- As part of the Inland Library System consortium, we are feeling the loss of the reference component as far as shared resources.
- At the moment very little since there is very little funding available.
- Minimally, other than reporting, at the moment.
- In no way that I know of.
- Given the current level of State funding for libraries only indirectly through the funding provided to the CLSA Systems, which in the case of our System (Southern California Library Cooperative) largely supports the delivery of materials between local libraries and provides a mechanism for professional networking and information sharing. The delivery service is actually of relatively low value to us as the amount of material we send to/receive from other library jurisdictions is small.
- CLSA funding greatly supported universal borrowing/lending. The costs Libraries pay for delivery services to support interlibrary loan and direct loan services continues to rise as library budgets continue to shrink. The loss of "transaction based reimbursement" from the State had a huge negative impact on library budgets.
- With the loss of state funds in so many areas – TBR, PLF, Literacy – the Library has lost flexibility in funding some basic programs and services, as well as being able to pilot innovative services.
- The services provided by the Pasadena Public Library are impacted very little by CLSA. However, the history of TBR has allowed us to be very inclusive with patrons. Since Pasadena is often seen as a hub city in the San Gabriel Valley, we appreciate serving many non-residents.

- As a stand-alone library, YLPL highly values the networking opportunities amongst local jurisdictions that CLSA supports. The networking is vital to my staff's professional development as they share their creativity and learn from others. The opportunity to garner new ideas and mold them to fit the community the library serves is essential especially now that services are changing rapidly. The inter-connectivity between local libraries is also a huge benefit to our customers who use several of the libraries in the local area.
- It does nothing to enhance my library's ability to provide services. The concept of regional systems was a terrific idea in 1974, and due to the changes in technology and access serious consideration should be given to changing the model. However, it seems that this is not possible due to the fact that the systems cannot be dissolved and local jurisdictions are responsible for the unfunded pension liabilities. It's a no-win situation for local jurisdictions.

How could CLSA improve your services?

- I would just like these opportunities to continue to be made available, and for the State Board to encourage the State Library to support creativity that offers hope for libraries in poor communities.
- Work towards a state wide cooperative system that would include a shared catalog and delivery system. Continue to work towards reinstating PLF and TBR. Continue to ensure literacy programs are funded.
- Continued (and increased) funding for statewide public library programs, passage of SCA 7 (Wolk) and bringing broadband connectivity to the public libraries in our state.
- I think that what would be a better arrangement would be to remove all of these regional systems and focus on one statewide set of services, on a cafeteria plan, accessible to everyone. All of this local management has created the situation we find ourselves in—where savvy libraries want to cherry pick who they want to team up with.
- Get and distribute some funding.
- Work toward finding a way for more libraries to join Link+ so there is more consistent delivery of materials throughout the state.
- If funding can be restored and TBR strengthened it would be a huge help.
- Fund TBR again.
- Focus on issues critical to local libraries: continued (and increased) funding for statewide public library programs, passage of SCA 7 (Wolk) and bringing broadband connectivity to all public libraries in the state.
- Everything needs to be rethought for a post-print environment.
- Provide more and/or support incentives for cooperation between all libraries. Also to support more efforts for statewide implementation of programs, like the CENIC backbone project.
- Fund statewide open-source initiatives to form a statewide low-cost non-contiguous library cooperative that is better and less expensive than CALCAT.
- More money, more communication that is concise and specific to current issues. Allow some changes to the current structure of CLSA and allow for databases to be paid for.
- Reinstate funding.

- Better communicate its mission. Allocate more \$. Become more flexible in what \$ can be used for. CA still has no statewide databases, which boggles the mind.
- I'm not sure how "creative" or flexible the Board can be but it might be nice if there were less restrictions or specific designations for how library consortium funds could be spent. For example, in the past few years, the Inland Library System has recreated how we provide services to its members, and figured out a very cost-effective (and efficient) manner for system delivery. Unfortunately, the CLSA laws really haven't changed so that we are kind of stuck with a large amount of funding for delivery that we really do not need (but we are unable to spend it on anything other than "delivery" in a pretty traditional sense of the word. I understand the need for fiduciary accountability but at the same time, what might have been necessary 10 years ago is not necessarily the case today.
- Irrelevant because the funding just isn't there.
- Connect us more statewide, share news statewide, bring together discussions statewide. Right now we do that via CLA, but CLA is membership based.
- Allow consortiums to use funding for databases would be an excellent improvement. Allow more flexibility for funding needs that arise (training, speakers).
- More communication directly with the directors. Perhaps having some of the meetings take place in Southern California.
- Creating and distributing more "best practices" for various things (fundraising, encouraging local involvement, etc) would be beneficial.
- Help us become a Library Special District.
- A broader approach to how whatever funds are allocated to CLSA can be used would assist Systems in developing services that more closely align with the needs of member libraries.
- Providing funding to priority needs of Libraries such as resource sharing (i.e. fund Link+ delivery services; OCLC Cataloging Services, etc.).
- Clean up and remove outdated sections of CLSA (e.g. statewide reference svcs) and major analysis of universal borrowing and impacts from charging libraries or municipalities without libraries or contracted svcs. Perhaps a major review of CLSA within the context of what the roles of the State Library, public libraries, school libraries, etc. are and will be in the next 5-10 years.
- Obviously, the greatest improvement to our services would be the re-instatement of TBR. We have not been forced to limit our services, but it's always a threat. The provision of funding for adult literacy programs is not useful to us as we have migrated to online instruction for this group.
- A reassessment of the rules/guidelines for the Communication/Delivery portion of the CLSA budget would be most helpful. In my opinion, communication amongst CLSA cooperative libraries is just as important as delivery services in our current times. However, how funds from this budget may be used seem to be weighted more toward delivery than communication. It would be helpful if there was more flexibility in how the Communication budget may be used to allow for accommodation of all forms of communication including, just as an example, all kinds of training (not just in communication) for System library staff.
- Change the model. In this age of technology there are definitely ways to provide services more effectively and efficiently than a model that is no longer relevant.

Do you have other comments on the Board and/or CLSA?

- The issues listed above are more important than what the Board chooses to call itself.
- I think there is a great opportunity now for the Board to rethink the way that CLSA is used.
- The definitions that dictate how funding is distributed for resource sharing need to be updated to reflect new forms of electronic sharing.
- Go long. Think about what will be meaningful in 10-20 years. Thank you for raising these questions!
- Advocacy on the part of the Board to the Governor's office and the Legislature are important.
- Do you have a Facebook page? How about a statewide database package?
- My thanks to those who serve.
- I'm not sure how much say the CLSA board might have over reviving direct loan funding but this is much more important issue to me than contiguous borders.
- The law needs to be completely rewritten to reflect what is really happening in libraries and how libraries are used. Rewrite the law so that what small amount of funding systems and libraries receive can be used where the need is most great. Right now, the money gets allotted into categories that aren't really that relevant anymore, or at least the definitions are no longer relevant. For example-Delivery should be expanded to mean electronic resources that can be accessed remotely.
- Keep up the good work during tough times, we need you!
- Since we are such a large state, the challenge of reaching out to every library is very difficult. I think asking for the survey is a good beginning.
- I am fairly new to California and have not had time to look outside of our library to see what is happening in library land in California.
- Only that CLSA funding is important to all Libraries.
- If consideration is being given to removing the contiguous borders, it would be best for California libraries to have a larger conversation about the future of CLSA, including how we are to manage problems that were inherited.

California Library Services Board

Current Representation Authority

Governor shall appoint nine members of the Board

- Three shall represent laypersons:
 - One shall represent people with disabilities
 - One shall represent limited- and non-English-speaking persons
 - One shall represent economically disadvantaged persons

- Six shall represent one of the following categories:
 - School libraries
 - Libraries for institutionalized persons
 - Public library trustees or commissioners
 - Public libraries
 - Special libraries
 - Academic libraries

Legislature shall appoint four public members from persons who are not representative of categories mentioned in this section.

- Two shall be appointed by the Senate Rules Committee
- Two shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

The terms of office of members of the Board shall be for four years and shall begin on January 1 of the year in which the respective terms are to start.

On January 1, 2013, the members of the Board shall be those persons serving on the former Library of California Board, appointed pursuant to former Section 18820, as it existed on December 31, 2012, who shall serve for the duration of their terms.

Mission and Values

The following mission and value statements are the most recent to be approved by the California Library Services Board.

CLSB Mission Statement

The Mission of the California Library Services Board is to ensure that all Californians have free and convenient access to all library resources and services for the enrichment of their lives and for lifelong learning, regardless of their age or ethnicity, or any geographical, financial or administrative constraints.

In carrying out its mission, the CLSB expresses its values through the following policies:

Local Control – We affirm the principle of control and administration of public libraries by local government within the framework of statewide equity. Decisions are made locally about books and other materials.

Local Financing – We encourage adequate financing of libraries from local sources, with state and federal funds furnished to supplement, not supplant, local funds.

Service for the Underserved – We support service to any population segment of any age and ethnicity with service needs not adequately met by traditional library service patterns; including, but not limited to, those persons who are geographically isolated, economically disadvantaged, functionally illiterate, non-English speaking, shut-in, institutionalized, or handicapped.

