



California
STATE LIBRARY

F O U N D E D 1 8 5 0

PRESERVING OUR HERITAGE, SHAPING OUR FUTURE

The California Library Services Board

Anne R. Bernardo, President
Gary M. Christmas, Vice-President
Greg Lucas, Chief Executive Officer
Brandy Rose Buenafe
Sara Hernandez
Florante Peter Ibanez
Paymaneh Maghsoudi
Adriana Martinez
Peter Mindnich
Elizabeth O. Murguia
Dr. Maria Nieto Senour
Sandra Tauler
Connie Williams

March 28, 2019
BOARD MEETING

Library Development Services Bureau

900 N Street, Suite 400
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, California 94237-0001
(916) 653-7532 phone
(916) 653-8443 fax

California Library Services Board Mission

The mission of the California Library Services Board is to foster lifelong learning by ensuring that all Californians have free and convenient access to all library resources and services.

California Library Services Board Vision

The California Library Services Board values literacy, cooperation, diversity, service to the underserved, and access.

- **Literacy:** Promote the importance of reading and the skills needed by individuals to participate fully in society.
- **Cooperation:** Encourage the sharing of resources and collaboration among libraries and other government agencies, organizations, and diverse community groups.
- **Diversity:** Support programs and services that reflect the diverse population of California.
- **Service to the underserved:** Strengthen equitable distribution of resources and services to any population segment, regardless of economic status and other circumstances, whose needs are not adequately met by traditional library services patterns.
- **Access:** Affirm the principles of equitable access to resource across library systems through local control, local financing, and resource sharing.



MEETING NOTICE

California Library Services Board

March 28, 2019

9:30am – 4:00pm

LSTA Advisory Council on Libraries Meeting

Immediately following Board business meeting

REGULAR BUSINESS

9:30am-12:00pm

CLOSED SESSION

1:00pm-1:30pm

RESUME REGULAR BUSINESS IN OPEN SESSION

1:30-4:00pm

Annly Roman

California State Library

P.O. Box 942837, Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

(916) 323-0057 or annly.roman@library.ca.gov

<http://www.library.ca.gov/services/to-libraries/ca-library-services-act/>

Meeting Locations are as follows:

California State Library Building
900 N Street, Room 501
Sacramento, CA 95814

Pasadena Central Library
285 East Walnut Street
4th Floor Conference Room
Pasadena, CA 91101

Braille Institute
741 North Vermont Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90029

Additional call-in locations are as follows:

Calaveras County Library
1299 Gold Hunter Rd.
San Andreas, CA 95249

Fresno County Library
2420 Mariposa
Fresno, CA 93721

Corona Public Library
650 S. Main Street,
Corona, CA 92882

Pacific Library Partnership
2471 Flores Street
San Mateo, CA 94403

Chula Vista Public Library
365 F Street
Chula Vista, CA 91910

San Diego County Library
5560 Overland Avenue, Ste. 110
Conference Room B
San Diego, CA 92123

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 October 2018 Board Minutes – Document 1

Consider minutes as presented or amended

4. Update from CLA Lobbyists

Mike Dillon and/or Christina DiCaro will give a brief update on the legislative issues and opportunities facing libraries this year.

5. Board Resolution – Document 2

Consider resolution for Aleita Huguenin

6. Board meeting date for Fall 2019/Spring 2020 - Document 3

Discuss dates for the upcoming Board meetings

7. Nomination of Board Officers – Document 4

a. Discuss the procedures for election of Board Officers

b. Consider Nominating Committee for 2020 Board Officers

B. REPORTS TO THE BOARD

1. Board President's Report

Report on activities 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

4. Lighting Up Libraries: Broadband Update Report

Update on technology improvement grants and broadband efforts

5. Libraries Illuminated: Software and Hardware Improvement Program Grant Program Report

Update on the status of the Software and Hardware Improvement program funded by a one-time grant

6. Impact Study and Online Clearing House Grant Program Report

Update on the status of the Impact Study and Online Clearing House program funded by a one-time grant

7. California eBook Platform with Library Owned Content Program Report

Update on the status of the California eBook Platform with Library Owned Content program funded by a one-time grant

8. Cross Platform eBook Discovery App and Reader Program Report

Update on the status of the Cross Platform eBook Discovery App and Reader program funded by a one-time grant

9. Innovation Lab Grant Program Update

Update on the status of the Innovation Lab program funded by a one-time grant

10. Zip Books Grant Program Report

Update on the status of the Zip Books program funded by a one-time grant

C. CLSA PROGRAM ITEMS FOR INFORMATION/ACTION

BUDGET AND PLANNING

1. Reconsider \$450,000 2018/19 Fiscal Year funds – Document 5

Board to reconsider and take action on the \$450,000 in one-time funding from fiscal year 2018/19 originally intended to connect libraries to Link+

2. CLSA Proposed Budget for FY 2019/20 – Document 6

Consider 2019/20 preliminary budget for CLSA.

RESOURCE SHARING

1. CLSA System-level programs – Document 7

Review and discuss System Annual Reports, FY 2017/18

CLSA REPORTING

Update on the status of potential changes to the CLSA reporting requirements and forms.

D. CLOSED SESSION

Pursuant to section 11126(a) (1) of the Government Code, the Board will meet in Closed Session to conduct a performance evaluation of the Administrative Assistant II.

E. RESUME REGULAR BUSINESS IN OPEN SESSION

Report from closed session

F. CLSA REGULATIONS

Update on the status of the amendments to the CLSA regulations.

G. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE - Document 8

Update on Legislator Meetings

Consider federal and state legislative issues

H. BOARD DISCUSSION ITEMS 2019/20

Correctional Libraries – Document 9

Presentation by Brandy Buenafe on Correctional Libraries

Staff Development Funding

I. PUBLIC COMMENT

Public comment on any item or issue that is under the purview of the California Library Services Board and is not on the agenda

J. COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS

Board member or officer comment on any item or issues that is under the purview of the California Library Services Board and is not on the agenda

K. OLD BUSINESS

Any old business the Board members wish to discuss

L. AGENDA BUILDING

Input on agenda items for subsequent Board meetings

M. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn the meeting

1 California Library Services Board Meeting
2 October 4, 2017

3 California State Capitol
4 Room 113
5 Sacramento, CA

6 **Welcome and Introductions**

7 President Bernardo called the California Library Services Board meeting to order on
8 October 4, 2018 at 9:30 a.m.

9 **Board Members Present:** Anne Bernardo, Brandy Buenafe, Gary Christmas,
10 Florante Ibanez, Paymaneh Maghsoudi, Peter Mindnich, Elizabeth Murguia, Maria
11 Senour, Sandra Tauler, and Connie Williams.

12 **California State Library Staff Present:** State Librarian Greg Lucas, Deputy State
13 Librarian Narinder Sufi, Carolyn Brooks, Natalie Cole, Janet Coles, Suzanne Flint, Susan
14 Hanks, Lena Pham, Monica Rivas, Beverly Schwartzberg, and Mark Webster.

15 **Adoption of Agenda**

16 *It was moved, seconded (Maghsoudi/Tauler) and carried*
17 *unanimously that the California Library Services Board adopts the*
18 *agenda of the October 4, 2018 meeting.*

19 **Approval of California Library Services Board Strategic Planning Meeting Minutes**

20 *It was moved, seconded (Christmas/Ibanez) and carried with eight*
21 *eyes and one abstention (Senour) that the California Library Services*
22 *Board approves the draft minutes of the April 16, 2018 California*
23 *Library Services Board Strategic Planning Session.*

24 **Approval of April 2018 Board Minutes**

25 *It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Tauler) and carried with eight eyes*
26 *and one abstention (Senour) that the California Library Services*
27 *Board approves the draft minutes of the April 17, 2018 California*
28 *Library Services Board Meeting.*

29 **Approval of California Library Services Board Public regulatory Hearing Minutes**

30 *It was moved, seconded (Maghsoudi/Murguia) and carried with*
31 *eight eyes and one abstention (Senour) that the California Library*
32 *Services Board approves the draft minutes of the April 17, 2018*
33 *California Library Services Board Regulatory Hearing.*

1 **Election of Board Officers**

2 Member Williams reported that the nominating committee recommended that the
3 Board elect Anne Bernardo as President and Gary Christmas as Vice-President.

4 ***It was moved, seconded (Williams/Ibanez) and carried unanimously***
5 ***that the California Library Services Board elects Anne Bernardo as***
6 ***President of the California Library Services Board for the year 2019.***

7
8 ***It was moved, seconded (Williams/Ibanez) and carried unanimously***
9 ***that the California Library Services Board elects Gary Christmas as***
10 ***Vice-President of the California Library Services Board for the year***
11 ***2019.***

12
13 **Board Meeting Date for Spring 2019**

14 Monica Rivas reported that based on the last Doodle poll the next meeting would be
15 on April 2, 2019. Rivas asked whether the Board wanted to meet in late August or early
16 September for their fall meeting.

17 Member Tauler and President Bernardo both suggested late August based the option
18 for a last chance of legislative input at the end of session. State Librarian Lucas stated
19 that this year's session would run until mid-September. Member Christmas asked if State
20 Librarian Lucas thought that there would be a great need for advocacy around the fall
21 meeting. State Librarian Lucas said unless you are a powerful interest group it was difficult
22 do anything in the last few weeks of the legislative session.

23 Member Christmas suggested meeting in Southern California to provide an
24 opportunity for library directors in that area to participate. President Bernardo asked if that
25 would be difficulty. Rivas stated that might be more difficult and more expensive because
26 staff would have to travel. Member Buenafe thought that since Board members travelled
27 from Southern California that cost savings might off-set flying down staff. Member
28 Maghsoudi offered Whittier Library to host the meeting. Member Williams requested
29 seeing a cost comparison before a decision was made.

30 Williams asked if Board members would do advocacy the day before the next Board
31 meeting and if that was a good day for legislators. Rivas stated that the Board could
32 change the date. President Bernardo asked to re-look at the dates to see what was open.

33

1 **REPORTS TO THE BOARD**

2 **Board President's Report**

3 President Bernardo reported that as a member of the Council for California County
4 Law Librarians she had been supporting their efforts with County Law Libraries in
5 California. The Governor had been generous in supporting the county law libraries with
6 one-time funding.

7 She had been active in online webinars, the Calix listserv, and other special library
8 activities. She had been in touch with local US legislators as well as active in ALA on
9 library issues.

10 Bernardo wanted to thank to State Librarian Lucas, Deputy State Librarian Sufi and
11 Janet Coles for their assistance in helping county law libraries gain public library
12 recognition at the federal level, which would enable them to take advantage of national
13 grants.

14 **Board Vice-President's Report**

15 Vice-President Maghsoudi had been attending the California Library Association
16 Legislative Committee as much as she could and following up with their agendas. She
17 reported that IMLS had just been reinstated with some more money.

18 **Chief Executive Officer's Report**

19 State Librarian Lucas reported that the final budget was approved and contained all
20 the original funding from the Governor's proposed budget: \$5 million in one-time funds to
21 improve internet speed and broadband connectivity for the state's libraries, \$1 million in
22 one-time funding to carry on the work that we are doing with Zip Books and \$450,000 to
23 digitally connect the catalogues of all of the libraries north of San Francisco. Lucas
24 reported authority to hire a broadband coordinator at the State Library was included as
25 well as a chunk of money for various fees incurred by CENIC, the entity that manages the
26 broadband network libraries were connecting to.

27 \$1 million in one-time funds, requested by Senator Holly Mitchell, was also included
28 to encourage public libraries to become places that offer free meals in the summer. During
29 the school year around 2 million of the state's 6.2 million students get a subsidized or free
30 meal during the school day and only 1 out of 5 of those kids gets one in the summer.

1 Libraries had become a popular place to go for these meals because of all the other
2 services, learning possibilities, and enrichment they offer. Part of the bill gave libraries
3 microgrants to go to lunch sites that were less attractive to parents and kids to see if that
4 would boost attendance. Lucas stated that Senator Mitchell's original intent was for on-
5 going funding but in budget negotiations the Governor Brown approved legislative
6 requests only if they were one-time funds. His understanding was that Senator Mitchell
7 looked at it as a three-year pilot.

8 State Librarian Lucas reported that there were two other items that were one-time in
9 nature: \$1 million to help build a library in Felton, a city in Santa Cruz, and \$1 million over
10 two years to support writing project literacy programs. President Bernardo stated that the
11 Governor had also included another \$1 million for Career Online High School.

12 Lucas stated that the Federal budget provided about \$2 million more devoted to
13 libraries but if you read the fine print, the \$2 million went to the people who institute the
14 program at the Museum of Library Services. It did not appear that it would send more
15 money to the states.

16 There was an effort by Senator Reed from Rhoad Island to increase the minimum
17 amount that every state gets under the Federal Library Services and Technology Act. So
18 right now, around \$700,000 is the minimum. Reed is trying to boost that to \$1 million. The
19 beneficiaries would be the smaller states and, if it was the same pot of money, the larger
20 states would get less, particularly California. California was not supportive of that idea
21 unless there were stronger assurance that the larger states would be held harmless. To
22 do what Senator Reed wants and hold all states harmless would be another \$17 million.

23 Lucas reported that Governor Brown approved two bills that the Board took a position
24 on. One was SB 830, which said that the Department of Education had to put out
25 guidelines to teach kids about media literacy. The other bill required the State Library to
26 create a webpage by July 1, 2020 that showed all of the grant opportunities in California.
27 The State Library was going to spend the remainder of the year trying to get an idea of
28 the scope of that project.

29 Finally, State Librarian Lucas reported the State Library had begun an initiative to
30 focus on being digital first; using online exhibits, more crowd sourcing, more effective
31 communication with local libraries and improving the webpage. The State Library's

1 mission was to empower the people of the most diverse state in the nation, and the only
2 way to accomplish that was to make more of what we do accessible.

3 Member Williams asked for a quick report on the statewide databases. State Librarian
4 Lucas stated that until 2018 California was the only state in the nation that did not provide
5 a suite of online content to school kids. The now deceased Executive Secretary for the
6 Governor, Nancy McFadden, thought that it was important and ear-marked \$3 million to
7 begin providing online content. Lucas said that the State Library went through a process
8 where people with an expertise in education, including Member Williams, looked at a
9 number of proposals and selected three products: ProQuest, Encyclopedia Britannica,
10 and Teaching Books. The vendors and State Library staff then reached out to school
11 districts. Prior to September 1, the databases were in just over 50% of school districts,
12 representing about 70% of school kids.

13 **Lighting up Libraries: Broadband Update report**

14 Beverly Schwartzberg reported that the goal of the project was to bring high-speed
15 broadband of at least 1 Gigabit per second to all California public libraries by connecting
16 them to the California Research and Education Network (CalREN), which is managed by
17 the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC).

18 As part of the State Library's strategic planning process to support efforts to efficiently
19 finish the job of delivering world-class internet access to all California libraries, staff had
20 taken a close look at potential next steps for the program.

21 A total of 144 jurisdictions, out of a total of 184 jurisdictions, had connected or were in
22 the process of connecting to CalREN. The total included four new jurisdictions in process
23 that were part of Year 4. Of the State Library's 1,125 public library outlets, which include
24 main and branch libraries, 53 percent were connected, 18 percent were in the process
25 of connecting, and approximately 30 percent were not yet connected, had chosen not to
26 participate, or were not eligible for the program. Of the 30 percent classified as 'Not
27 Participating', approximately half were not CSLA eligible locations.

28 Based on survey results, the new high-speed broadband connections had a positive
29 impact in California's public libraries and their communities. As part of the survey process
30 directors were also asked to note any challenges, which included getting funding situated,

1 overcoming geographical issues, infrastructure build delays, and access to a reliable IT
2 professional in their library.

3 Schwartzberg reported that connections for libraries joining as part of Year 4 were in
4 process. Four new library jurisdictions (County of Los Angeles Public Library, San Diego
5 County Library, Roseville Public Library, and City of Santa Clarita Public Library) joined
6 the program. An additional 17 jurisdictions applied for grant assistance and already had
7 agreements in place from previous years. Within these 21 jurisdictions, 151 branches
8 were either connected or in the process connecting, the majority of which were in Los
9 Angeles County.

10 Based on data from Califa, there were 11 new jurisdictions, which include 55 library
11 branch location, interested in joining the program for Year 5. An RFP for services had
12 been issued and more detail about the status of the procurement would be available at
13 the next board meeting.

14 Schwartzberg said that the challenge presented at this stage of the program was how
15 to get the necessary infrastructure close enough to the remaining libraries to connect
16 them to CalREN. The current grant program, which supported making connections to
17 CalREN through one-time support for connectivity funding, equipment purchase, building
18 modifications to make connections possible, and costs associated with equipment
19 configuration, was in the process of reviewing goals and processes.

20 Schwartzberg reported that the legislature had allocated an additional \$2 million in
21 funding for the current grant program and an additional \$3 million in one-time funding to
22 be used by the state library to make grants related to ensuring the infrastructure gap is
23 closed. The broadband project team was evaluating recommendations on how those
24 funds would be dispersed.

25 Member Murguia asked if the State Library was planning on asking the Governor for
26 more money to address the infrastructure problem and if so how much more money would
27 it take. State Librarian Lucas said that the short answer was not at the moment. There
28 were estimates that ranged anywhere from 100 to several hundred millions dollars to
29 make those infrastructure connections. In his view it was something that needed to be a
30 broader discussion than just connecting libraries. It seemed that a lower cost way of

1 connecting libraries in those difficult to connect areas was to include other institutions in
2 the connection process.

3 Member Murguia asked if that areas that had the basic infrastructure problems had
4 been identified. Lucas stated that 70 or so individual locations had been identified.

5 **Libraries Illuminated: Software and Hardware Improvement Program Grant** 6 **Program Report**

7 Beverly Schwartzberg reported that the Libraries Illuminated Project allowed libraries
8 to apply for funds to support the purchase of: cutting-edge technology to provided
9 innovative services and programming that fulfilled the potential of their broadband
10 connections; functional hardware and software so libraries could use their new broadband
11 connections effectively; and technology that enabled libraries to make the best use of
12 their non-broadband Internet connections. In addition to the funds awarded to Libraries
13 Illuminated applicants, the State Library provided 35 libraries with virtual reality
14 equipment.

15 Schwartzberg stated that nearly all 38 Libraries Illuminated institutions had purchased
16 equipment and the State Library anticipated that all libraries would have purchased
17 equipment by the end of 2018. Most had begun offering programs and services this past
18 summer. To date, about \$645,000 of the grant funds had been spent, matched by
19 \$1,041,000 in cash or local funds and \$475,000 worth of in-kind matches. Close to 500
20 programs were created such as workshops featuring Minecraft, gaming design, robotics
21 and app development, 3D printing and laser cutting, business start-up information, health
22 apps, skype author visits, resume and job search workshops, using online library
23 resources, and research skills. Libraries also reported a variety of innovative partnerships
24 with institutions of higher education, community volunteers, school districts, interest
25 groups like CoderDojo, makerspace groups, senior centers, service organizations, local
26 government, corporations like GoPro, and community access TV stations.

27 In addition, Libraries Illuminated included a model evaluation component. So far
28 survey results showed 96% learned something that was helpful, 94% feel more confident
29 about what they learned, 90% intend to apply what they learned, and 93% were more
30 aware of resources and services provided by the library.

1 **Impact Study and Online Clearing House Grant Program Report**

2 Natalie Cole reported that the goal for the project was to create an impact study and
3 online clearinghouse cataloging the economic and social value of libraries. The project
4 funding was \$300,000 through June 2020. They had received an extension to allow them
5 to complete the project successfully. The project team had collected and examined an
6 additional set of 16 resources developed by thought leaders within the library sector about
7 the current and future state of libraries. Those would be added to the much larger data
8 sets already collected. These resources provided a general context to the other, more
9 academic works already in the online clearinghouse. They reflected on how public
10 libraries' foundational concepts of equality, and connecting people and ideas remained
11 cornerstones of library service and how new approaches to service should be explored.
12 We are working with the Institute of Social Research at Sacramento State University to
13 issue a survey to identify what Californians valued and how their values aligned with the
14 services that libraries provided. That was almost complete.

15 Natalie Cole reported that during the summer she spoke about the Value of Libraries
16 project at a national Action Research Summit on Future Facing Libraries in London. The
17 summit was presented by Libraries Unlimited and the University of Exeter Business
18 School with which we had been collaborating. The summit was attended by
19 representatives from the UK Government, local councils, the British Library, public
20 libraries, and the BBC. It was a really great opportunity to discuss some ideas with people
21 who were doing similar work. The focus of the summit was: what specific social value do
22 libraries create and how; and were there ways that libraries could better connect social
23 value to financial value in ways that amplify rather than undermine what makes them
24 special.

25 To start raising awareness of what libraries do an article was submitted, based on our
26 first literature review, to the journal *Library Management*. The article proposed a value
27 framework that included the six areas of value that had emerged from the literature
28 review, supported by the foundation of access to and use of technology in libraries; the
29 combination of people, space, information, ideas, and opportunities that libraries
30 comprise; and the change or transformation that public libraries can effect. This

1 framework was based on the academic research and it was anticipated that it would grow
2 as data was gathered from other spaces.

3 Coles reported they were working with the California Research Bureau, within the
4 California State Library, to develop a report on the state of the state's public libraries. We
5 would contribute data to the report from the Value of Libraries project, as well as from
6 other Library Development Services' projects and work, notably the California Public
7 Library Survey. The report was a library-wide effort that was led by the Research Bureau.

8 On the basis of the information gathered to date, we were developing the impact study
9 that would tell us more about the value of California's public libraries. We were taking a
10 bricolage approach to data collection and our immediate next steps include connecting
11 the library data with published data in related fields (e.g. sociology, public policy, and
12 education). For example, library literature told us that libraries were trusted community
13 spaces but it was research done in other fields that would tell us why those things were
14 important.

15 They were gathering outcomes data, which is where a mini-grants program came
16 along. The Library Development Services (LDS) Bureau, had developed a set of outcome
17 statements that were used to evaluate the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA)
18 projects so they had a consistent tool. The project team would be using those statements
19 to support a range of programs. So libraries would be allowed to apply for a mini-grant
20 that would help libraries develop programs and evaluate what they were doing. In
21 addition, they would be looking at the Public Library Association's Project Outcome and
22 gathering the California data. There was already so much data within the Library
23 Development Bureau about the good things libraries were doing that they would collect
24 that information.

25 The data they had was really a lot of academic studies so it was driven by what those
26 people chose to research. It was not necessarily showing the full picture of what libraries
27 were doing They would also being looking at the professional literature for a bigger
28 picture of what libraries were doing. Then they will be convene an advisory group to
29 provide input how the data would get out.

1 Member Murguia asked what the timing was in terms of the report and convening the
2 advisory group. Cole reported probably the first few months of 2020. She stated that this
3 was the time it would take to gather the original data.

4 President Bernardo ask if, when they were considering all the data and studies out
5 there, they considered the larger studies like Pew. Cole said yes. She said there were
6 those big studies but there was also a lot of research that hadn't been done. In the
7 academic research there were big areas, like youth services, which weren't really covered
8 by a lot of rigorous research. Obviously that was a huge part of what libraries do so they
9 had to make sure that they were gathering that information if hadn't been published. That
10 was why they had to start with the literature review. It was a slightly slower project then
11 originally thought but they wanted to be really thorough.

12 Member Christmas stated that he thought the work they were doing was really good
13 way to get information out there about the value of libraries, not just the social value but
14 the economic as well. Natalie stated that one of the things she thought was emerging was
15 that libraries played a unique role in society.

16 Member Williams asked if Cole had anything they could use for the April meeting for
17 advocacy. Cole said not currently. Williams stated that she felt the Board needed to
18 pinpoint where their advocacy efforts were going to go so she would love to see what they
19 were observing.

20 **California eBook Platform with Library Owned Content Program Report**

21 Lena Pham reported that the Enki library program was a shared eBook platform
22 created by libraries with over 70,000 titles. Over the course of that project, over 6500 new
23 titles had been purchased for the collection from multiple publishers. Most of the titles
24 purchased were licensed as always available, meaning they could have unlimited,
25 simultaneous views. The purchases included young fiction from the Press which is fiction
26 for struggling readers, children's fiction, graphic novels, and items for the business
27 collection. For the 18/19 Fiscal year the State Library had also invested \$50,000 in LSTA
28 funds for e-content, which would translate to approximately 5000 additional titles.

29 29 new library jurisdictions had been added to the Enki platform. As of September 1,
30 2018 there were over 100 libraries connected to Enki and 64 libraries to attempt to bring
31 onboard.

1 **Cross Platform eBook Discovery App and Reader Program Report**

2 Lena Pham reported that the SimplyE app aggregated all of a libraries ebooks from
3 various vendors so patrons could search all platforms from one application. With this
4 project, six pilot libraries had been setup on SimplyE: Alameda County Library, Black
5 Gold Cooperative Library System, Butte County library, Los Angeles Public Library,
6 Porterville Library and Santa Clara County library District. Each library was live in the
7 production app and in various stages of launching the new service to their patrons.
8 Alameda County Library went live first and they currently had 444 registered users.