Resource Sharing – We encourage and enable the sharing of resources among libraries of all types – school, academic, special, and public.

Equitable Reimbursement – We endorse equitable and sufficient reimbursement of any participating library for services it provides beyond its jurisdiction, if a public library, or if not a public library, beyond its normal clientele.

Public Participation – We value and ensure public participation in carrying out the intent of the California Library Services Act through locally appointed System Advisory Boards, open public meetings, and involvement of voluntary groups.

Statewide Coordination – We encourage quick and equitable access to information for the entire state, including use of technology.

CLSB Values Statements

Literacy - We recognize the importance of reading, and therefore literacy, to all Californians for life enrichment and for intelligent self-government as an essential component of democracy.

Diversity – Congress shall enable libraries in our increasingly multicultural and diverse society to target relevant services and programs to the special/unique segments of their communities' populations, including people with disabilities, and to serve as gateways by actively disseminating information to everyone in the U.S., its tribe, territories and freely associated states, including those in remote areas, through both traditional and nontraditional methods and locations. Services to reach both individuals and families of traditionally underserved populations should be equitable to those services offered to traditional users of a service-oriented public library. Coalitions should be encouraged between libraries and such diverse community groups, government institutions, business and health care providers.

Technology – The California Library Services Board will facilitate the balance between new technologies while preserving traditional Library services and value.

**LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA BOARD
STRATEGIC PLAN 2000/2003**

MISSION STATEMENT

The Library of California Board builds and supports the sharing of resources
among all libraries for all Californians.

(adopted June 2000)

VISION STATEMENT

The Library of California Board will be the nationally recognized leader
of a dynamic statewide system of quality library services.

(adopted August 2000)

THREE YEAR GOALS

(2000 - 2003 ♦ not in priority order)

- Achieve full implementation and funding of the Library of California Act and complete the transition from CLSA.
- Promote public awareness and support of the Library of California
 - Implement regional and statewide programs and services
 - Establish an effective Board
(adopted August 2000)

SIX-MONTH OBJECTIVES

(February 16, 2001 – August 15, 2001)
(adopted by the LoC Board, Feb. 16, 2001)

THREE-YEAR GOAL: ACHIEVE FULL IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING OF THE LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA ACT AND COMPLETE THE TRANSITION FROM CLSA

SIX-MONTH OBJECTIVES:

1. By the conclusion of the April 2001 Board meeting, each Board member will distribute educational packets to at least three legislators and will participate in CLA Legislative Day activities.
2. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the Legislative Committee will determine the appropriate role of staff, subject to legal and staff resource limitations, in developing legislative strategy and advocacy to the legislature, Governor's office, etc.
3. At the June 2001 Board meeting, the Legislative Committee will present a strategy to build support for LoC funding among relevant constituencies.
4. By the August 2001 Board meeting, staff and appropriate Board committees will develop plans for the transition of CLSA programs into LoC programs.

THREE-YEAR GOAL: PROMOTE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND SUPPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA

SIX-MONTH OBJECTIVES:

1. Beginning in March 2001 and ongoing thereafter, the Director of LoC will make Board members aware of upcoming events that promote the LoC Board's responsibilities.
2. By the April 2001 Board meeting, President Dawe will establish an ad hoc Public Awareness Committee of two Board members and a staff liaison to work with the new CSL Information Officer.
3. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the ad hoc Public Awareness Committee, in conjunction with the staff liaisons, will identify and present at least two LoC services that need to be promoted and ways of promoting them.
4. By the August 2001 Board meeting, the ad hoc Public Awareness Committee, working with the CSL Information Officer, will ensure that LoC Board business cards will include the LoC mission statement (on the back of card).

THREE-YEAR GOAL: **IMPLEMENT REGIONAL AND STATEWIDE PROGRAMS
AND SERVICES**

SIX-MONTH OBJECTIVES:


1. At the April 2001 Board meeting, the Electronic Resources Consultant will propose to the Support Services Committee a statewide cooperative licensing service, including cost analysis, for immediate implementation and continuation for FY 2001-2002.
2. By the June 2001 Board meeting, staff, working with the Support Services Committee, will review Regional Plans of Service and recommend funding for FY 2001-2002 to Regional Library Networks to partially implement (or continue partial implementation) of the seven designated areas of the Act.
3. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the Electronic Resources Consultant will report to the Support Services Committee recommendations for the components of regional and statewide telecommunications with identified funding for 2001-2002.
4. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the Bureau Chief will report to appropriate Board committees preliminary recommendations for BCPs for FY 2002-2003 to continue implementation of the identified LoC programs and services.
5. By the August 2001 Board meeting, the CLSA Program Coordinator will provide to the Access Services Committee the results of the Direct Loan Handling Cost Study and recommend a process and timeline for implementing a statewide direct loan pilot program.
6. At the August 2001 Board meeting, staff will provide to the Access Services Committee an initial draft of regulations on interlibrary loan and recommend a process and timeline for field review.
7. At the August 2001 Board meeting, the CLSA Program Coordinator will report to the Access Services Committee on the completed the Interlibrary Loan Handling Cost Study, provide analysis of its outcomes and make recommendations for possible Board action.
8. At the August 2001 meeting, the Director of LoC, working with the Resource Libraries Group, will report to the Access Services Committee on a proposed Resource Library Program and make recommendations for possible pilot projects with identified funding.

THREE-YEAR GOAL: ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE BOARD

SIX-MONTH OBJECTIVES:

1. By March 1, 2001, the President will talk with Board members who have been unable to attend meetings to determine if they want to continue as a Board member.
2. Before April 1, 2001, the President and the CEO will encourage the Governor to fill the Board vacancies for the April Board meeting.
3. By the April 2001 Board meeting, each Committee Chair, working with his/her Staff Liaison, will develop a draft mission/purpose statement for his/her committee.
4. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the LoC Director will develop a proposed Board Training Plan (including funding for the training) for 2001-2002 to address needs identified in the November 2000 survey.
5. By the June 2001 Board meeting, the Board President, Vice President and Assistant Bureau Chief will review the existing planning process and make recommendations to the Board on future planning processes.



TO: Members, LSTA State Advisory Council on Libraries
FROM: Gerald Maginnity, Acting State Librarian of California 
DATE: August 22, 2013
SUBJECT: August Meeting

I am convening the annual meeting of the LSTA State Advisory Council on Libraries to discuss the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program and priorities. The meeting coincides with the August meeting of the Library of California Board. We will meet Thursday, August 22, 2013, immediately following the California Library Services Board meeting. An agenda is enclosed.

Time is scheduled for questions and for receiving public testimony.

Thank you for your invaluable continuing advice and assistance with this important program.

Enclosures



LSTA STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

August 2013 Meeting
Thursday, August 22, 2013
900 N Street, Room 501
Sacramento, CA 95814-4813

AGENDA

1. Convening of the Advisory Council
Gerald Maginnity
Acting State Librarian of California
2. Review of 2012/13 Grant Cycle
Darla Gunning
Mickie Potter
3. Maintenance of Effort (MOE) and Match
Gerald Maginnity
4. Plans for 2013/14 Grant Cycle
Darla Gunning
Mickie Potter
5. Highlighted LSTA Projects
6. Comments by Advisory Council Members
7. Comments from the Audience
8. Other Business

Adjournment

NOTE: The purpose of this meeting is to allow Advisory Council members an opportunity to discuss the LSTA program and provide advice to the State Librarian. The meeting is open to the public and the public is invited to testify. Members of the public are asked to introduce themselves and their affiliation when speaking before the Council.

**CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
LSTA GRANT PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
FISCAL YEAR 2012/13
As of August 7, 2013**

California's Total LSTA Allotment

\$15,029,503

Grant Program	Number of Awards	Total Funding
Statewide/Competitive Grants	28	\$7,734,586
Pitch An Idea Grants	38	\$991,862
Eureka! Leadership Targeted Grants	27	\$148,774
Public Library Staff Education Program (PLSEP)	5	\$186,066
Funds used by CSL to support LSTA program, Braille and Talking Book Library and other CSL functions that support libraries statewide		\$5,968,215
Totals:	98	\$15,029,503

For a complete list of grants click on the link below:

<http://www.library.ca.gov/grants/lsta/lsta-current-previous.html>

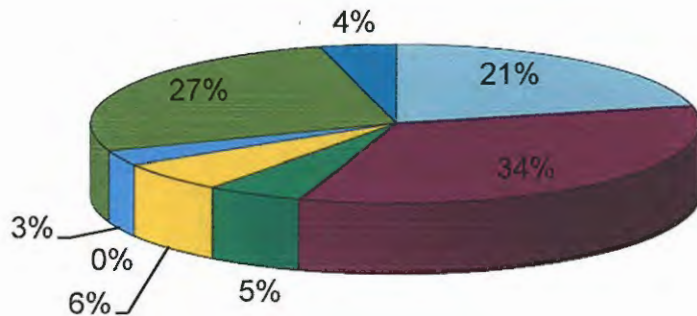
2012/13 LSTA Grants by Type of Grant



■ Competitive Grants
 ■ Statewide Grants
 ■ Targeted Grants

Grant Type	Number
Competitive Grants	40
Statewide Grants	26
Targeted Grants	32
Total	98

2012/13 LSTA Grants by Goal Area



■ Goal 1
 ■ Goal 2
 ■ Goal 3
 ■ Goal 4
 ■ Goal 5
 ■ Goal 6
 ■ Goal 7
 ■ Goal 8

LSTA Goal	Number
Goal 1	21
Goal 2	33
Goal 3	5
Goal 4	6
Goal 5	0
Goal 6	3
Goal 7	26
Goal 8	4
Total	98

**CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
LSTA GRANT PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
FISCAL YEAR 2013/14**

California's Total LSTA Allotment

\$14,309,664

Grant Program as of August 12, 2013	Estimated Number of Awards	Estimated Funding
Statewide	18	\$5,446,723
Pitch An Idea Grants	63	\$1,862,692
Eureka! Leadership Targeted Grants	30	\$150,000
Public Library Staff Education Program (PLSEP) Grants	6	\$300,000
Out-of-School-Time (OST) Online Homework Help Grants	3	\$12,400
Funds used by CSL to support LSTA program, Braille and Talking Book Library and other CSL functions that support libraries statewide		\$5,760,000
Unallocated Funds		\$777,849
Totals:	120	\$14,309,664



California State Library
LSTA Five-Year Plan
2013-2017

For submission to the
Institute of Museum and Library Services

June 2012

Stacey A. Aldrich, State Librarian of California

California State Library
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

MISSION

The California State Library is the state's information hub, preserving California's cultural heritage and connecting people, libraries and government to the resources and tools they need to succeed and to build a strong California.

BACKGROUND

Founded in 1850, the California State Library (CSL) is the oldest and most continuous cultural agency in the State of California. Decades before there was a university system or a public library system, there was the California State Library.

CSL is a government agency that reports directly to the Governor's Office and is charged with performing and following activities as defined by law. CSL, under the direction and leadership of the State Librarian, appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, has responsibility to:

- Collect, preserve, and connect Californians to our history and culture.
- Support a transparent government by collecting, preserving, and ensuring access to California state government publications, federal government information, and patent and trademark resources.
- Ensure access to books and information for Californians who are visually impaired or otherwise physically handicapped and unable to read standard print.
- Support the capacity of policy leaders to make informed decisions by providing specialized research to the Governor's Office and the cabinet, the Legislature and constitutional officers.
- Provide services that enable state government employees to have the information resources and training they need to be effective, efficient and successful.
- Lead and promote innovative library services by providing and managing state and federal funded programs to ensure all Californians have access via their libraries to the information and educational resources they need to be successful.
- Develop and support programs that help Californians from birth through adulthood have the literacy skills they need to thrive in the 21st Century.

CSL works collaboratively with local, state, and federal agencies to implement vital programs and services. CSL also actively seeks out national and private partners to ensure that California is represented, and has opportunities for leadership and resources.

The CSL Library Development Services (LDS) Bureau administers the LSTA program by providing state and federal financial assistance to libraries and providing technical consulting to help local libraries extend and improve services. This Bureau administers the LSTA program to serve California's libraries and networks so that:

- Libraries throughout California can effectively support their current and potential users and meet the needs of their diverse communities;
- All Californians have equitable access to the widest array of library and information services; and
- Individuals and communities are empowered to reach their fullest potential.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

CSL fosters communication with libraries throughout the State on an ongoing basis. This includes attending the annual California Library Association Conference, where CSL sponsors a Town Hall Meeting to connect with librarians across the State. The State Library also has a booth in the exhibit area to engage with attendees. We receive questions, ideas, and feedback that helps us evaluate the directions we are supporting.

Due to the economic challenges of the past two years, CSL has sponsored three gatherings of public library directors to provide training, support, and an opportunity for consensus building around the future of public libraries in California. These meetings have also provided an opportunity for CSL to assess the needs of communities and how LSTA funding will best meet them.

In order to prepare for the writing of a new LSTA Five-Year Plan for 2013-2017, CSL focused on gathering demographic data, evaluating our previous LSTA Five-Year Plan, and gathering input from important stakeholders.

The following describes in more detail the work done to understand the needs of the State.

California Demographics Study

In 2011, CSL commissioned a study "Understanding California's Demographic Shifts" by the Stanford Center on Longevity, to facilitate greater understanding of how demographic characteristics differ across the state. This seminal study provides a fascinating picture of demographic shifts in California over the past decade and will provide local demographic information to maximize the use of LSTA. California is the most populous state in the nation and knowledge of the demographic changes are important in the development of the new LSTA Five-Year Plan.

Listed below are highlights of the statewide profile:

- The white, non-Hispanic population peaked at 17.0 million in 1990 and has since declined by 12%, falling to 15.0 million in 2010. In contrast, the Hispanic population increased from 7.7 million in 1990 to 14.0 million in 2010. Since 1990, the Hispanic share of California's total population has increased from 26% to 38%. The white, non-Hispanic share decreased from a majority 57% in 1990 to 47% in 2000 and 40% in 2010.
- Another shift in the population mix occurred as the Asian population grew from 2.7 million in 1990 to 4.8 million in 2010, increasing from 9% of California's total population to 13%.
- In contrast to high growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations, the black population in California increased by just 3% from the 1990 level to 2.2 million in 2010. The black share of California's total population declined from 7% in 1990 to less than 6% in 2010.
- While California's total population increased by 10%, the Hispanic population increased by 28%.
- Overall, the working-age population increased by 2.5 million (13%) from 2000 to 2010 and accounted for nearly three-quarters of the total population gain.

- In contrast, the population age 65+ grew at a faster rate, 18%, but added only 650,000, bringing the total population age 65+ to 4.2 million.
- The number of young people, those under 20, grew by only 2% adding just 217,000.
- California's total population is aging but still growing. Median age is 35, up from 33 in 2000. Young people age 0 to 19 account for 28% of total population, down from 30% in 2000. The working age population increased to 61% of total population and the population age 65+ remained at 11%. The number of young people increased by 2% over the past decade. Total population increased by 10%.
- Unemployment is high at 12.1%.
- One-fifth of Californians have not completed high school

With the continuing fast pace of demographic diversity and change in California, libraries are often challenged to adapt service programs to changing community needs. The Stanford Center on Longevity developed demographic profiles for each library jurisdiction in the state. The profiles include charts and data tables covering key demographic variables, including population growth, age structure, racial and ethnic mix, household type, income, and educational attainment.

Understanding these changes and evaluating how they might unfold will be critical for developing effective library services that meet the changing needs of the local areas. To assist in drawing implications a series of questions were developed to help guide development of strategies that reflect the changing demographics. This excerpt is included in **Attachment A**.

LSTA Five-Year Evaluation, 2006-2011

This evaluative study of the prior five years of the use of Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funding in California for the fiscal years 2006/2007 – 2010/2011 was completed and submitted to IMLS on March 30, 2012. Besides five years of quantitative data, qualitative and anecdotal data was gathered through stakeholder interviews, focus groups, and an online survey. The evaluation allowed CSL to measure progress over five years and will assist in making effective resource allocations over the next five years.

LSTA Focus Groups

During February-March 2012 six focus groups were held across the State to gather and review needs related to the future use of LSTA funds. Participants were given an overview of LSTA, how LSTA funding has been used in California, and then asked to help the State Library identify the key areas and programs that will be necessary over the next five years. All focus groups were held in person with exception of one that was done via webinar.

- February 6, 2012 Fullerton Public Library-Main Library
- February 7, 2012 Poway Branch Library, San Diego County Library
- February 27, 2012 Fresno Public Library-Woodward Park
- February 28, 2012 Pacific Library Partnership, Admin Office, San Mateo
- March 5, 2012 Sacramento Public Library
- March 6, 2012 Webinar Focus Group

State Advisory Council

The Library of California Board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and four by the Legislature. The board oversees the programs of the California Library Services Act (CLSA) and also comprises the State Advisory Council on Libraries for LSTA. The composition of the state board represents public libraries, school libraries, academic libraries, special libraries, and the general public, as provided for in the Act.

The State Board was asked to provide input on directions for the next five years of LSTA funding support at their February 2012 meeting.

Ideascale Survey

During January-March 2012 a survey tool called Ideascale was used to promote an on-line interactive exchange of ideas. Library staff from all types of libraries were encouraged to submit ideas that were discussed and voted on by the community.

Results:

- 73 ideas posted that received 2,119 votes and 161 comments
- A total of 331 users participated.

The ideas and feedback were valuable in the writing of this LSTA Five-Year Plan.

A compilation is included in **Attachment B**.

GOALS

The following 8 goal areas were created based on the results of all of the feedback we received through our needs assessment. These 8 goal areas are necessary to meet the challenge of supporting a large state with diverse needs. While broad in nature, they leave enough flexibility to measure success, outputs, and outcomes.