9 Pham reported that another exciting aspect of the project was the integration of audio
10 books so that downloadable audio books the library purchased would also be accessible.
11 The rollout for that feature is scheduled for the end of 2018.

12 Paula McKinnon stated that the goal was for libraries to continue to purchase from
13 multiple platforms but that patrons would be able to access everything from one location.
14 The platform also allowed libraries to have additional conversations with vendors about
15 how they licensed ebooks. McKinnon stated that down the road they wanted to
16 incorporate geolocation so that when you were in the state you would have access to
17 platforms like Enki automatically without having to have a library card.

18 **Innovation Lab Grant Program Update**

19 Lena Pham reported that the purpose of this project was to create innovation stations
20 or labs. The program was built upon the premise of cooperation between libraries,
21 educators, and public/private organizations to connect people to needed skills and
22 encourage creative problem solving. The project included more than 18 libraries for the
23 last year.

24 The types of projects included makerspaces, maker boxes, labs and different types of
25 library services. 15 of the projects were fixed location and 6 were mobile. Pham also
26 highlighted the types of partnerships being created which included 29 organizations, 1900
27 libraries, and 12 public entities and schools.

28 The grant was for \$200,000 and the total in-kind was around \$362,000. The
29 investment in these projects had also led to the creation of 60-70 programs within the
30 participating libraries. A final survey would be done at the end of the year to determine
31 the exact number of programs created.

1 Member Williams asked for specific examples of the library programs interfacing with
2 schools. Diane Satchwell commented that in a couple of places the lab was actually
3 located at a school because they couldn't afford to bring it to the library.

4 Member Senour stated that one of her interests was education reform in jails and
5 prisons, which did not have internet available. Senour said that she was aware that idea
6 might not fit into that particular grant but wondered if any thought had been given to
7 providing textbooks so people could take classes and where that the potential existed
8 within the Board's purview.

9 Member Maghsoudi stated that she thought they had used some funding to purchase
10 books specifically for prisons but that was several years ago. Senour stated that she was
11 on the Board at the Community College district and she knew that the number one factor
12 in recidivism reduction was if they could offer credit programs to folks so they came out
13 with real skills. She felt the idea of providing textbooks, which obviously would be
14 expensive, seemed like something the Board ought to consider.

15 Member Buenafe stated that she worked for the Office of Correctional Education and
16 they had college programs at 34 of their 35 institutions. The issue of textbooks was a big
17 one. They were looking at free open sourced material that they could provide inmates on
18 e-readers. Buenafe stated that thinking was shifting toward wanting to get inmates on the
19 internet but prisons are located in rural areas which are difficult due to infrastructure
20 issues.

21 State Librarian Greg Lucas reported that there were also several counties that had
22 agreements with the local jail systems to conduct courses, everything from basic literacy
23 to connecting inmates with adult education programs and job center kinds of programs,
24 so there are models already at work in other parts of the state.

25 **Zip Books Grant Program Report**

26 Carolyn Brooks reported that through the Zip Books project, when a patron visited a
27 library and a specific book they were looking for was not available library staff could order
28 the book from Amazon and ship it directly to the patron's home at no cost. When the
29 patron was done with the book it was returned to the library where staff had the choice of
30 adding the book to the collection or offering it to other participating libraries.

1 Zip Book bridged the gap between patron need, the normal acquisition process and
2 outreach home delivery service, which few libraries could afford. In the rural libraries this
3 program was especially important because a trip into town to the library was a big deal.

4 Brooks stated Zip Books was extremely popular with libraries and patrons. It provided
5 patrons with speedy access to materials they might not be able to access without the long
6 wait associated with interlibrary loan. The program was much easier for library staff to
7 administer and since Amazon shipped directly to the patron it saved the effort and cost of
8 packaging and mailing materials. The program also added a patron driven development
9 approach to libraries' usual process, resulting in a collection that was much more in-tune
10 with the local community.

11 Brookes reported that the original 239 libraries were funded with LSTA funds. Those
12 were all rural libraries and had experienced tremendous success. 30 libraries had been
13 brought on utilizing CSLA funding and were completely through the process. The new
14 libraries were working on developing their patron base for the program and usage was
15 increasing. Some mid-sized libraries in more populated regions were added to test the
16 flow in larger library systems and that pilot was experiencing the same outstanding
17 reviews. Six more libraries were in the process of coming on board and several rural
18 libraries that were not originally able to participate worked diligently with their local
19 systems to accommodate the Zip Model.

20 Brooks reported that some of the new libraries have expressed a need for additional
21 startup assistance which might include advertisement, accounting processes, and patron
22 tracking. They were looking to provide additional supports to the newest libraries through
23 a mentoring process where the more experienced libraries shared lessons learned and
24 best practices. The State Library was also looking to change and align a lot of the fiscal
25 processes in order to increase the efficiency, streamline the billing processes and reduce
26 administrative costs. The goal was to spend the money on books in patron's hands rather
27 than trying to figure out fiscal timing.

28 Member Ibanez asked if there was a limitation on what books could be ordered.
29 Carolyn Brooks stated that most of the libraries had parameters, books could not be more
30 than \$35 and the libraries are able to determine their process. For example, some libraries
31 only allow paperbacks, some libraries would not order non-fiction that is older than 2000.

1 Member Senour asked if the program only included new titles or if it could be used to
2 additional copies of books with a long list of holds. Brooks said that if the library already
3 owned the book it should not be ordered through Zip Books.

4 Carolyn Brooks stated that the Santa Cruz library wanted to do a twist on the model.
5 Because of their close relationship with the local jail the library was allowed to provide
6 inmates with books without having to go through the regular search and hold process that
7 can take weeks or months. The librarians were excited to figure out how the benefit of the
8 Zip Model could reach the incarcerated.

9 President Bernardo asked if any other were states using the Zip Book model. State
10 Librarian Lucas said that many institutions used some kind of patron driven acquisition
11 but he had found the model more in academic libraries. Lucas said that one of the
12 unexpected outcomes of the pilot in more urban areas was feedback about the value of
13 someone receiving something in the mail that they actually want to see.

14 **CLSA PROGRAM ITEMS FOR INFORMATION/ACTION**

15 **BUDGET AND PLANNING**

16 **System Plans of service and Budgets**

17 Monica Rivas reported that the System Population and Membership Figures were one
18 of the items used when calculating the funding. The 2018/19 numbers were approved by
19 the State Librarian.

20 ***It was moved, seconded (Maghsoudi/Tauler) and carried unanimously***
21 ***that the California Library Services Board approves the System***
22 ***Population and Membership figures for use in the allocation of System***
23 ***funds for the fiscal year 2018/19.***

24 Monica Rivas reported that the System's Plans of Service showed more resource
25 sharing for things like DigiLabs, updating their website and logos, using Link+, Zinio,
26 Overdrive, Enki, SimplyE and repositories of information. It seemed like the systems were
27 starting to move toward using e-resources, which showed that they were being efficient
28 and diligent with the funding.

29 ***It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Tauler) and carried unanimously that***
30 ***the California Library Services Board approves the CLSA System***
31 ***Plans of Service and Budgets for the nine Cooperative Library***
32 ***Systems, submitted for fiscal year 2018/19.***

1 Monica Rivas stated that the final budget numbers did not change from the preliminary
2 ones the Board approved at their last meeting. The Board just needed to approve the final
3 version.

4 ***It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Maghsoudi) and carried unanimously***
5 ***that the California Library Services Board adopts the Final 2018/19***
6 ***CLSA budget as directed in the Governor's 2018/19 Budget totaling***
7 ***\$3,630,000 for allocation to the Cooperative Library Systems.***

8 **Library Services Act New Budget Allocation for 2018-2019 Fiscal Year**

9 State Librarian Lucas reported that of the budget items approved by the Governor,
10 \$1.45 million in one-time funding was allocated under the California Library Services Act:
11 \$1 million for Zip Books and \$450,000 that allowed the libraries north of San Francisco to
12 digitally connect their catalogs through Link+.

13 Member Buenafe stated that she was excited to see the \$450,000 because she had
14 used Link+ and it provided access to books that were in college libraries. She just finished
15 her MBA this year and she thought that more than 50% of her books were from Link+
16 rather than purchased. She felt that it would be good for a lot of the northern area to have
17 access to other materials.

18 ***It was moved, seconded (Tauler/Murguia) and carried unanimously***
19 ***that the California Library Services Board approves the \$1 million***
20 ***allocated in the 2018-2019 budget to invest in the Zip Books program***
21 ***to ensure timely and cost-effective access to information in***
22 ***California's hard-to-reach and underserved communities.***

23 ***It was moved, seconded (Buenafe/Tauler) and carried unanimously***
24 ***that the California Library Services Board approves the \$450,000***
25 ***allocated in the 2018-2019 budget to pay the one-time connection cost***
26 ***of digitally connecting the catalogs of 26 county library systems and***
27 ***15 city library systems, and 13 academic libraries in the northern third***
28 ***of the state.***

29 **RESOURCE SHARING**

30 **Consolidation and Affiliations**

31 Monica Rivas reported that Hayward Public Library had requested to be removed from
32 Pacific Library Partnership in 2014 but they would now like to rejoin and PLP had agreed
33 to the re-affiliation.

34 ***It was moved, seconded (Maghsoudi/Ibanez) carried unanimously that***
35 ***the California Library Services Board approves the affiliation of the***

1 ***Hayward Public Library with the Pacific Library Partnership***
2 ***Cooperative Library System effective July 1, 2019, and waive the***
3 ***September 1, 2018 notification date for 2018/19 affiliations.***

4 **CALIFORNIA LIBRARY SERVICES ACT REPORTING**

5 Monica Rivas stated the State Library was looking into changing the forms for the
6 Plans of Service and Annual reports. Staff had discussions with the Systems and decided
7 to ask for additional information. Once all the information was in staff would have a follow-
8 up meeting with the systems to determine how best to use all of the data and how to make
9 the forms more efficient. The systems also had asked for more training on how to
10 complete some of the forms to make sure that the reporting was uniform.

11 The first step was sending out the plans of service with some additional questions to
12 see what kinds of data the systems could provide. The next step would be sitting down
13 with the systems to come up with what the new forms would look like.

14 **CLSA REGULATIONS**

15 Monica Rivas reported that the Board needed to take action on one final regulatory
16 item. The Office of Administrative Law wanted the Board to clarify the section pertaining
17 to “home library.” At the last California Library Services Board meeting on April 17, 2018
18 a regulatory hearing was held to discuss proposed regulatory changes. Based on the
19 comments from the Systems and other library stakeholders two changes were made to
20 the regulations pertaining to meeting frequency and public recognition. Additionally, a
21 definition of “home library”, which should have been included based on instructions from
22 the Board at previous meeting, was missing from the regulations.

23 These changes were incorporated into the regulatory language and publicly noticed
24 for 15 days. No public comment or additional suggestions were submitted during that
25 time. The Final Statement of Reasons and packet had been submitted to the Office of
26 Administrative Law for their review. The Office of Administrative Law stated that since the
27 Board had not voted for the specific definition of “home library” it was not an eligible part
28 of the regulatory language.

29 Rivas stated that in order to include the language and continue with the regulatory
30 process the Board needed to take an approving motion. The reviewer from the Office of
31 Administrative Law stated that a motion from the Board at the current meeting would be

1 sufficient since the language was crafted with the participation of the systems and had
2 been publicly noticed. A “home library” means “the public library within whose taxing area
3 a person resides.”

4 ***It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Christmas) and carried unanimously***
5 ***that the California Library Services Board approves the definition of***
6 ***“home library” contained in the proposed language for section***
7 ***20107(b)(2) of the California Library Services Act Regulations.***

8 Monica Rivas stated that hopefully the regulations would be completed by the end of the
9 year.

10 **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

11 President Bernardo asked about AB 2252, the bill that made the State Library
12 responsible for a website listing all state grants. The bill was introduced by
13 Assemblymember Limon and sponsored by the Association of Nonprofits. It was designed
14 to make it easier for someone to find grant opportunities offered by the state. Bernardo
15 asked if the State Library had a person for that project. Lucas stated that the State Library
16 did not have a person at the moment, but it did seem like they would need one, if only to
17 keep it current.