- **Goal I: Literate California**
California libraries provide equitable access to literacy services and programs so that all Californians can be successful in all of life's endeavors.
- **Goal II: 21st Century Skills**
California libraries provide training and access to information for library users and staff so that they have the skills needed to be successful in the 21st Century.
- **Goal III: 22nd Century Tools**
Using emerging technologies, new information and communication tools are created that connect Californians to library content and services they need.
- **Goal IV: Content Creation / Preservation**
California libraries have the resources to digitize existing collections and develop new content while promoting the preservation of and access to California Heritage Collections for today and future generations.
- **Goal V: Bridging the Digital Divide**
California communities have access to technology and broadband connectivity through their local libraries so that they may participate in the digital world.
- **Goal VI: Information Connections**
All Californians have access to the rich resources available statewide through interconnected platforms that share content/collections across libraries.
- **Goal VII: Community Connections**
California libraries support their ever growing and changing populations by effectively responding to specifically identified community needs or interests not currently met by traditional library services.
- **Goal VIII: Ensuring Library Access for All**
California libraries provide programs and services that ensure access to library resources by populations facing barriers to traditional library service.

PROGRAMS

In order to create the most flexible plan that can provide support for the diverse needs of California, we have developed a series of programs for each goal area. The programs help define the broad activities that will support the goal area. Program areas are listed in priority order under each goal.

Goal I: Literate California

- **Program I:** Develop and support adult literacy services and programs in libraries.
- **Program II:** Develop and support early and emergent literacy services.
- **Program III:** Develop and support ESL services and programs in libraries.
- **Program IV:** Develop services and programs that support and encourage reading and community.

Goal II: 21st Century Skills

- **Program I:** Develop and deliver library services and programs that support life-long learning opportunities.
- **Program II:** Develop and deliver library services and programs that support all kinds of literacy skills needed to be successful in the 21st Century. (Examples: digital, health, financial, etc.)
- **Program III:** Develop and deliver library services and programs that support individuals and communities in skills needed for workforce success.
- **Program IV:** Provide training and develop opportunities for library staff to ensure they are equipped to assist the public to acquire 21st Century skills.

Goal III: 22nd Century Tools

- **Program I:** Create and support new digital tools to provide access to library and/or community content.
- **Program II:** Develop and support data correlation tools for better access to community data and decision making.

Goal IV: Content Creation / Preservation

- **Program I:** Create and support new digital content in a manner that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.
- **Program II:** Digitize existing library resources in a manner that promotes economies of scale that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.
- **Program III:** Create content using new technologies and mediums as they evolve.
- **Program IV:** Provide preservation training and programs that will ensure the best possible access to California heritage collections.

Goal V: Bridging the Digital Divide

- **Program I:** Develop and support resources and partnerships to maximize connectivity speeds to support the needs of community.
- **Program II:** Increase the number of devices available in libraries for patrons to access digital resources.
- **Program III:** Develop and support libraries as the local community hubs for broadband connectivity.

Goal VI: Information Connections

- **Program I:** Develop platforms that support the connection and distribution of content statewide.
- **Program II:** Leverage resources for regional/statewide access to physical and digital content and to library services and information, including support for regional partnerships for the benefit of multiple communities.
- **Program III:** Ensure California content is accessible nationally and internationally.

Goal VII: Community Connections

- **Program I:** Life Stages: Develop and support library services that respond to the changing needs of individuals as they move through the stages of life.
- **Program II:** Volunteerism: Encourage libraries to leverage and maximize the skills and expertise of community members looking for volunteer opportunities.
- **Program III:** Small Business Development: Support outreach to small business owners who would benefit from use of library equipment, materials, and assistance to enhance or expand their business.
- **Program IV:** Community Engagement: Help position libraries as centers for community engagement where conversations that foster understanding and positive change can be facilitated.
- **Program V:** Veterans: Develop and support library programs and services that address the information and resource needs of veterans and their families.
- **Program VI:** Language and Cultural Needs: Develop and support library programs, services and collections that ensure access to information and resources for all language and cultural groups in a community.
- **Program VII:** Local History: Develop and support projects among cultural institutions that enable access to the history and heritage of California communities.

Goal VIII: Ensuring Library Access for All

- **Program I:** Develop and support services and programs that enable access to library information and resources for individuals who are blind or otherwise physically unable to use standard print and for those who depend on assistive technology for reading and computer use.
- **Program II:** Develop and support public access to state resources and services through special projects, technology, and cooperative library programs.
- **Program III:** Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources in geographically challenged areas.
- **Program IV:** Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources for individuals that have been institutionalized.

TIMELINE

This plan is designed to support the needs of California communities over the next five years. We expect that each of the goal areas and programs will be addressed each year. Based on evaluation of prior years, we know that some years will focus more intently on a fewer number of goal areas based on need.

Each year we will review all funded projects and evaluate progress in each of the goal areas and programs.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY LSTA 5 YEAR PLAN 2013-2017 – LSTA PURPOSES /IMLS FOCAL AREAS

As a part of our LSTA Five-Year Plan, we are required to identify which LSTA Purposes and new IMLS Focal Areas are in alignment with our programs. To better view and manage these alignments, we have created the following tables.

GOAL I: LITERATE CALIFORNIA California libraries provide equitable access to literacy services and programs so that all Californians can be successful in all of life's endeavors.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Develop and support adult literacy services and programs in libraries.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	A. Lifelong Learning
PROGRAM II Develop and support early and emergent literacy services and programs in libraries.		
PROGRAM III Develop and support ESL services and programs in libraries.		
PROGRAM IV Develop services and programs that support and encourage reading and community.	5) target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills.	
	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	A. Lifelong Learning D. Civic Engagement

GOAL II: 21ST CENTURY SKILLS California libraries provide training and access to information for library users and staff so that they have the skills needed to be successful in the 21st Century.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Develop and deliver library services and programs that support life-long learning opportunities.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	A. Lifelong Learning
PROGRAM II Develop and deliver library services and programs that support all kinds of literacy skills needed to be successful in the 21st Century. (Examples: digital, health, financial, etc.)		
PROGRAM III Develop and deliver library services and programs that support individuals and communities in skills needed for workforce success.		C. Employment and Economic Development
PROGRAM IV Provide training and develop opportunities for library staff to ensure they are equipped to assist the public to acquire 21 st Century skills.		3) (a) provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the current library workforce and leadership, and advance the delivery of library and information services, and (b) enhance efforts to recruit future professionals to the field of library and information services.

GOAL III: 22ND CENTURY TOOLS Using emerging technologies, new information and communication tools are created that connect Californians to library content and services they need.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Create and support new digital tools to provide access to library and/or community content.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	E. Public Access to Information
PROGRAM II Develop and support data correlation tools for better access to community data and decision making.	7) develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks.	

GOAL IV: CONTENT CREATION / PRESERVATION California libraries have the resources to digitize existing collections and develop new content while promoting the preservation of and access to California Heritage Collections for today and future generations.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Create and support new digital content in a manner that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	E. Public Access to Information
PROGRAM II Digitize existing library resources in a manner that promotes economies of scale that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.		
PROGRAM III Create content using new technologies and mediums as they evolve.		
PROGRAM IV Provide preservation training and programs that will ensure the best possible access to California heritage collections.	3) (a) provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the current library workforce and leadership, and advance the delivery of library and information services.	E. Public Access to Information F. Library Capacity Building

GOAL V: BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE California communities have access to technology and broadband connectivity through their local libraries so that they may participate in the digital world.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Develop and support resources and partnerships to maximize connectivity speeds to support the needs of community.	2) establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improve coordination among and between libraries and entities, as described in 20 U.S.C. § 9134(b)(6), for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services; 7) develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks.	E. Public Access to Information
PROGRAM II Increase the number of devices available in libraries for patrons to access digital resources.		
PROGRAM III Develop and support libraries as the local community hubs for broadband connectivity.		

GOAL VI: INFORMATION CONNECTIONS All Californians have access to the rich resources available statewide through interconnected platforms that share content/collections across libraries.		
PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Develop platforms that support the connection and distribution of content statewide.	2) establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improve coordination among and between libraries and entities, as described in 20 U.S.C. § 9134(b)(6), for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services. 7) develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks.	E. Public Access to Information
PROGRAM II Leverage resources for regional/statewide access to physical and digital content and to library services and information, including support for regional partnerships for the benefit of multiple communities.		
PROGRAM III Ensure California content is accessible nationally and internationally.		

GOAL VII: COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

California libraries support their ever growing and changing populations by effectively responding to specifically identified community needs or interests not currently met by traditional library services.

PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
PROGRAM I Life Stages: Develop and support library services that respond to the changing needs of individuals as they move through the stages of life.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills;	A. Lifelong Learning
PROGRAM II Volunteerism: Encourage libraries to leverage and maximize the skills and expertise of community members looking for volunteer opportunities.	4) develop public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;	D. Civic Engagement
PROGRAM III Small Business Development: Support outreach to small business owners who would benefit from use of library equipment, materials, and assistance to enhance or expand their business.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills;	C. Employment and Economic Development
PROGRAM IV Community Engagement: Help position libraries as centers for community engagement where conversations that foster understanding and positive change can be facilitated.		D. Civic Engagement
PROGRAM V Veterans: Develop and support library programs and services that address the information and resource needs of veterans and their families.		B. Human Services
PROGRAM VI Language and Cultural Needs: Develop and support library programs, services and collections that ensure access to information and resources for all language and cultural groups in a community.	5) target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills.	A. Lifelong Learning
PROGRAM VII Local History: Develop and support projects among cultural institutions that enable access to the history and heritage of California communities.	1) expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills.	E. Public Access to Information

GOAL VIII: ENSURING LIBRARY ACCESS FOR ALL

California libraries provide programs and services that ensure access to library resources to populations facing barriers to traditional library service.

PROGRAMS	LSTA PURPOSES	IMLS FOCAL AREAS
<p>PROGRAM I Develop and support services and programs that enable access to library information and resources for individuals who are blind or otherwise physically unable to use standard print and for those who depend on assistive technology for reading and computer use.</p>	<p>5) target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills.</p>	<p>A. Lifelong Learning</p>
<p>PROGRAM II Develop and support public access to state resources and services through special projects, technology, and cooperative library programs.</p>	<p>2) establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improve coordination among and between libraries and entities, as described in 20 U.S.C. § 9134(b)(6), for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services.</p>	<p>E. Public Access to Information</p>
<p>PROGRAM III Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources in geographically challenged areas.</p>	<p>6) target library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.</p>	<p>A. Lifelong Learning</p>
<p>PROGRAM IV Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources for individuals that have been institutionalized.</p>	<p>5) target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills.</p>	<p>A. Lifelong Learning</p>

EVALUATION PLAN

This plan has been carefully constructed to support a large and diverse state. It was also designed to address some issues related to our last LSTA Five-Year Plan. In particular, our goals and programs were too broad and without enough consistent measurement to indicate statewide impact.

In this new plan, goal areas were designed to create overarching directions, while the program areas were developed to define the broad activities needed to support those directions.

CSL will be measuring the success of each goal area based on the activities and projects at the program level.

Every project that is supported by LSTA funding will be required to fall into a goal and program area. CSL has also developed a guide for potential key outputs and outcomes that will ensure we gather the most consistent data for each of the programs (Please see **Attachment C**). CSL staff will work with grantees to ensure that they collect the appropriate data.

All projects are required to complete final reports that indicate outputs and/or outcomes. Each year, CSL will review all reports and data as they relate to each of the goal areas and programs. The data will help us to understand what areas are being addressed, what areas are not being addressed, and where there is impact.

Based on the yearly review of the data, CSL will make adjustments as needed to improve the LSTA Five-Year Plan, measurements, and effective allocation of LSTA funding.

This process will lead to a more meaningful five-year evaluation at the end of this planning cycle.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

Once the Five-Year Plan has been approved by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), it will be published on the California State Library website and in print form for selected stakeholders, including the LSTA Advisory Board. The State Librarian will announce the IMLS approval of the plan and where it can be found on statewide discussion lists, through direct email announcements to library directors, and on other social media tools. Throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan it will continue to be available to visitors to the website, providing access to all types of libraries and their users. A mechanism for sending comments or questions to the State Library via the website will be in place.

Throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan, the State Library will make information regarding the projects supported and the impact of LSTA on communities available via the Library's website and social media tools.

MONITORING

The LDS Bureau of CSL is responsible for monitoring ongoing implementation of the Five-Year Plan. The majority of the work to carry out the plan will be accomplished through sub-grant activities. Guidance in this process begins with assistance in completing the grant application, followed by instructions in the award letter, and assigning a grant monitor to each project.

Post-award activities are guided and monitored via:

- Required viewing of an archived webinar on “Managing your LSTA Grant” produced by CSL staff
- Timely submission of four quarterly and one final fiscal report
- Timely submission of one mid-year and one final narrative report
- Site visits

This process provides the necessary guidance and assures that each project achieves the proper outputs and outcomes and remains consistent with the goals of the Five-Year Plan.

ATTACHMENT A - Drawing Implications from the Demographics: Questions to Address

The Demographic Profiles in this report include charts and data tables that illustrate powerful demographic changes already underway in communities throughout California. Understanding these changes and evaluating how they might unfold will be critical for developing effective library services that meet the changing needs of the local areas. Answering the questions outlined below will help guide development of strategies that reflect the changing demographics.

Population Growth

California's population increased by 10% over the past decade. The Hispanic and Asian populations each grew by about 30%. The white, non-Hispanic population declined by 5% and the black population declined by 1%. At the same time, the older age groups grew faster than the young population. Overall, the population has become more Hispanic as well as older.

- How has growth in your community differed from the statewide pattern? Which age groups or racial and ethnic groups have had the largest gains or losses?
- What factors have contributed to the growth or decline of your community's population in the last decade? What factors might influence future population gains or losses?
- How, if at all, were your library services different in 1990, 2000, and 2010?
- How have your library users changed from 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2010?
- How can your library change its services to reflect the population shifts that have occurred? In particular, what changes in services or operations might you consider in light of the increase or decrease in particular age groups or racial and ethnic groups?
- Do nearby communities face similar or different demographic shifts? Might there be opportunities to share services or offer complementary services?

Diversity: Racial and Ethnic Mix

The population mix in California continues to shift. Over the past ten years, the white, non-Hispanic population declined from 47% to 40% of total, while the Hispanic population increased from 32% to 38%. The Asian share of total population increased from 11% to 13% while the black share remained at 6%.

- What are the racial and ethnic characteristics of your *actual user groups* and do they correspond with the racial and ethnic composition of *your community*?
- What services might be added or adapted to serve specific racial and ethnic groups?

Age Structure

Over the last decade, California's overall age structure has shifted toward older brackets. In California overall, the School Age population (ages 6 to 10) decreased by 8% while the number of Teens (ages 14 to 18) increased by 13%. The Adult population (ages 33 to 45) decreased by 5%, while the Midlife Adult population (ages 46 to 64) increased by 36%. The population age 65+ increased by 18%, with the fastest growth occurring in the population age 85 and older.

- Did your community follow a similar pattern? If not, what pattern occurred in your community?
- Which age groups grew or declined the most in your community over the past ten years? Were these groups among your major users?
- What services might be added to serve the needs of specific age groups? What additional services might be needed as the baby boomers age and swell the population age 65+?

Aging and Ethnicity

The Hispanic population in California is significantly younger than the white, non-Hispanic population. The Hispanic age structure is "pyramid shaped" with a broad base of young people and a relatively narrow top (38% of the population is 0 to 19 and only 5% is age 65+). In contrast, the age structure of the white, non-Hispanic population is more cube-like and has a smaller base of young people and a higher concentration of people in the upper age brackets than the Hispanic population (Only 19% of the white, non-Hispanic population is age 0 to 19, and another 18% is age 65+). As a result, 51% of the state's young population is Hispanic and only 28% is white, non-Hispanic. Conversely, the upper age brackets are predominantly white, non-Hispanic. Of the population age 65+, only 18% is Hispanic, while 62% is white, non-Hispanic.

- How does the age structure in your community differ by race and ethnicity? Which if any age groups are predominantly Hispanic? Predominantly white, non-Hispanic?
- What services could be added or modified to reflect the ethnic composition of various age groups?

Income

The statewide median household income is \$60,000. Income varies greatly across racial and ethnic groups, with median household income ranging from \$43,000 for black households to \$74,000 for Asian households. Twelve percent of all households have incomes of \$150,000 or higher, while 20% have incomes of less than \$25,000.

- Is income inequality a significant issue in your area? How does median household income in your community differ across racial and ethnic groups? What share of your community has household income of \$150,000 or more? What share has household income of less than \$25,000, or less than \$10,000?
- How can your library help address the needs of low-income households?
- How can your library reach households that could lend financial support to the library, including recruiting individuals to join library leadership teams?

Unemployment

California's unemployment rose steeply from 4.9% in 2006 to 12.4% in 2010. The June 2011 unemployment rate was 12.1%, well above the national rate of 9.3%.

- Based on the level of unemployment in your community, what types of job search resources can your library provide? What services might be provided to older people seeking re-entry into the workforce?
- Who else in your community is offering such services or resources? Is collaboration feasible?
- Can local or nearby employers be involved?

Education

One-fifth of adults in California have not completed high school. Among Hispanic adults, 44% have not completed high school compared with 14% of Asians and blacks. College completion also varies by race and ethnicity: 48% of Asian adults have a Bachelor's degree compared with just 10% of Hispanics.

- Which groups in your community are most at risk of low educational attainment? What library services could support educational attainment for the various at-risk groups?
- What types of partnerships should your library consider in order to help teenagers and adults complete their educations?

Households

Statewide, the traditional family household—a married couple with children—has been on the decline. In contrast, the share of family households without children has increased. While most individuals age 65+ live with a spouse or other relatives, one quarter live alone, and most of those living alone are women.

- Which household types are most common in your community?
- What additional services or changes might be implemented to accommodate the living arrangements most prevalent in your community
- How might programs differ for families with and without children and for older people living alone?

Foreign Born

More than one quarter of California's population is foreign born. Mexico is the country of origin for 44% of the immigrants; another 11% of immigrants came from other Latin American countries, and a third of the immigrants came from Asia.

- What are the major countries of origin for the immigrants in your community?
- Does your library offer services to help immigrants participate more fully in the community?
- Which of these services do you think are useful?
- What services do you think your library could offer that would target the needs of the specific immigrant groups reflected in your demographics?

Language

Across California, 10% of all households are linguistically isolated, meaning that no one in the household age 14 or older can speak English at least "very well." In addition, 30% of all households speak at least one other language besides English.