18 President Bernardo asked if this would be a link on the State Library’s website. Lucas
19 reported that staff was meeting with some of the nonprofit groups to determine the best
20 place and format. The State Library had been assured that the Department of Technology
21 would help in shaping the site. Right now the State library was just looking at the scope
22 of the project.

23 State Librarian Lucas reported that there had been some discussions among the State
24 Librarians throughout the nation about seeking a dollar per capita in federal support for
25 libraries through the Institute of Museums and Library Services. That would essentially
26 double the \$180 million currently provided in federal local assistance grants to libraries.

27 Member Murguia stated that years ago federal funding was also provided library
28 renovation or construction and she wondered if construction funding had been part of the
29 discussion. Murguia stated that was something the Board should advocate for. Member
30 Christmas brought up the idea of another library bond act.

1 President Bernardo asked if the Board thought they should move toward requesting
2 more funding. Member Murguia stated that at the strategic planning meeting they can
3 discussed the concept of the Board becoming more of an advocate. Since there would
4 be a new Governor and new legislators she thought the Board should direct the State
5 Library to put together a letter advocating for funding in the budget.

6 Murguia suggested, as a tie-in to early childhood education, advocating for a program,
7 coordinated with schools and early childhood education groups, to put a library card into
8 the hands of every kindergartener when they enrolled. Secondly, she felt the Board
9 should make a case to the new administration about library facility needs. She also felt
10 they should ask for on-going funding for Zip Books. Finally, she felt the other one-time
11 funding programs had been so successful that they Board should try to get on-going
12 funding for those as well.

13 Murguia suggested starting with a letter to the Governor then working with ALA and
14 their advocates. She stated that the Chair of the Senate Budget Committee was a library
15 advocate who helped extend the summer lunch program so she thought they should
16 contact her as well. Several board members agreed with that statement.

17 State Librarian Lucas stated that the State Library had spent federal grant money on
18 exploring strategies for putting library cards in the hands of school kids. Carol Frost, from
19 Pacific Library Partnership, stated that they were in the third year of a grant called the
20 Student Success Initiative, which had the full support of the Department of Education. As
21 of this year there were 63 library jurisdictions statewide participating. Frost stated that
22 they were working at two different levels. At the ground level librarians were talking with
23 Principals, Superintendents, and county offices of education to make that collaboration
24 and at the system level they were working with the Department of Education. Last year
25 over 750,000 cards were issued to kids. That was beyond just a regular library card, there
26 were wrap around services that went with the program because they wanted to be able
27 to give children and teachers services that they needed as well. Frost thought it would be
28 wonderful if California could say that 95% of all kids had a library card.

29 Frost also brought up the Veterans Connect program as an example of a growing
30 program that could show existing partnerships to building on. She also brought up how
31 the Napa County libraries had turned into operational centers during the fires because

1 their network was one of the only ones functioning. It showed how important those
2 programs were.

3 Member Williams asked if the Student Success Initiative was the program trying to
4 give every student a library card where the number was the same as their school ID
5 number. Frost stated that was the most imbedded way to do that so the number would
6 follow a student.

7 Hillary Theyer from SCLC and the Torrance Library, said that a lot of the projects they
8 were talking about were layered projects where libraries could come participate from
9 where they were. One example was the Student Success program. One of the options
10 that libraries had was to simply get a mentor that could help have conversations with
11 schools or IT departments. Another example was CENIC. Torrance was facing an
12 infrastructure problem and their libraries had amazing wireless. They applied for a
13 Libraries Illuminated grant and got two portable technology labs that could go to any
14 library and could run entirely on their wireless. They could use those to set up
15 Chromebooks, print, etc. One of the programs they were doing was emergency
16 preparation with their libraries. They were bringing in experts to show them everything
17 from their Torrance alerts app all the way to the FEMA app. Then ending with saying if an
18 emergency happens a function of your branch library was to turn into an area disaster
19 center.

20 There was some discussion of the amounts that should be assigned to any budgetary
21 requests, especially Zip Books. State Librarian Lucas said that with some of the programs
22 they did not know yet what the overall need would be. For example, with Zip Books they
23 were only 6 months into testing in the newly added urban areas, so going with a lower
24 ask might be more prudent. Additionally, he couldn't really say what library participation
25 would be because different libraries have different levels of participation. The Board
26 settled that the State Librarian would make recommendations as to amounts then run it
27 by the Board or Board officers for approval.

28 Todd Deck, from Tehema County reiterated the importance of broadband connectivity.
29 Many of the people in his area struggled with connectivity so forging those connections
30 would have real impacts on real people.

1 President Bernardo asked, in terms of the Student Success Initiative, is that was
2 something they could fund under communications and delivery. Monica Rivas stated that
3 the Board could advocate for things outside of the communication and delivery funding.

4 ***It was moved, seconded (Murguia/Christmas) and carried***
5 ***unanimously that the California Library Services Board directs***
6 ***California State Library staff to draft a letter to the Governor Elect,***
7 ***Budget Chairs, Senate Pro Tempore, Assembly Speaker, and other***
8 ***relevant legislative leadership under the new incoming administration***
9 ***advocating for ongoing funding for the current California Library***
10 ***Services Act grant programs under the Board's purview and the***
11 ***Student Success Initiative, funding for Broadband expansion, and a***
12 ***bond act for library facilities, with the amount requested to be***
13 ***suggested by the California State Librarian and approved by the Board***
14 ***Officers.***

15 Member Murguia suggested asking the Board officers to reach out and make contact
16 with CLA and their advocates as well as making contact with Senator Holly Mitchell, the
17 Budget Chair and other members before the April meeting.

18 **BOARD DISCUSSION ITEMS 2017/18**

19 President Bernardo stated that the Nine Cooperative Library Systems were going to
20 give a presentation on how their systems work. Diane Satchwell stated that in 1911 the
21 County Library Law was written, and within that law there were all of the rules and
22 regulations which could be found on the State Libraries website. In 1977 the California
23 Library Services Act was passed. There were originally 15 systems. In 1989-1995 Dr.
24 Kevin Starr started the Library of California Act which included law libraries, special district
25 libraries, school libraries, public libraries. Budgets cuts began after that and the systems
26 went down to nine.

27 Each year the Systems project their funds based on the populations figures then
28 determine what they would like to do with that projected money. Once the Governor's
29 budget is approved they implement their programs and report back to the Board in their
30 annual reports.

31 Carol Frost stated that the systems cover a vast area and there was a lot of
32 cooperation among libraries over a large distance. There were nine library systems, and
33 five library system coordinators; Diane Satchwell had five systems, Maureen Theobald
34 had Black Gold, Kelley Landano had SJVLS, and Carol Frost had Pacific Library

1 Partnership and NorthNet with the help of Jacquie Brinkley. They collaborated together
2 on projects as well as worked with the Board and the State Library.

3 Frost also reported that the System were very diverse; some even included other kinds
4 of libraries, for example PLP had nine academic libraries, SCLC had a law library,
5 NorthNet had some academic and some law libraries. Systems thought a lot about what
6 their goals should be and how to reach those goals, which could be very difficult. They
7 also worked to make sure that all the funds allocated by the Board or LSTA and other
8 grants are available and being spent in a fiscally prudent way.

9 Frost wanted to report on some of the initiatives that the systems did together. A few
10 years ago the systems used some CLSA funds to create a knowledge portal called
11 CLSAInfo.org which was hosted by the Black Gold Cooperative Library System. It was a
12 way for all of the systems to share policies and procedures so no one was reinventing the
13 wheel if they were doing an RFP or something another system had already done.

14 Maureen Theobald stated that each system council or board identified their individual
15 system priorities and representative from each system would be reporting.

16 Chris Barnickel, representing Black Gold, stated that their system represented three
17 different counties, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura. Within those three
18 counties there were 7 jurisdictions. Black Gold had over a one million item collection in a
19 shared catalog that any of their patrons could access and materials were shipped back
20 and forth via currier services. The area covered by the systems was so vast that getting
21 representation for the rural libraries was paramount. Black Gold provided a four-day
22 service and had about a \$1.9 million budget. In the last year they circulated about 5 or 6
23 million items. The four items the Systems had identified as priorities were: equity of grants
24 since it seemed that the larger systems were able to access grants more readily. They
25 are also prioritizing assistance in capital expenditures for maintenance, help with resource
26 sharing for e-content as well as courier shipping of materials back and forth, and finally,
27 more communications back and forth, especially with the State Library.

28 Laura Einstadter from 49-99, County Librarian for Amador County, stated that many
29 49-99 libraries were rural, consisting of Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Stockton-San
30 Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. The overall system goals were staff development,
31 which would include things like training. They had received a Pitch-an-Idea grant from the

1 State Library called Collaborative Connections and it was going to focus on video
2 conferencing and providing ESL workshops and bi-lingual story times to libraries across
3 the system to support ESL families with developing strong literacy skills to succeed in
4 school and fully participate in their communities. Stockton would host the events and
5 share them with remote 49-99 libraries. E-resources such as eBooks and e-magazines.
6 They were also looking at improving their logo and putting together a website that focused
7 on 49-99 libraries. All of the libraries had been participating in Link+ for just over a year
8 and a half and it had gone tremendously well.

9 Abbie Schellberg, from the Corona Public Library and Chair of the Inland Library
10 System, reported that the Inland system was made up of Inyo, San Bernardo and
11 Riverside Counties. They were a broad system in terms of where their cities and libraries
12 sit financially. Inland was trying to focus on sharing resources and how that will benefit
13 the jurisdictions. For example, RB digital, without a consortium might cost an individual
14 library \$13,000 versus \$1000. Speaking for her own library system, they had regular cuts
15 and just this year had to cut 7% so they had to look at letting go of things like digital
16 resources. Since they the consortium was working together there were resources they
17 could obtain and provide to the community. They also worked together on staff
18 development and had an adult committee, a children's committee, teen committee and a
19 literacy committee made up of people from each library. They created professional
20 development for each other and created programming for the tutors. They also met
21 quarterly as directors to share ideas and in Corona they just implemented using library
22 cards as student IDs and now 55,000 kids have a library card.

23 Todd Deck, Tehema County Librarian representing NorthNet, reported that the
24 NorthNet region covered 57,000 square miles, and 64% of their libraries were classified
25 as frontier or rural and the other 44% were urban or suburban. Link+ and shared
26 resources were incredibly important to a library system like theirs. Zip Books was
27 incredibly important. To put it in context, his library had a \$10,000 print materials budget
28 annually and Zip Books provided them with \$12,000 in additional funds. Link+ was the
29 power for rural patrons to be able to look and see what was outside their county and
30 created a culture of collaboration. They supported the sharing of e-resources including
31 Zinio, e-magazines and Overdrive. Deck stated that as a rural library, having the

1 opportunity to purchase collaboratively had tremendous savings and for libraries that had
2 CENIC it was important they continue to offer those services. With the large geographic
3 area, resource sharing was challenging; two-thirds of the libraries used carriers while one-
4 third used the postal service. NorthNet libraries shared 1.25 million physical copies and
5 last year circulated over 300,000 materials. They also used non-CLSA funds to support
6 staff development.

7 Brad McCulley, PLP President, stated that PLP was comprised of the 8 counties of
8 the greater bay area. They were rural and urban with 42 library jurisdictions; 33 public
9 and 9 academic institutions. PLP strove to allocate the CLSA funds for items that would
10 benefit all their libraries. They shared 3.5 million physical items annually through delivery,
11 they spent CLSA funds on shared e-resources and Broadband. Eight of the more rural
12 libraries were using CLSA funds to study a shared catalog to increase resources sharing
13 and better meet the needs of their community. System membership fees supported PLP
14 through major initiatives, including a strong professional development component. They
15 provided local level training for library staff and had been offering a one year intensive
16 training for middle managers and for executive management. Each year they allocated
17 \$150,000 toward technology and opportunity grants, offering grants up to \$15,000 to
18 either experiment with an innovative idea or replicate another library's program. Two
19 examples of this were the Discover and Go project to give either free or reduced museum
20 passes. Another example was a Book Bikes grant a library received to build a book bike
21 trailer to bring books, outreach, and services into the community.

22 Each year PLP asked libraries what ideas they had for regional LSTA grants and last
23 year they received a grant for the creation of a toolkit for librarians to teach patrons about
24 finding critical news sources. This year they had the idea of using Minecraft to help tweens
25 and teens learn about online security such as passwords, and internet safety. They also
26 had the Student Success Initiative. In the first year they partnered with NorthNet Library
27 System and had 12 libraries participate, it went statewide last year and now they had over
28 60 libraries participating.