- How can your library better assist people who are linguistically isolated? What collaborations might be feasible?
- Does your library have bilingual staff on hand to assist non-English speakers, as well as library materials in languages other than English? Do your staff and collections reflect your community's demographics?

ATTACHMENT B - Ideascale Results

(Ideas and Details were input directly by the participants and are presented as entered.)

Help Libraries Create Digital Content (ID# 3)

DETAILS: Help libraries preserve original materials (such as local history artifacts) through digitization.

Votes: Yes: 84 No: 1

Statewide Open Source Platform for Ebook Lending (ID# 30)

DETAILS: Create a sustainable and user friendly model for ebook access.

Votes: Yes: 83 No: 2

Create Community Centered Libraries (ID# 15)

DETAILS: Help libraries position themselves as THE place for people to go in their community to learn, share, teach and explore.

Votes: Yes: 74 No: 2

Expand Broadband Throughout The State (ID# 2)

DETAILS: Add fiber to libraries.

Votes: Yes: 68 No: 1

Statewide Open Source Catalog and ILS (ID# 18)

DETAILS: Statewide collaboration among all types of libraries will be enhanced by implementing an open-source ILS as has been successfully accomplished in Ohio, Georgia, and British Columbia.

Votes: Yes: 65 No: 5

Local Newspaper Digitization Grant (ID# 21)

DETAILS: Grant to provide funding for the digitization of local California newspapers so that these digital new be added to the California Digital Newspaper Project's searchable online database.

Votes: Yes: 59 No: 3

Workforce Development and Libraries (ID# 11)

DETAILS: Libraries provide resources to job seekers in One-Stop Career centers with book dispensers stocked with search, GED prep, testing and other workforce related materials.

Votes: Yes: 51 No: 1

Adult Library Literacy Program (ID# 20)

DETAILS: 5 Year Start Up Grant, Adults learn to read and write to gain job skills and family literacy skills at library. Adults tutored one-to-one by volunteer adult tutors.

Votes: Yes: 49 No: 3

Early Literacy for Later School Success (ID# 39)

DETAILS: Libraries lead the charge to get children ready for school, sharing access and expertise.

Votes: Yes: 46 No: 0

Public Relations Campaign that "Libraries Matter." (ID# 32)

DETAILS: Libraries need a simple, consistent message, statewide. I realize that, strictly speaking, LSTA cannot do publicity...but maybe we can get there somehow!

Votes: Yes: 38 No: 7

Develop Content for E-Book Readers (ID# 1)

DETAILS: Increase availability of historical materials for e-book readers

Votes: Yes: 38 No: 7

Leadership Development (ID# 14)

DETAILS: Develop strong leaders for the opportunities and challenges libraries will have now and in the future. Leadership at all levels in an organization are critical, not just in management.

Votes: Yes: 38 No: 6

Train Managers to Create Environment of Adaptability (ID# 31)

DETAILS: Managers need to know current management practices to produce engaged employees who can create the future of libraries together. Too much time is spent in fighting about changes.

Votes: Yes: 37 No: 7

Digital Media Labs (ID# 22)

DETAILS: Set up DIY Information Technologies labs that folks can't readily afford as an individual but as a com beneficial, e.g. videoconferencing, video editing software, etc.

Votes: Yes: 37 No: 4

Media Literacy Training for Staff & Patrons (ID# 28)

DETAILS: Create a checklist of top 21st Century Literacy Skills (IMLS initiative) most important to library's c Host workshops for staff, who can then train patrons, focus on TEENS - our future.

Votes: Yes: 35 No: 6

Partnerships for Progress (ID# 13)

DETAILS: Develop strategic library partnerships with professions that share similar information goals (journalists, historians, educators, physicians) to craft "the multi-dimensional library" of the future.

Votes: Yes: 34 No: 4

Support Library School Students (ID# 4)

DETAILS: Continue to support library school students through a fee reimbursement program (e.g., Public Library Education Program)

Votes: Yes: 34 No: 2

Disaster Preparedness Training (ID# 5)

DETAILS: Continue to support Disaster Preparedness and Salvage Operations training for California's cultural in

Votes: Yes: 32 No: 1

Open Source Statewide Library/Museum Partnership (ID# 58)

DETAILS: Statewide platform for promoting and providing access to free museum and cultural experiences. Working museums and other cultural venues to promote cultural literacy and arts education.

Votes: Yes: 32 No: 0

Out-Of-School Time (Online Homework Help) Support (ID# 17)

DETAILS: Continue and strengthen LSTA support for online homework help in California libraries. Improves student achievement, and is a catalyst for stronger partnerships with school districts and univers

Votes: Yes: 31 No: 4

Early Literacy Outreach to Underserved Populations (ID# 47)

DETAILS: Provide grant funding that would enable librarians to get out into the community to promote early lite parents and caregivers.

Votes: Yes: 30 No: 3

Red Box Style Service Centers (ID# 24)

DETAILS: Create service centers in heavily used areas such as train stations and shopping centers, and stock the popular items for check out.

Votes: Yes: 29 No: 15

Targeted Grants (ID# 61)

DETAILS: Broaden "targeted grants." Instead of digital storytelling, perhaps local history/digitization. Instead Place, perhaps early learning. Give libraries flexibility to meet their specific needs

Votes: Yes: 28 No: 1

Target Senior Services (ID# 34)

DETAILS: Provide access to services which enhance lives and help them cope. Include recreational and health ser Partner with cities to provide space for a variety of activities with information support.

Votes: Yes: 24 No: 8

Provide the technological knowhow for econtent distribution (ID# 16)

DETAILS: Provide for software creation so that libraries can mount locally produced materials into their library We need to be distributors not just warehouseers.

Votes: Yes: 24 No: 4

Oral History/Local History Projects (ID# 54)

DETAILS: Libraries should promote and preserve local history, including oral history. Help research, organize a showcase community history: Storycorps-like interviews, websites, photo galleries, program

Votes: Yes: 24 No: 0

Makerbot Thing-O-Matic 3D Printers (ID# 8)

DETAILS: Create a learning space that involves this or similar device as part of a library's public computing. example, see <http://mindshift.kqed.org/2011/11/the-public-library-completely-reimagined/>

Votes: Yes: 23 No: 9

Position Public Libraries as Health Information Centers (ID# 12)

DETAILS: As the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act moves towards implementation, libraries could play a critical role in helping the public navigate health information and make informed decision

Votes: Yes: 22 No: 10

Digital Preservation (ID# 41)

DETAILS: Develop a series of training opportunities (including online tutorials) for frontline staff to address preservation of born-digital and digital surrogate materials.

Votes: Yes: 22 No: 4

Healthy City Program (ID# 38)

DETAILS: Network with local hospital or health organization to have a series of health info programs, weigh-ins pressure & cholesterol checks/monitoring at the Library on a regular basis.

Votes: Yes: 21 No: 4

Cultivating the Creative Mind (ID# 44)

DETAILS: Library classes offered in partnership with museums or higher learning to cultivate personal enrichment creativity through the arts and humanities.

Votes: Yes: 21 No: 3

Leading Library Indicators (ID# 66)

DETAILS: Identify easy-to-track metrics that will help us anticipate changes in community needs and library use than always being in catch up mode.

Votes: Yes: 21 No: 1

Book to Action Grants (ID# 7)

DETAILS: Fund libraries to select a book of interest or importance to a local issue or need for book discussion author visit. Then partner with a local organization on a related service project.

Votes: Yes: 20 No: 6

Inter-Librarian Loan (ID# 49)

DETAILS: Swap staff temporarily, between public/academic, urban/suburban/rural, etc. Share best ideas + learn a challenges faced by our professional colleagues by walking in their shoes for a few days.

Votes: Yes: 19 No: 9

Baby Story Time at Library (ID# 19)

DETAILS: Weekly Early Literacy Story Times, 5 year start-up grant to ensure continuity. Parent and child learn skills together as they participate in an interactive story time. Ready for school by 5.

Votes: Yes: 19 No: 8

Prepare for the New 2014 GED (ID# 59)

DETAILS: Help libraries transition from the 2002 to the 2014 GED by providing current materials for circulation instruction and adult literacy tutoring for community members seeking to pass the GED.

Votes: Yes: 19 No: 7

Basic Technology And New Media Skills Using Mobile Devices and (ID# 29)

DETAILS: Electronic and other transactions the priority as libraries morph into creative community centers amid the much-chronicled decline in American civic engagement.

Votes: Yes: 19 No: 3

Outreach to Latino and Other Multicultural Families (ID# 67)

DETAILS: Children in these these population groups are the majority future decision-makers in California. It i that we provide services that are relevant to and respectful of their unique needs.

Votes: Yes: 19 No: 2

Foreign Language Collections (ID# 25)

DETAILS: Fund creation, expansion, and/or updating foreign language collections in libraries that serve diverse populations.

Votes: Yes: 18 No: 6

Tribal Library - Public Library Collaborations (ID# 6)

DETAILS: Support projects to encourage Tribal Library - Public Library Collaborations, develop guidelines, and online tools to encourage local collaborations statewide.

Votes: Yes: 18 No: 4

Create Teen-Friendly Library Zones (ID# 50)

DETAILS: Re-design library space to include teen zones. If space is limited re-vamp libraries to be more teen through either staff training, programming, and community outreach.

Votes: Yes: 18 No: 1

Building Library Apps & Game Creation (ID# 27)

DETAILS: From today's New York Times, Book circulation is no longer the main goal, with electronic and other transactions the priority as libraries morph into creative community centers.

Votes: Yes: 17 No: 7

Introduce Informal STEM Education into Youth Programs (ID# 26)

DETAILS: Follow the lead of IMLS. Need to educate the next generation for the future

Votes: Yes: 17 No: 4

Distance Literacy Tutoring for Adult Learners (ID# 10)

DETAILS: Using desk top touch-screen computer and document camera, adult learners can be matched and tutored by volunteers from across town or across the state.

Votes: Yes: 16 No: 12

Bookmobiles (ID# 23)

DETAILS: Fund bookmobiles to service areas where libraries are not easy for residents to visit. The bookmobiles double as outreach vehicles to community events.

Votes: Yes: 16 No: 8

Library Hackathons (ID# 56)

DETAILS: Invite community members to engage in developing innovative technological solutions to improve library services. Participants will form teams and rapidly prototype solutions.

Votes: Yes: 16 No: 4

Serve LGBTQ Homeless Youth (ID# 42)

DETAILS: Create training and support for public librarians to serve LGBTQ homeless youth as these youth search jobs, education and stable housing.

Votes: Yes: 16 No: 4

Family Literacy (ID# 65)

DETAILS: Create an environment that fosters parents and children sharing and discussing books together--perhaps family book club.

Votes: Yes: 16 No: 2

Open Source Library Staffing and Calendaring Software (ID# 57)

DETAILS: Design and test software uniquely suited for libraries: public service desk schedules, substitutes, va approvals. Analysis of staffing allocations and impacts both locally and at the org level.

Votes: Yes: 14 No: 4

Employment-Related Computer Classes for Ex-Offenders (ID# 40)

DETAILS: Use library computers and staff expertise (or volunteers) to help parolees get back into the job market got the technology and the know-how, and they've got the need!

Votes: Yes: 13 No: 9

Consortium To License Digital Content Directly From Authors (ID# 60)

DETAILS: License digital content directly from authors prior to publication and offer on platform libraries con Licensing agreements would not be exclusive, authors can still sell content to publishers

Votes: Yes: 13 No: 7

Public Libraries and School Libraries E-Resources Collaboration (ID# 51)

DETAILS: A program to share knowledge & resources with school libraries & public libraries establishing connect Including traditional & electronic resources. Supply and introduce "petting zoo" technolog

Votes: Yes: 13 No: 2

Creating Public Library Partnerships for Veterans (ID# 52)

DETAILS: Public libraries can partner with local organizations to provide increased access to information resou veterans in their community. California has the highest population of veterans.

Votes: Yes: 12 No: 2

Enhance Children's Services with Collaborative Projects (ID# 53)

DETAILS: We need to learn from each other! We need to build supportive relationships! We need face-to-face opportunities to gather together to share ideas and brainstorm solutions to problems!

Votes: Yes: 11 No: 6

What's Next For Access to Film and Movies? (ID# 48)

DETAILS: What replaces our DVD circulation when this format phases out? Services on the market now aren't up to snuff. Can we band together to influence the future of access to films and movies?

Votes: Yes: 11 No: 5

Learner Web (ID# 43)

DETAILS: A web-based program helping adults improve basic literacy skills by using Learning Plans that move from steps to goals. Learners can work alone or with tutors to enhance their instructional time

Votes: Yes: 11 No: 4

Veterans to Volunteers (ID# 45)

DETAILS: Develop activities that welcome veterans to the library as volunteers - as creators as well as recipie library services in their communities.

Votes: Yes: 11 No: 3

Video Taping Storytimes (ID# 36)

DETAILS: Provide equipment and staff training to video and download storytimes to Library web page. Those who c attend the storytime or who want to see it again can view from the library web page.

Votes: Yes: 10 No: 15

Accessible Libraries on a Budget: Expanding Library Programs an (ID# 69)

DETAILS: Create toolkits for inclusive storytimes that provide a safe environment for children of all abilities in library storytimes. Provide Kindle Fires to patrons with disabilities.

Votes: Yes: 10 No: 5

Web 2.0 for Libraries (ID# 64)

DETAILS: Expand ways for libraries and librarians to utilize social media and user-driven technologies in order vital and connected in the communities served.

Votes: Yes: 10 No: 4

Library University (ID# 46)

DETAILS: Inspire students to become librarians (or lifelong public library users) by developing service-learning partnerships/projects with classes and campus groups (teen events? tutoring? translation?)

Votes: Yes: 9 No: 5

Provide Paid Internships for Recent Library School Graduates (ID# 62)

DETAILS: A state-wide residency program for entry-level graduates to intern for 2 years (at regular librarian s public library in order to try to bring new graduates into the workforce.

Votes: Yes: 8 No: 9

Library Services for Detained Youth (ID# 72)

DETAILS: Develop toolkits for public, school, or volunteer librarians to use to create outreach programs for the juvenile hall. Include reading program suggestions, book donation mgmt, resources.

Votes: Yes: 8 No: 2

Author & Illustrator Promotions (ID# 63)

DETAILS: Make funds available to host author and illustrator events across the state in community read or similar programs wherein books 'spring to life' with the author's voice & presentation.

Votes: Yes: 7 No: 10

ALLI (Adult Learner Leadership Institute): Leaders to Readers (ID# 71)

DETAILS: Provide learning, leadership workshops for adult literacy learners, empowering them to become community readers for/to children, the elderly and disabled. Create a 'readers bureau' for participa

Votes: Yes: 7 No: 1

Video Taping Database or Bibliographic Instruction (ID# 37)

DETAILS: Provide equipment and staff training to video tape a bibliographic instruction "series" showing patron web page links of the videos how to use different databases, catalogs & other resources.

Votes: Yes: 6 No: 14

TV Program Sponsorship (ID# 33)

DETAILS: Sponsor a TV show based in a library - a childrens show, LOC-based drama, or sit com.

Re-define libr

Votes: Yes: 6 No: 14

Children's Programs: Shared Use (ID# 35)

DETAILS: Create a "Program Performer Troupe" who has two or three different storytime and other types of programs pre-prepared to share with regional libraries.

Votes: Yes: 6 No: 10

Unconference the Library: Make it a Flexible Give-Back Venue (ID# 55)

DETAILS: Eliminate the barriers for community members who want to participate in a meaningful way. Be flexible use of space, programs, services offered AT the library by anyone who wants to contribute.

Votes: Yes: 6 No: 4

Data Visualization Tools and Training (ID# 9)

DETAILS: Provide Tableau software or similar data visualization tool and training for use in local and state pr

Votes: Yes: 4 No: 9

Now We Have Technology... What do we do with it? (ID# 68)

DETAILS: Explore increased capabilities for well-known library technologies (i.e. RFID) and develop staff train beyond circulation to improve public service through more efficient work flow.

Votes: Yes: 4 No: 4

Annual Adult Learner Leadership Institute (ALLI) (ID# 70)

DETAILS: An adult literacy leadership opportunity. Learner-led and learner-driven, ALLI can provide an encourag positive environment for adult learners to learn AND build leadership skills they need tod

Votes: Yes: 4 No: 2

Migrant Worker Children-Community/Schools Partnership (ID# 73)

DETAILS: Fund a collaborative effort to bring literacy professionals and books effectively to the thousands of worker children. A mobile program easily replicated where needed using minimal manpower.

Votes: Yes: 3 No: 0

Part C - CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY LSTA 5 YEAR PLAN 2013-2017 – Guide to Evaluation

It provides a guide to key outputs and outcomes that need to be considered and used (where appropriate) to measure the impact to LSTA projects.

	PROGRAMS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTPUTS TARGETS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTCOME
Business and Literacy	GOAL I, PROGRAM I Develop and support adult literacy services and programs in libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adult learners • Number of volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult learners that meet their goals. (CLLS Roles & Goals)
	GOAL I, PROGRAM II Develop and support early and emergent literacy services and programs in libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parents • Number of children • Number of events • Number of new services created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in amount of time parents spend reading to their pre-school children
	GOAL I, PROGRAM III Develop and support ESL services and programs in libraries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adults served • Number of volunteers • Number of conversation circle meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased English proficiency (standardized test, self-report survey of online tools)
	GOAL I, PROGRAM IV Develop services and programs that support and encourage reading and community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of summer reading participants • Number of book club participants • Number of programs created to encourage reading and community (i.e. book clubs, 1 Book/ 1 City programs, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of library participants who were not in a reading program before • Increase in library reading program participants who say they read books they would not read otherwise • Increased sense of community through library programs
Programs for successful	GOAL II, PROGRAM I Develop and deliver library services and programs that support life-long learning opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programs • Number of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of participants who report they gained knowledge or gained a skill as a result of participation in a library program
	GOAL II, PROGRAM II Develop and deliver library services and programs that support all kinds of literacy skills needed to be successful in the 21st Century. (Examples: digital, health, financial, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programs • Number of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of participants who report they gained knowledge or gained a skill as a result of participation in a library program
	GOAL II, PROGRAM III Develop and deliver library services and programs that support individuals and communities in skills needed for workforce success.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programs • Number of participants • Number of partnerships with local workforce agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants report increased skills, resume development • Participants report they got a job as a result of using resources
	GOAL II, PROGRAM IV Provide training and develop opportunities for library staff to ensure they are equipped to assist the public to acquire 21st Century skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops • Number of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in knowledge and skills of staff participating in workshops • Participants report they have the knowledge and skills to support the community