29 Diane Satchwell reported for SJVLS because Kelley Landano had a conflict. SJVLS
30 had a shared ILS and their libraries circulated over 1 million items per year. They had
31 taken on delivery which made a huge impact, especially on those libraries with a lower

1 budget. SJVLS would like to see some funding so they could increase their e-resources.
2 They were looking at digital preservation additions. They had some programs that had
3 already started but they wanted to expand those programs considerably. They did receive
4 additional funding through the broadband grant to upgrade their equipment because with
5 broadband, their equipment could not handle the one gig. They were also looking at how
6 they could improve staff development.

7 Genesis Hansen, Mission Viejo Library representing Santiago, reported Santiago was
8 a geographically small system but represented over 2.5 million people. They were
9 constantly working to build resources and capacity as a system and as individual libraries.
10 Some of their priorities were communication tools like basecamp to help them work more
11 effectively across jurisdictions. They were looking at re-doing their website to make it
12 more efficient, effective, and easier to update. They were also really invested in staff
13 development which was something they were doing as much as they could with non-CLSA
14 funds. Their geographic area was close so they were trying to take advantage of that.
15 They were looking for opportunities to improve services to member communities. They
16 were also interested in things like Analytics on Demand which would help assess and
17 improve what they were doing. Santiago used CLSA funds for eBooks and some libraries
18 were dependent on that because there was no money in their own collection budget for
19 ebooks.

20 Bob Cronk, Deputy Director for San Diego Public Library and the Chair of Serra,
21 reported that their priorities were staff development. The Seguimos Creando conference
22 down in San Diego had allowed staff to share experiences statewide and internationally.
23 They also had an annual youth services training day which was free for library staff from
24 all the Serra partners. They would also like to do more with adult services and technology
25 training. Serra was going to encourage the youth services committee and the newly
26 formed adult services committee to expand trainings and workshops. Managing diversity
27 needs within the system was also a priority. The Serra system ranges from large library
28 jurisdictions to small rural locations and their cooperation through Serra helped delineate
29 their differences and discuss how best they could help each other. The cooperative also
30 funded a delivery system among its members. Physical delivery was a silent service that

1 had a large impact on users and expanded the reach and potential of shared collections.
2 Serra needed to update their logo and website.

3 Cronk reported Serra was constantly re-evaluating their e-resources. Cooperation
4 throughout the region made sure these resources were broadly available and increased
5 access. The Serra Technology and Automation Review Committee was looking at ways
6 to optimize their size to get better discounts. They were working to procure more digital
7 books and magazines as well as considering Zip Books and streaming video. They were
8 investigating if Serra could benefit from Analytics on Demand or a similar product for
9 marketing and local/regional assessments. Serra was also looking at video conferencing
10 capabilities because with the upcoming Creando conference they were going to do
11 streaming with Fresno.

12 Hillary Theyer, Torrance Library representing SCLC, stated that among the things on
13 SCLC's plate were staff development because they were experiencing a lot of turnover in
14 their libraries and wanted to bring back some in-person training. InfoPeople, the staff
15 development arm of the state moved almost entirely online but in local cooperative groups
16 they really did need to get together. She also wanted to bring up Analytics on Demand,
17 They had it in Torrance and it was a complex, detailed tools that was amazing. They were
18 realizing the next layer on that project was how to ask the questions to get the data you
19 want. They had been looking at Analytics on Demand or a similar product regionally so
20 they could ask regional questions.

21 There was a lot of local history in Southern California and way to much of it was sitting
22 in someone's album, or a single local history museum. So they had a crowdsourcing
23 platform working on digitizing, sharing, and creating and curating it in a shared platform
24 creating community centered augmented reality. SCLC was also working on building on
25 the virtual reality platforms, peer to peer lending, pursuing grant as a cooperative, and
26 collective resource sharing for things that they could not individually buy. They had
27 worked together to bring in a nationally known trainer and share the cost. Informally,
28 through the networks created by SCLC's existence they were working on a public library
29 fair for April for the South Bay region.

30 Diane Satchwell asked if anyone had any questions. Members stated that they thought
31 the presentation was informative and gave them a better understanding of the

1 cooperatives and how they were working to reflect their jurisdictions. Member Williams
2 stated staff development seemed to be a theme and she felt that it would be useful for
3 the Board look into that. Diane Satchwell stated that under CLSA rules and regulations
4 you could only do staff training if it was attached to a communication and delivery
5 program. Williams stated that she would like to look at staff development around their
6 priorities and how the Board could work with the Systems on that.

7 **I. PUBLIC COMMENT**

8 There was no public comment brought forward.

9 **J. COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS**

10 Member Senour stated that one of the individuals made a comment about how coming
11 to the meetings gives them an opportunity to learn what others were doing. She thought
12 that was a really good reason to have these meetings, so that it brought everyone together
13 to exchange ideas and develop new initiatives.

14 **K. OLD BUSINESS**

15 There was no old business brought forward.

16 **L. AGENDA BUILDING**

17 Member Buenafe stated that the conversation earlier about the services provided to
18 incarcerated people made her realize that the Board had talked during the strategic
19 planning session about doing presentations on what Board member do. Buenafe stated
20 she would be happy to do like a five or ten minute presentation on incarcerated people
21 since she was representing them on the Board.

22 Member Murguia suggested asking the CLA lobbyists to make a presentation at the
23 next Board meeting. Rivas stated that they were normally very busy at that time but the
24 State Library could certainly ask.

25 **M. ADJOURNMENT**

26 President Bernardo called for adjournment of the California Library Services Board
27 meeting at 1:42pm.

***California Library Services Board Resolution 2019-01
In Honor of Aleita Huguenin***

WHEREAS, the California Library Services Board desires to recognize Aleita Huguenin for her distinguished contributions as one of its members on the occasion of the conclusion of her term of service as a member of the board; and

WHEREAS, the board wishes to honor Aleita Huguenin for her exceptional public service and engagement representing the “Public-at-Large” since her appointment by the Assembly Speaker on February 19, 2014; and

WHEREAS, it should be noted that Aleita Huguenin has served as the Chair of the Democratic National Committee – Western States Region since 2005; and

WHEREAS, In 2007 Aleita Huguenin became President of Aleita & Partners, a firm that works on Democratic races in the 13 western states; and

WHEREAS, with a background in education from teaching elementary and junior high school from 1969 to 1987, Aleita Huguenin was the Bay Area Political Manager for the California Teachers Association from 1987 to 1996 and the Statewide Government Relations Manager for the Association from 1995 to 2007; and

WHEREAS, Aleita Huguenin’s education background, public policy knowledge, and insight have proven invaluable to the California Library Services Board;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that

*the California Library Services Board
extends its sincere appreciation and deep regard to*

Aleita Huguenin

*for her contributions and service
to the libraries and people of the State of California
on this day of 28 March, 2019*

AGENDA ITEM: 2019/2020 Meeting Schedule and Locations

2019 Proposed Board Meeting Schedule		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activities</u>
Late August- Early September? 2019	Northern California or Southern California?	Regular Business Annual Budget Meeting Election of Board Officers for year 2020 and 2021 LSTA State Advisory Council on Libraries Meeting
Spring Meeting? March or April?	Sacramento?	Legislative Visits? Budget and Planning

BACKGROUND:

California Library Services Act (CLSA) regulations specify that “Regular meetings of the State Board shall take place at twice each year.”

Staff will provided members with a Doodle Poll for the Fall 2019 meeting with dates in late August and early September. The question for Board members is where to schedule the Fall 2019 meeting and when and where to schedule the Spring 2020 meeting. A calendar of upcoming and future library-related events and dates is included to this agenda item as Exhibit A. A breakdown of estimated costs for travel for a Northern California meeting vs. a Southern California Meeting is included as Exhibit B.

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:

2019		
ACRL (Association of College & Research Libraries) 2019 Conference	April 10-13, 2019	Cleveland, OH
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Association Meeting	May 7-9, 2019	Minneapolis, MN
SLA (Special Libraries Association) Annual Conference & Info Expo	June 14-18, 2019	Cleveland, OH
ALA (American Library Association) Annual Conference	June 20-25, 2019	Washington, DC
PLA (Public Library Association) at ALA	June 20-25, 2019	Washington, DC
AALL (American Association of Law Libraries) Annual Meeting and Conference	July 13-16, 2019	Washington, DC
Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting	July 29-Aug 3, 2019	Austin, TX
IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions) General Conference & Assembly	August 24-29, 2019	Athens, Greece
State Bar of California Annual Meeting	September 12-15, 2019	San Diego, CA
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Association Meeting, Fall 2019	September 23-26, 2019	Washington, DC
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Association Meeting, Fall	September 24-25, 2019	Washington, DC
Educause Annual Conference	October 14-17, 2019	Chicago, IL
AASL (American Association of School Libraries) National Conference	November 14-16, 2019	Louisville, KY
2020		
ALA (American Library Association) Midwinter Conference	January 24-28, 2020	Philadelphia, PA
PLA (Public Library Association) 2020 Conference	February 25-29, 2020	Nashville, TN
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Association Meeting	May 12-14, 2020	Albuquerque, NM
SLA (Special Libraries Association) Annual Conference & Info Expo	June 6-9, 2020	Charlotte, NC
ALA (American Library Association) Annual Conference	June 25-30, 2020	Chicago, IL
AALL (American Association of Law Libraries) Annual Meeting and Conference	July 11-14, 2020	New Orleans, LA
Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting	August 2-8, 2020	Chicago, IL
IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions) General Conference & Assembly	August , 2020	Auckland, New Zealand
State Bar of California Annual Meeting	September 10-13, 2020	San Diego, CA
ARL (Association of Research Libraries) Association Meeting, Fall	October 6-7, 2020	Washington, DC
Educause Annual Conference	October 26-29, 2020	Boston, MA

Northern CA Travel Costs:	
Number of Board members with some kind of travel	8
Cost	
Train	\$58.00
flights	\$891.02
Mileage	\$580.26
Parking	\$78.00
Lodging	\$855.00
Lodging taxes/fees	\$166.47
taxi/lyft/uber/shuttles	\$310.58
breakfast	\$63.00
lunch	\$99.00
dinner	\$207.00
incidentals	\$45.00
total	\$3,353.33

Southern California Travel costs:	
Number of Board members with some kind of travel	7
Minimum number fo Staff	4
Maximum number of staff	10
Cost (minimum staff) (Est.)	
flights	\$1,406.00
mileage	\$965.96
parking	\$140.00
lodging	\$1,200.00
lodging taxes/fees (est)	\$200.00
taxi/lyft/uber/shuttle (est)	\$300.00
breakfast	\$70.00
lunch	\$110.00
dinner	\$230.00
incidentals	\$50.00
total	\$4,671.96

ACTION

AGENDA ITEM: Nominating Committee for 2020 Board Officers

ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD AT THIS MEETING: Consider candidates to the Nominating Committee for 2020 Board Officers

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board appoint _____ and _____ to the Nominating Committee to select Board Officers for 2020.

BACKGROUND:

California Library Services Act regulations, Section 20116 (a), state that, “The State Board shall biennially elect a President and Vice-President at the last regular meeting of every odd numbered calendar year.”

The Board will appoint two of its members to serve on the Nominating Committee and to report to the Board at its fall meeting the slate of Board Officer for 2020. In the absence of regulations prescribing the form and method for electing officers, according to Code of California Regulations Section 20127, the CLSB is guided by procedures set forth in Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised, Chapter XIV, Nominations and Elections.

AGENDA ITEM: Reconsider \$450,000 in 2018-19 Fiscal year funds

ISSUE TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD: Options for the re-allocation of some or all of these funds due to non-participation by Northern California libraries.

BACKGROUND:

As part of Gov. Brown’s budget for the 2018-2019 fiscal year, \$1.45 million in one-time funding was allocated under the California Library Services Act for “Online Service Systems.” Of that \$1.45 million, \$1 million was earmarked for Zip books and \$450,000 was to pay for the “one-time connection costs” of digitally linking the catalogs of all libraries north of San Francisco. These funds were approved and allocated for those purposes by the board at its October 4, 2018 meeting.

“It was moved, seconded (Buenafe/Tauler) and carried unanimously that the California Library Services Board approves the \$450,000 allocated in the 2018-2019 budget to pay the one-time connection cost of digitally connecting the catalogs of 26 county library systems, 15 city library systems, and 13 academic libraries in the northern third of the state.”

One month after the board’s action, a representative of NorthNet asked for a meeting with the State Librarian to tell him that there wasn’t as much support for the catalog connection project as anticipated because of ongoing annual subscription and delivery costs.

At a subsequent Library Journal sponsored forum in San Diego it was revealed that three of the NorthNet libraries – El Dorado County, Sonoma County and Woodland – were the only three libraries planning to join Link+, the NorthNet-selected vendor to connect the catalogs and deliver resources.

NorthNet includes 26 county library systems, 15 city library systems and 13 academic libraries.

A letter was received by the board on March 4 from Carol Frost, representing NorthNet, asking the board to pay \$137,295 in first year costs for the three libraries to join Link+ and transmit the remainder of the \$450,000 to NorthNet for “sustainability and growth of Link+ regional resource sharing. The \$312,705 would cover start-up costs for new libraries to join Link+ under the NLS master contract and support ongoing costs throughout the grant period.”

No proposal is offered in the March 4 letter as to how the remaining catalogs will be digitally connected.

These first-year costs in the March 4 letter include other expenses in addition to the “one-time connection costs” contemplated by Gov. Brown in his 2018-2019 budget. As the attached itemized list (Exhibit B) from NorthNet shows, the costs include expenses for subscription fees, delivery costs, and supplies. For the three libraries joining, those non-connection, ongoing costs total \$87,845.

The board has several options but **MUST** act to encumber the \$450,000 before the end of the current fiscal year or the money reverts to the state general fund.

OPTIONS:

Option #1: Provide funding of \$49,450 for the “one-time connection costs” of the three NorthNet libraries seeking to join Link+. Earmark the remainder of the \$450,000 to meet unmet demand in existing library service act grant programs.

Option #2: Provide the full \$137,295 sought by the three NorthNet libraries to pay for both the cost of connection to Link+ and one-year of delivery costs. Use the remainder of the \$450,000 to meet demand in existing grant programs.

Option #3: Transmit \$450,000 to NorthNet to pay for the one-year costs for three libraries to join Link+ and use the remainder to “support the sustainability and growth of Link+ regional resource sharing,” consistent with the digital connecting of catalogs mandated in the governor’s budget.

Given the lateness in the current fiscal year, if the board adopts either Option #1 or Option #2, State Library staff recommends:

- Pay for remaining \$132,339 in unfunded grants in the Libraries Illuminated program, re-open applications for Libraries Illuminated and earmark the remaining funds to new applications.

February 28, 2019

Anne Bernardo
President, California Library Services Board
914 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Bernardo,

I am writing this letter to you as the Chair of the NorthNet Library System (NLS) on behalf of the 41 NorthNet Library System public libraries in regards to the \$450,000 allocated to NLS at the October 4, 2018 California Library Services Board (CLSB) meeting to pay the one-time connection cost of digitally connecting the catalogs of the library systems in the northern third of the state. This letter provides you with an update of project expenditures and a proposal for the remaining funds for the sustainability and growth of resource sharing amongst the NLS libraries.

First, I would like to express our gratitude for the CLSB's support of regional resource sharing and NLS's goal of connecting all of its member libraries' catalogs through the Link+ Inn-Reach cooperative platform. Over 50 libraries within California participate in Link+, and with each library sharing parts of their collections with the other libraries, patrons have access to over 11 million titles. A courier system throughout the state moves the items quickly and efficiently between the libraries. To date, 14 NLS libraries are connected to the Link+ union catalog and three new libraries will be joining the resource sharing service this fiscal year as a result of these grant funds.

As you may know, the NorthNet region covers 57,838 square miles and encompasses the northern part of the state from the Pacific Coast to the Nevada border and the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento area to the Oregon border. Of the 58 counties in California, 48% of them are included in NLS. 64% of the counties are "frontier" or "rural" as classified by the US Census Bureau and have no incorporated areas with more than 50,000 persons. The other 36% includes several large library systems with numerous branches. The challenges which NLS experiences in regards to resource sharing are great. Nearly a third of the libraries resort to mailing books and materials to participate in resource sharing since it is difficult to find a courier to deliver physical items.

When NLS received the one-time CLSA funds in 2016, we began exploring better ways to share resources. We hired a consultant to study whether Link+ would be a good fit for NLS. With the encouraging finding, our next challenge was to consider how NLS could work with the vendor to expand Link+ to the most remote areas which are difficult for couriers. Since October 2018, NLS has negotiated with Innovative Interfaces Inc. a Link+ master contract, absorbing the contracts of the existing libraries and adding the three new ones. The master contract was signed in February 2019 and will take effect in June 2019 when the three new libraries complete the onboarding process. The shared contract is saving NLS participating libraries nearly \$17,000 annually. The goal over the next three years is to grow the potential of regional resource sharing by getting several more libraries to join this master contract. Thirteen additional libraries had expressed interest in

joining the contract but budgetary and delivery concerns prohibited their membership at this time (Del Norte County, Siskiyou County, Placer County are very interested, and Alpine, Butte, Colusa, Folsom, Humboldt, Lincoln, Roseville, Shasta, Sutter and Tehama are interested).

Per the letter dated January 7, 2019 from the State Librarian, the State Library will cover the one-time connection costs for the three new libraries joining: Woodland, El Dorado County and Sonoma County. Please accept this as notification that those costs come to \$137,295.

NLS respectfully requests that the \$312,705 balance remaining of the \$450,000 allocation be appropriated to NLS for sustainability and growth of Link+ regional resource sharing. The \$312,705 would cover start-up costs for new libraries to join Link+ under the NLS master contract and support ongoing costs throughout the grant period. NLS has invested a great amount of time into exploring how more of its members can join Link+, and we would like to continue to work with the vendor to find courier solutions so that more may join.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Carol Frost, NLS administrator, at frost@plpinfo.org. I also am available should you have any questions at todd@tehamacountylibrary.org.

Sincerely,



Todd Deck
County Librarian, Tehama County
Chair, NLS Executive Committee

cc: NorthNet Library System Executive Committee
Greg Lucas, State Librarian, California State Library
Annly Roman, Administrative Assistant to CLSB, California State Library

NLS Link+ Costs for 3 New Libraries

Library	One-Time Software Implementation Fee	One Year Subscription Software Cost	One Year Delivery Costs	One Year Supplies	Total
El Dorado	\$18,750.00	\$17,404.13	\$12,012.00	\$1,000.00	\$49,166.13
Sonoma County	\$28,200.00	\$26,169.63	\$12,012.00	\$1,000.00	\$67,381.63
Woodland	\$2,500.00	\$5,235.00	\$12,012.00	\$1,000.00	\$20,747.00
Total	\$49,450.00	\$48,808.75	\$36,036.00	\$3,000.00	\$137,294.75

AGENDA ITEM: CLSA Budget for FY 2019/20

ISSUE TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD AT THIS MEETING: Consider the preliminary CLSA budget for FY 2019/20

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board adopt, contingent upon the passage of the State Budget Act, the 2019/20 CLSA budget as directed in the Governor's Proposed 2019/20 Budget, totaling \$3,630,000 for allocation to Cooperative Library Systems.

RECOMMENDED MOTION FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE BOARD: I move that the California Library Services Board approve the \$1 million allocated in the 2019-2020 budget to invest in the Zip Books program to ensure timely and cost-effective access to information in California's hard-to-reach and underserved communities.

BACKGROUND:

The governor's proposed budget, released in January for 2019-2020 fiscal year, includes a proposal to provide \$3,630,000 million in funding for the California Library Services Act.

Recommendation: Staff is recommending that the Board adopt the preliminary budget Exhibit A at this March meeting so that partial payments can be made to the Cooperative Systems as soon as the State Budget Act 2019 is signed. The remainder of the funds will be awarded when the System Plans of Service are approved by the Board at its fall meeting.

RELATED ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD IN THE FUTURE:

Review and approve System Plans of Service and Budget for FY 2019/20.

CLSA Preliminary System Budget Allocations - FY 2019/20
Communications and Delivery Program

System	2019-2020			2019-2020 One time funding Zip Books
	Baseline Budget	System Administration	Total	
Black Gold	\$ 127,892	\$ 31,973	\$ 159,865	
49-99	\$ 120,541	\$ 30,135	\$ 150,676	
Inland	\$ 304,423	\$ 76,107	\$ 380,530	
NorthNet	\$ 656,094	\$ 164,024	\$ 820,118	
PLP	\$ 561,011	\$ 140,253	\$ 701,264	
SJVLS	\$ 192,059	\$ 48,015	\$ 240,074	
Santiago	\$ 162,059	\$ 40,514	\$ 202,573	
Serra	\$ 216,408	\$ 54,102	\$ 270,510	
SCLC	\$ 563,513	\$ 140,877	\$ 704,390	
TOTAL	\$ 2,904,000	\$ 726,000	\$ 3,630,000	\$ 1,000,000

Totals are based on May 2018 population figures from the Department of Finance and the following changes to membership:

re-affiliation of Hayward to PLP

AGENDA ITEM: CLSA System Annual Report, FY 2017/18

GENERAL OVERALL PROGRAM UPDATES:

CLSA funds continue to support the Communications and Delivery (C&D) program at the cooperative system level. In FY 2017/18, C&D funds supported all or a portion of each System's physical delivery of materials and the use of shared e-resources. Exhibit A provides a summary of activities and how communities benefited through state funding. Exhibit B displays a summary of the actual workload statistics for 2017/18.

Expenditures for 2017/18: Exhibits C displays how CLSA and local funds were expended in support of System Administration and C&D. Exhibit C also provides data on local member contributions.

RELATED ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE BOARD IN THE FUTURE:

Consideration of 2019/20 System Plans of Service.

Staff Liaison: Monica Rivas

**California Library Services Act
System Program Annual Report – FY 2017/18
Communications and Delivery Program**

System	Goals for Meeting the Needs Through CLSA	Were Goals Met – How did the Community Benefit?
Black Gold Cooperative Library System	The primary goal for CLSA funds is improving delivery of materials to patrons. Black Gold shipped 573,000 items, an increase of over 40,000 from previous year.	Black Gold members share an automated library system which makes it easy for patrons to request items from another library in the cooperative. The CLSA funds were partially used to cover the delivery contract. The community benefited because patrons are able to request items from libraries several hundred miles away and receive them very quickly, often as soon as the next day. This greatly increases the number of items available to patrons of any one library and especially useful for patrons at our very small and rural branches.
49-99 Cooperative Library System	The primary goal for CLSA funds is improving delivery. Historically, 49-99 has had limited delivery and at times no delivery. The addition of LINK+ has been a boost to the collection for the six participating libraries and has provided access to millions of materials.	With the addition of LINK+ Black Gold has collectively borrowed 27,471 items, which equates to approximately \$685,425 on average in collection enhancement. The service is a benefit to the community because it creates access to materials that some of the 49-99 libraries may not have in their collection. It also provided a quicker loaning period, which minimizes waiting periods. With the increase in use of resources comes an increase in delivery cost. Black Gold currently uses CLSA C&D funds to cover the LINK+ and delivery cost. 49-99 member libraries charge dues and those funds will be used if the delivery increases and use increases. 49-99 used C&D funds to pay for an audit requested by CLSB.
Inland Library System	The primary goal for CLSA funds is to provide for the physical delivery of materials. A contracted vendor drops off and picks up at member libraries (Riverside County provides this service.)	CLSA funds were used to purchase electronic resources. A shares platform allows member libraries to borrow, providing a seamless service to the community. Additional titles are purchased throughout the year based on demand.