	PROGRAMS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTPUTS TARGETS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTCOME
are	GOAL III, PROGRAM I Create and support new digital tools to provide access to library and/or community content.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new tools created to provide access to library and/or community content • Number of collections and content available via new formats/medium • Percentage of libraries offering a new information service via technology • Number of Californians using new tools or services 	
	GOAL III, PROGRAM II Develop and support data correlation tools for better access to community data and decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of libraries that partner with other entities to provide data to the community • Number of libraries that implement a data correlation tool • Percentage of libraries that report increased availability of community data to the public through data correlation tool • Number of usages of new data correlation tool by community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of libraries that being the data aggregated community is an essential role
ve ize rd for	GOAL IV, PROGRAM I Create and support new digital content in a manner that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of digital resources created • Number of programs to initiate development of digital content by the community • Number of staff trained to develop content creation programs • Number of library users that participate in content creation programs • Number of new finding aids created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff report increase in knowledge collection development and preservation • Community members report increased knowledge or skills in digital creation programs
	GOAL IV, PROGRAM II Digitize existing library resources in a manner that promotes economies of scale that allows statewide compatibility while ensuring their universal access and preservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new resources digitized and available online. • Number of Cultural Institutions contributing resources to statewide digital collections. • Number of new tools developed to create easier access to digital collections. • Number of partnerships created with local community cultural institutions to highlight the historic & evolving culture of their community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff report increased knowledge content, digital preservation and electronic resources • Community members report awareness/knowledge of digital resources
	GOAL IV, PROGRAM III Create content using new technologies and mediums as they evolve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new products or services created using new technologies and/or mediums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff report learning how libraries communities can benefit from new technologies and mediums
	GOAL IV, PROGRAM IV Provide preservation training and programs that will ensure the best possible access to California heritage collections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of workshops • Number of participants/institutions • Number of new/updated disaster Pocket Response Plan (PReP) for Collections completed • Number of Preservation Risk Assessments completed • Number of cultural institutions that receive preservation and disaster response assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff increase their knowledge Preparedness and Salvage Collections Planning • Staff increase their knowledge and documenting the conditions collections, and develop plans • Staff report new knowledge concerning to emergencies effecting their

	PROGRAMS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTPUTS TARGETS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTCOME
es ity may al	GOAL V, PROGRAM I Develop and support resources and partnerships to maximize connectivity speeds to support the needs of community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships formed with libraries to increase connectivity at the local and state level • Number of libraries that have increased their connectivity speed • Percentage of libraries that have 500 MG of bandwidth available in at least one branch • Percentage of libraries that have at least 1 G of bandwidth available in at least one branch • Percentage of libraries that report that they have the most bandwidth in the community and are the hub for connectivity 	
	GOAL V, PROGRAM II Increase the number of devices available in libraries for patrons to access digital resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of libraries that increase the number of devices available to the public for access • Percentage of libraries that provide devices for use outside of the library • Number of devices deployed • Number of Californians who use a device through the library 	
	GOAL V, PROGRAM III Develop and support libraries as the local community hubs for broadband connectivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of libraries that provide Internet access to patrons beyond the library premises • Number of Californians that connect to the Internet through their public library • Number of libraries that implement new forms of providing connectivity to community (i.e. 3G, 4G, LTE services, or librarians as mobile hotspots) 	
rms	GOAL VI, PROGRAM I Develop platforms that support the connection and distribution of content statewide.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of models, platforms, and partnerships developed and maintained • Number of connections and/or links established • Number of content items distributed 	
	GOAL VI, PROGRAM II Leverage resources for regional/statewide access to physical and digital content and to library services and information, including support for regional partnerships for the benefit of multiple communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regions participating • Number of physical and digital content items in each region • Number of physical and digital content items in the state 	
	GOAL VI, PROGRAM III Ensure California content is accessible nationally and internationally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regional, national and international organizations through which content is accessible 	

	PROGRAMS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTPUTS TARGETS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTCOME
	GOAL VII, PROGRAM I Life Stages: Develop and support library services that respond to the changing needs of individuals as they move through the stages of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who participate in library programs addressing the changing needs of individuals as they move through stages of life • Number of times program participants use library materials and resources that address the changing needs of individuals as they move through stages of life • Number and types of library materials and resources program participants use that address the changing needs of individuals as they move through stages of life • The number of programs offered that relate to the changing needs of individuals moving through the stages of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and/or participating in the library's pr
	GOAL VII, PROGRAM II Volunteerism: Encourage libraries to leverage and maximize the skills and expertise of community members looking for volunteer opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who volunteer in the library as a result of the library's volunteerism program • Number of FTE volunteers who volunteer in the library as a result of the library's volunteerism program • Number of services/programs in which the library utilizes volunteers to expand or enhance the service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers report a new unde community needs addressed
	GOAL VII, PROGRAM III Small Business Development: Support outreach to small business owners who would benefit from use of library equipment, materials, and assistance to enhance or expand their business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of business owners who participate in the library's small business program • Number of times library resources and/or materials are used by people participating in the library's small business program • Number and types of library materials and resources used by small business owners as a result of participating in the library's small business program • The number of programs offered that relate to the specific needs of small business owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and/or participating in the library's si program
g y to r ary	GOAL VII, PROGRAM IV Community Engagement: Help position libraries as centers for community engagement where conversations that foster understanding and positive change can be facilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community members who participate in the library's community engagement program • Number of distinct types of library events offered as a result of the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of c as a result of the library's cor engagement program • Increased involvement in add community problems as a res community engagement prog • Increased knowledge and/or the library's community enga
	GOAL VII, PROGRAM V Veterans: Develop and support library programs and services that address the information and resource needs of veterans and their families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of veterans and/or their family members who participate in the library's veterans program • Number of times veterans and/or their families use library materials to address their needs • Number and types of library materials and resources used by veterans and their families as a result of the library's veterans program • The number of programs offered that address the needs and interests of veterans and their families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and/or participating in the library's ve • Improved life status and/or in sufficiency as a result of parti library's veterans program
	GOAL VII, PROGRAM VI Language and Cultural Needs: Develop and support library programs, services and collections that ensure access to information and resources for all language and cultural groups in a community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who utilize the library's language and cultural resources • Number of times the library's language and cultural collections are used as a result of the library's program • The number of language and cultural programs offered • Number and types of language and cultural materials that are used as a result of the library's program • Number of people who attend the library's language and cultural programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge, skills a inclusion as a result of partici library's cultural programming

	<p>GOAL VII, PROGRAM VII Local History: Develop and support projects among cultural institutions that enable access to the history and heritage of California communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who access materials related to the history and heritage of California communities as a result of this program • Number of times relevant materials are accessed through participant cultural institutions as a result of this program • Number and types of materials accessed through participant cultural institutions as a result of this program • The number of events offered that relate to the history and heritage of California • Number of people who participate in events related to the history and heritage of California communities as a result of this program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge of and/or the history and heritage of California communities as a result of participating in the library's programs
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	PROGRAMS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTPUTS TARGETS	GUIDE TO KEY OUTCOME
.RY	<p>GOAL VIII, PROGRAM I Develop and support services and programs that enable access to library information and resources for individuals who are blind or otherwise physically unable to use standard print and for those who depend on assistive technology for reading and computer use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people (blind or physically unable to use standard print) who use library resources • Number of library resources and materials used • Number of programs offered to individuals who are blind or physically unable to use standard print • Number of people (blind or physically unable to use standard print) who participate in library programs • Number of library outreach events undertaken to increase awareness of library resources and programs for individuals who are blind or physically unable to use standard print 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrons/participants report a change in life circumstances or self-sufficiency as a result of attending library programs • Program participants report an increase in knowledge or skills as a result of attending library programs
d ons	<p>GOAL VIII, PROGRAM II Develop and support public access to state resources and services through special projects, technology, and cooperative library programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who use state resources • Number of state resources used • Number of programs offered regarding state resources • Number of people who participate in state resource programs 	
rice.	<p>GOAL VIII, PROGRAM III Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources in geographically challenged areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people in geographically challenged areas who utilize library resources • Number of library resources and materials used • Number of programs offered to geographically challenged communities • Number of people in geographically challenged regions who participate in library programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants (from geographically challenged regions) report an increase in skills as a result of attending library programs • Participants (from geographically challenged regions) report an increased community connection as a result of attending library programs
	<p>GOAL VIII, PROGRAM IV Develop and support services and programs that ensure access to library information and resources for individuals that have been institutionalized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of institutionalized people who utilize library resources • Number of library resources and materials used. • Number of programs offered to institutionalized individuals • Number of people who participate in programs for institutionalized individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants report an increase in skills as a result of attending library programs • Participants report an improvement in self-esteem or life status as a result of attending library programs