<p>Inland Library System Cont.</p>		<p>Four DigiLabs were purchased and Inland members will be sharing the scanners. Inland uses CLSAinfo.org which is managed by Black Gold. Member libraries contribute as well to borrow from this knowledge platform.</p>
<p>NorthNet Library System</p>	<p>In addition to the sharing of physical items, sharing e-resources is a priority for NorthNet Library System (NLS). Delivery contracts with two courier services, were funded with a combination of CLSA and local funds. Remote libraries that were not served by contract delivery vendors, used the US Postal Service and/ or UPS and were reimbursed for their cost.</p>	<p>Shared e-resources remain a priority for the members, especially those in smaller, more geographically remote areas. NorthNet’s Zinio consortium has proved to be popular and well-used service. Zinio offers digital magazines for anytime, anywhere reading on desktops and mobile devices. NLS collection of popular digital magazines include both new and backlist titles with no holds, no checkout periods, and no limits. Twenty-four libraries participated in the Zinio Consortium, where 20% of NLS CLSA funds were used to support Zinio and it had 39,600 Zinio checkouts in FY2017/18.</p> <p>Overdrive also continues to be popular with NLS patrons. Twenty-eight libraries participated in the NLS Library-to-go Go OverDrive consortium using a combination of C&D funds as well as local resources. Each library builds their individual library collection from the OverDrive catalog of more than 3.3 million titles. NLS members directed 14% of their CLSA funds to support OverDrive. There were 335,199 OverDrive checkouts in FY2017/18, an increase of 21% since the CLSA one-time allocation was added to the OverDrive consortium budget. Hold times on high-demand OverDrive items decreased allowing patrons’ faster access to the most popular titles.</p> <p>Several member libraries share Integrated Library System that greatly improves and encourages the sharing of resources through interlibrary loan on a much larger scale.</p>

<p>NorthNet Library System Cont.</p>		<p>A portion of NLS CLSA administrative funds were allocated to identify and analyze through a study the current ILL delivery for NLS and what alternative delivery model would be required to support LINK+. NLS will analyze the capacity to implement expanded LINK+ services if the studies support improved and cost-effective resource sharing among members.</p>
<p>Pacific Library Partnership (PLP)</p>	<p>Delivery continues to be a priority for PLP member libraries. Funding will be used primarily to support resource sharing by moving materials within PLP from location to location. PLP supports four separate delivery services throughout the PLP service area.</p>	<p>Approximately \$293,000 of CLSA funds were used to support delivery to facilitate resource sharing. Libraries throughout the PLP system depend on the ability to share materials and resources as a mechanism to enhance the breadth of depth of their collections and delivery is a critical component. All communities benefit from reliable resource sharing enabled delivery. The current delivery model has a 5 day a week delivery in San Mateo County using PLS-employed staff consisting of three drivers, sorting staff and 3 delivery vans. Libraries in Contra Costa County, Alameda County, and San Francisco City and (BALIS) have 2-or-3 day courier delivery service depending on usage. The libraries in Santa Clara County (SVLS) contract with PLS for delivery service for a driver and van 2 days per week. Libraries in Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties (MOBAC) have courier delivery service 2 or 3 days a week with 2 jurisdictions providing additional local funds for 5-day a-week service. The delivery service has 2 touch points-once a week in San Mateo and Gilroy.</p> <p>PLP used it's funding for renewed subscription to enki for \$100,000 for all members. This subscription allows for the continued access to patrons to a diverse collection of digital materials, which stretch beyond the scope of most traditional library vendors.</p> <p>PLP used \$50,000 of CLSA funds to subscribe to the platform fee for the SimplyE Book app. This allows for a more enhanced e-Resources experience for PLP patrons.</p> <p>PLP used \$25,285 of CLSA funds to redesign the PLP website.</p>

<p>San Joaquin Valley Library System (SJVLS)</p>	<p>Delivery continues to be a priority of our member libraries along with e-books.</p>	<p>SJVLS used CLSA funding for the physical delivery of materials between headquarter libraries. This service is a contract service with the Fresno County Library and the County of Fresno. Each headquarter library receives materials three times per week. Materials were moved in a timely manner providing SJVLS communities with access to materials they requested efficiently. SJVLS e-book circulation increased and 55 digitized collections were added.</p> <p>SJVLS e-book collection increased due to CLSA funding and some of the telecommunications upgrades cost were also covered with the funding.</p>
<p>Santiago Library System</p>	<p>Delivery is a top priority for System members. The goal of the original C&D program was to better meet the demand for e-books.</p>	<p>Santiago used its funding to provide electronic resources. Each library used its funds for Cloud Library, Hoopla, Kanopy, RBDigital and/or OverDrive. CLSA funding will allow libraries to purchase 100's of copies of EBooks and Audiobooks. The support for EResources allows libraries to expand digital collections.</p>
<p>Serra Cooperative Library System</p>	<p>Physical delivery of materials between member libraries is a priority for the System members.</p>	<p>CLSA funding was used for Overdrive, RBDigital, CLSAinfo.org, physical delivery of materials, audit, and updating of Serra website.</p>
<p>Southern California Library System (SCLC)</p>	<p>SCLC priority is to provide physical delivery to its members along with e-resources.</p>	<p>Patrons benefitted from the physical delivery of materials for ILL. Library collections are modest and focus on newer materials.</p>

<p>Southern California Library System Cont.</p>		<p>Patrons were able to utilize their own library and other member libraries much like branches of one multi-jurisdictional system. Not having to mail materials to the owning library has cut costs.</p> <p>SCLC purchased scanners for their member libraries which they are using to digitize historical materials and preserve them for future generations.</p> <p>CLSA funds were also used for CLSAinfo.org, the purchase of Archive-Sexuality and Gender, Basecamp (this product allows sharing of messages and documents), and work on SCLC website.</p>
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Non-CLSA funded activities:

Black Gold: Local funds paid for:

- The network connections from 32 library buildings to the server in San Luis Obispo
- Access to Public Access Catalog
- A telephone service which allows patrons to call in to renew items via an 800 number, and also calls patrons to let them know when a requested hold is available or when items are overdue.
- A separate public Internet connection for all the libraries in order to provide connectivity where available, and Wi-Fi.
- A shared OverDrive subscription for downloadable eBooks and audiobooks. (also offer Hoopla)

49-99:

- Live Video Conferencing Equipment
- Training and Support

Inland:

- Riverside County continues to pick up and drop off materials within Riverside County that fall on their route as an in-kind contribution.
- The Young Adult Committee event that hosts a YA Everything which is a one-day conference hosting authors and sharing program ideas.
- The Adult Reference Committee providing training.
- The Literacy Committee providing networking and training ideas.

NorthNet:

- NLS provides support for staff development (\$1,000) for each member library
- Seven NLS libraries joined the Zip Books program, bringing the total of NLS libraries to 26 who use Zip Books
- ILL/Link+ study
- NLS member libraries participated in the Student Success Initiative
- Subscription to Enki

PLP:

- PLP contribute \$433,447 in local funds to support 5-day delivery. Two MOBAC libraries also provided local funds (\$2,000) to supplement additional deliveries
- Inter-Library Loan Services: Libraries fund inter-library loan services locally, including OCLC World Share and LINK+
- Libraries used local funds to invest in their connectivity via broadband to the CalREN network
- Provided a shared eBook collection. ALL PLP libraries participate in the Enki eBook platform as well

SJVLS:

- A shared integrated library system (ILS), which allows all of the member libraries and their branches equal access to shared collections

Santiago:

- Annual Performer's Showcase
- OCPL provided delivery between the libraries in-kind
- Staff development meetings within Reference, Adult, Marketing and IT committees

Serra:

- Committees and interest groups that include Youth Services which offer annual Professional Development Day
- STARC (Technology) which works on the website and reviews options for shared electronic resources
- Funding for staff to populate the OverDrive collection

SCLC:

- Shared maker box program between Calabasas, Thousand Oaks, Moorpark, Oxnard, Ventura, and Camarillo.
- Participation in a consortium for Overdrive called Southern California Digital Library
- Mental Health training
- Program between Torrance and Pasadena for loaning their book group kits to each other
- New program by Torrance is a South Bay "Public Library Fair" to bring all the area public libraries resources in to one place

System Annual Report summary C&D 17-18

Exhibit B

**System Communications & Delivery Program
2017/18 Service Methods and Workloads**

System	Actual Comm. Workload Messages 2016/17	Actual Comm. Workload Messages 2017/18	Telecommunications Systems Usage			Actual Delivery Workload (Items) 2016/17	Actual Delivery Workload (Items) 2017/18	Physical Delivery Systems Usage					Actual Miles Traveled By All Delivery Vehicles
			Phone Fax	Internet E-mail	Other			System Van	Con- tracted Delivery	US Mail	UPS	Other	
BLACK GOLD	1,067,768	1,384,266	8%	92%	NA	531,271	573,268	0%	97%	2%	0.5%	0.5%	57,919
49-99	1,033	4,552	2%	98%	0%	17,375	47,411	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%	22,800
INLAND	10,106	3,041	9%	91%	0%	133,289	216,834	NA	30%	0%	0%	70% ^(a)	NA
NORTHNET	NA	^(b)	^(c)	NA	^(d)	1,020,617	905,730	0%	84.5%	15%	0.5%	0%	234,109
PLP	NA	^(e)	^(f)	NA	^(g)	3,383,185	3,480,250	0%	98.90%	1%	0%	0.1%	126,828
SJVLS	Unknown ^(h)	Unknown ^(h)	NA	NA	NA	949,656	875,550	98%	2%	0%	0%	0%	44,659
SANTIAGO	452	819	11%	89%	0%	12,870	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	100% ⁽ⁱ⁾	
SERRA	7,897	3,862	4%	96%	0%	18,207	28,002	0%	97%	2%	1%	0%	21,495
SCLC	20,272	5,154	5%	95%	NU	14,437	15,899	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%	60,100
TOTALS	1,107,528	1,401,694	8%	92%	0%	6,080,907	6,142,944	14.0%	78.7%	3.0%	0.1%	4.2%	567,910

NA - Not Available; or unable to determine

NU - Not Used

^(a) Riverside County Library system delivery van

^(b) NorthNet provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **total** category the cost was calculated at \$2,066

^(c) NorthNet provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **Phone** category at a cost calculated at \$1,091

^(d) NorthNet provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **Other** category at a cost calculated at \$975

^(e) PLP provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **total** category the cost was calculated at \$9,567

^(f) PLP provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **Phone** category at a cost calculated at \$4,953

^(g) PLP provided the annual cost of services instead of the actual number of messages under the **Other** category at a cost calculated at \$4,614

^(h) Three years ago Fresno County transitioned SJVLS to a VOIP system making the detail on number of phone messages unavailable.

SJVLS transitioned to a Microsoft cloud service for interview email and no longer has the ability to generate any counts from the server.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Delivery vans from member libraries. OCPL provided delivery between the libraries as in-kind.

System C&D workload activity FY17-18

Exhibit C

Summary of Communications & Delivery (C&D) ,System Administration Expenditures,
and Local Member Contributions for FY 2017/18

System	CLSA C&D Expenditures	Percent of CLSA Expenditures for C&D	CLSA C&D Local Expenditures	Percent of Local Funds for C&D	Total Expenditures for CLSA C&D	CLSA System Administration Expenditures	CLSA System Administration Local Expenditures	Total CLSA System Administration Expenditures	LSTA Expenditures on System Administration
BLACK GOLD	\$ 147,000	45%	\$ 178,755	55%	\$ 325,755	\$ 3,686	\$ 688,246	\$ 691,932	
49-99	\$ 120,587	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 120,587	\$ 30,147	\$ -	\$ 30,147	
INLAND	\$ 306,963	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 306,963	\$ 76,742	\$ -	\$ 76,742	
NORTHNET	\$ 655,785	84%	\$ 128,750	16%	\$ 784,535	\$ 163,946	\$ 13,827	\$ 177,773	
PLP	\$ 556,748	99.60%	\$ 2,000	0.40%	\$ 558,748	\$ 139,187	\$ 438,355	\$ 577,542	\$ 194,864
SJVLS	\$ 240,952	16%	\$ 1,293,149	84%	\$ 1,534,101	\$ -	\$ 305,797	\$ 305,797	\$ 15,000
SANTIAGO	\$ 168,830	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 168,830	\$ 42,208	\$ -	\$ 42,208	
SERRA	\$ 216,946	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 216,946	\$ 54,236	\$ -	\$ 54,236	
SCLC	\$ 564,831	100%	\$ -	0%	\$ 564,831	\$ 141,206	\$ -	\$ 141,206	
TOTAL	\$ 2,978,642	65%	\$ 1,602,654	35%	\$ 4,581,296	\$ 651,358	\$ 1,446,225	\$ 2,097,583	\$ 209,864

2017/18 Expenditures:

	CLSA	Local	LSTA	TOTAL
Administration	\$651,358 (29%)	\$1,446,225 (62%)	\$209,864 (9%)	\$ 2,307,447
Communication & Delivery	\$2,978,642 (65%)	\$1,602,654 (35%)		\$ 4,581,296
Total	\$3,630,000 (53%)	\$3,048,879 (44%)	\$209,864 (3%)	\$ 6,888,743

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
SERVICES BOARD

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November 29, 2018

Governor-Elect Gavin Newsom
California State Capitol
Governor's Office
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor-Elect Newsom,

Among the strategic investments in California's future the Legislature and the Newsom administration must make is increasing state support of local libraries.

As the 13 members of the California Library Services Act board we are appointed by the governor, the Senate Rules Committee and the Assembly Speaker and are charged with representing both different types of libraries and library stakeholders. That puts us in a unique position to assess both the needs and challenges of California's local, public school, special and academic libraries.

Libraries are essential parts of the state's education system. They create stronger readers - the most cost-effective investment of a taxpayer dollar. Libraries onramp Californians of all ages to the information they need to succeed. They are community hubs that connect people.

In the past, the state has invested significantly more than the \$3.6 million it currently earmarks annually for appropriation by this board. We strongly recommend continuing several innovative grant programs this board created during the Brown administration using one-time money (Please see the attached list). Earmarking an additional \$6 million for these programs will reduce unmet ongoing demand.

But the state can – and should – invest more in libraries so all Californians enjoy the same level of access.

The state invests \$7 million to help adult learners and their children become stronger readers through one-on-one tutoring in a little more than half the state's local libraries. Increasing state funding by \$3 million would allow more libraries to offer tutoring and more interventions to take place in early childhood, a proven and cost-effective strategy when coupled with parental participation in ending the cycle of illiteracy.

Library – Courts Building
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

916-323-9759
csl-adm@library.ca.gov
www.library.ca.gov

Up until the current school year, California was the only state that didn't pay for online databases for its public schools. Governor Brown ended that dubious distinction. There's now \$3 million being spent to provide English and Spanish versions of Encyclopedia Britannica to any school district that wants it as well as a range of databases that access magazine and newspaper articles, explore cultural diversity and provide different sides of various current events, among other things.

Expanding the scope of the databases beyond these basic research tools is needed to address other important areas of California curriculum like the Next Generation Science Standards and the C3 History Social Science Frameworks. Also important is finding state staff to ensure all school districts are taking advantage of these 21st Century learning tools.

A library construction bond is long overdue. No statewide bond measure for libraries has been approved since 2000. That measure, Proposition 14, was for \$350 million. A 2016 assessment conducted by the California Library Association found modernization, maintenance and new construction needs of \$5 billion.

Despite more than 90 percent of public library funds being local, the state can play a significant role in supporting communities by helping every Californian connect to the information and the services they need. And it doesn't cost a lot of money.

For \$3 million, the state can subscribe to a service that provides every public school student in California with online or on-the-phone homework assistance from a trained tutor until 10 pm every day. Some libraries already offer this service. The *New York Times* and all its archives, video and educational offerings could be accessed by every Californian at the local library for \$550,000.

The economies of scale the state can achieve on purchases of databases and other online services, like tutoring or job training programs, can't be matched by local libraries even in metropolitan areas like San Francisco and Los Angeles.

An ongoing investment of \$15 million by the state from its \$139 billion general fund, will make it easier for public school students to succeed and allow *all* libraries to provide their communities the services and the access to information they not only need but are demanding.

We look forward to working with you to ensure that all Californians have access to vital library services and resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Anne Bernardo', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board

CC Keely Bosler, Department of Finance
Toni Atkins, Senate President Pro Tempore
Anthony Rendon, Speaker of the Assembly
Holly Mitchell, Chair, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Anthony Portantino, Chair, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Sub. 1 Committee on Education
Phil Ting, Chair, Assembly Budget Committee
Kevin McCarty, Chair Assembly Budget Sub. 2 Committee on Education Finance
Mac Taylor, Legislative Analyst's Office

What a \$15 Million Investment in Libraries Can Do for California

The following are either existing programs, most created by the library services board whose one-time funding expires June 30, 2019 or new investments that help California's libraries better service their communities.

Create Stronger California Readers -- \$3 million

Boosting funding for the California Library Literacy Services program by \$3 million would allow more of the state's libraries to offer one-on-one tutoring to adult learners and their children. It would also allow more interventions to take place in early childhood, a proven and cost-effective strategy, when coupled with parental participation, in ending the cycle of illiteracy. The library literacy program has been in operation for nearly 35 years and helped hundreds of thousands of Californians fill out a job application, pass a written test, read the label on a medication bottle or share a book with their child. Dividends from this program dwarf the initial investment.

Deliver Books Faster and More Cheaply -- \$2.5 million ongoing

Zip Books uses the online marketplace to buy books for patrons, rather than borrow the books from other libraries. It's wildly popular with customers – because it's fast and simple – and the online transactions cost about one-third of a traditional library book loan.

The one-time \$1 million in the current budget covers less than 50 percent of demand. Making Zip Books an ongoing investment – and including funds in the budget for the fiscal year that starts July 1, 2019 – would allow libraries to better integrate Zip Books into their fiscal planning and incentivize them to adopt the 21st Century service models Californians expect. A \$2.5 million investment allows more rural, urban and suburban libraries to participate, more online purchases to be made and greater economies of scale to be achieved.

Provide Tutoring and Other Important Information Services Statewide -- \$4 million

Allowing all California students of any age to receive help from a trained tutor either online or on-the-phone every day until 10 pm costs as little as \$3 million. Giving all California library users access to the New York Times and all its content – print, video and audio – costs \$550,000 and offers resources that can be used by students, teachers and every other Californian seeking historical information or a deeper understanding of current events. The remaining \$450,000 can add other online resources to this package and help the State Library host the landing page, which makes it much easier for lesser-resourced libraries to use the services provided.

Connect More Students to the Information They Need -- \$1.5 million (Plus a Fulltime Staff Position)

California spends just \$3 million to provide the state's 6.2 million school children with access to English and Spanish versions of Encyclopedia Britannica and a range of databases that access magazine and newspaper articles, explore cultural diversity and provide different sides of various current events. Texas spends nearly twice as much for 5.3 million students on a far wider range of databases. Boosting California's investment by \$1.5 million, including funding for at least one person to work full time on

ensuring this information is put into the hands of every student possible, will allow greater access to content in areas like STEM that are essential to success in the Second Machine Age we live in today.

Boost Technological Capacity -- \$1.5 million

As the State Library helps more libraries connect to high-speed broadband, libraries are struggling to purchase technology to share the benefits of improved connectivity. The Libraries Illuminated program is aimed at helping lesser-resourced libraries buy that technology.

Using the one-time funds awarded by the board through Libraries Illuminated, 35 libraries designed new programs for children, teens and adults such as coding camps, robotics and 3D printing. Many more libraries proposed innovative projects but there wasn't sufficient funding.

The one-time funds also fueled innovative partnerships with community volunteers, universities, school districts, CoderDojo and makerspace groups, senior centers, service organizations, local government, corporations like GoPro and community access TV stations.

Because technologies continue to change at a rapid pace and more libraries are upgrading to higher speed broadband, there will be increased need for programs like Libraries Illuminated to help those libraries least able to help themselves.

Feed Hungry Kids During the Summer -- \$1 million (Each year for At Least Two Years)

One out of five of the 3.7 million California school children who receive a free or subsidized lunch during the school year get one during the summer, meaning more than 2.9 million go hungry. Four years ago, libraries were encouraged to help improve that summer statistic and now more than 150 of the state's 1,124 libraries are offering meals.

There is \$1 million in one-time money in the current budget for the new Lunch-at-the-Library program to provide "microgrants" to help libraries serve more meals and encourage libraries to bring educational and enrichment services to other summer meal locations. If California brings the kids to the table, the federal government pays for the meal. Feeding two out of five poor school kids in the summer instead of one out of five draws down \$40 million in federal aid. The \$2 million would complete a three-year pilot.

Build More Partnerships Between Libraries, Schools and Businesses -- \$1 million (Each year for At Least Two Years)

"Innovation Stations" are partnerships that encourage students to develop the skills needed in an information and innovation-centered economy: Creativity, Critical Thinking, Collaboration, Communication, Computing Skills and Cross-Cultural Understanding. Working with businesses and schools, libraries create opportunities to put those skills into practice.

One of the best examples of the Innovation Station model is in Chula Vista where Qualcomm partnered with the library to create a "make space" and "career learning center." Students identify the skills needed for a career that interests them and then they work with a team on a project that puts those skills to use. In Chula Vista, every 6th Grader spends at least one day out of the school year at the Innovation Station.

Other libraries have used the one-time funds available initially to begin similar projects. Investing \$1 million each year for at least two years would help those projects proceed as well as foster new partnerships in other communities.

Make E-Books More Affordable and Accessible -- \$500,000

Enki is an online library of 70,000 titles that provides a lower cost alternative to platforms like Overdrive and 3M's Biblioteca. One-time funds for this program were used to pay for half the state's smaller libraries to subscribe to this service. Continuing funding would allow those libraries to continue their subscriptions and allow the remaining libraries to join. A portion of the funding would be used to grow Enki's number of titles.

####



ACA-1 Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval. (2019-2020)

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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE— 2019–2020 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL
AMENDMENT**

No. 1

**Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Chiu, Eggman, Eduardo Garcia, Gloria, McCarty, Mullin,
Santiago, and Ting)**

December 03, 2018

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 1 and 4 of Article XIII A thereof, by amending Section 2 of, and by adding Section 2.5 to, Article XIII C thereof, by amending Section 3 of Article XIII D thereof, and by amending Section 18 of Article XVI thereof, relating to local finance.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACA 1, as introduced, Aguiar-Curry. Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.

(1) The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.

This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, or city and county to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements.

(2) The California Constitution conditions the imposition of a special tax by a local government upon the approval of 2/3 of the voters of the local government voting on that tax, and prohibits these entities from imposing an ad valorem tax on real property or a transactions or sales tax on the sale of real property.

This measure would authorize a local government to impose, extend, or increase a sales and use tax or transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with specified law or a parcel tax, as defined, for the purposes of funding the construction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of its voters voting on the proposition and the proposition

includes specified accountability requirements. This measure would also make conforming changes to related provisions.

(3) The California Constitution prohibits specified local government agencies from incurring any indebtedness exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided in that year, without the assent of 2/3 of the voters and subject to other conditions. In the case of a school district, community college district, or county office of education, the California Constitution permits a proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, to be adopted upon the approval of 55% of the voters of the district or county, as appropriate, voting on the proposition at an election.

This measure would similarly lower to 55% the voter-approval threshold for a city, county, or city and county to incur bonded indebtedness, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided in that year, that is in the form of general obligation bonds issued to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing projects, if the proposition proposing that bond includes specified accountability requirements.

Vote: 2/3 Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: no Local Program: no

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its 2017–18 Regular Session commencing on the fifth day of December 2016, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California, that the Constitution of the State be amended as follows:

First— That Section 1 of Article XIII A thereof is amended to read:

SECTION 1. (a) The maximum amount of any ad valorem tax on real property shall not exceed ~~One 1~~ ~~(1%)~~ percent of the full cash value of ~~such that~~ property. The ~~one 1~~ ~~(1%)~~ tax ~~to shall~~ be collected by the counties and apportioned according to law to the districts within the counties.

(b) The limitation provided for in subdivision (a) shall not apply to ad valorem taxes or special assessments to pay the interest and redemption charges on any of the following:

(1) Indebtedness approved by the voters ~~prior to~~ ~~before~~ July 1, 1978.

(2) Bonded indebtedness ~~for to fund~~ the acquisition or improvement of real property approved on or after July 1, 1978, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the voters voting on the proposition.

(3) Bonded indebtedness incurred by a school district, community college district, or county office of education for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities, approved by 55 percent of the voters of the district or county, as appropriate, voting on the proposition on or after ~~the effective date of the measure adding this paragraph.~~ *November 8, 2000*. This paragraph shall apply only if the proposition approved by the voters and resulting in the bonded indebtedness includes all of the following accountability requirements:

(A) A requirement that the proceeds from the sale of the bonds be used only for the purposes specified in ~~Article XIII A, Section 1(b)(3),~~ *this paragraph*, and not for any other purpose, including teacher and administrator salaries and other school operating expenses.

(B) A list of the specific school facilities projects to be funded and certification that the school district board, community college board, or county office of education has evaluated safety, class size reduction, and information technology needs in developing that list.

(C) A requirement that the school district board, community college board, or county office of education conduct an annual, independent performance audit to ensure that the funds have been expended only on the specific projects listed.

(D) A requirement that the school district board, community college board, or county office of education conduct an annual, independent financial audit of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds until all of those proceeds have been expended for the school facilities projects.

(4) (A) Bonded indebtedness incurred by a city, county, or city and county for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for public infrastructure or affordable housing, approved by 55 percent of the voters of the city, county, or city and county as appropriate, voting on the proposition on or after the effective date of the measure adding this paragraph. This paragraph shall apply only if the proposition approved by the voters and resulting in the bonded indebtedness includes all of the following accountability requirements:

(i) A requirement that the proceeds from the sale of the bonds be used only for the purposes specified in this paragraph, and not for any other purpose, including city, county, or city and county employee salaries and other operating expenses.

(ii) A list of the specific projects to be funded, and a certification that the city, county, or city and county has evaluated alternative funding sources.

(iii) A requirement that the city, county, or city and county conduct an annual, independent performance audit to ensure that the funds have been expended only on the specific projects listed.

(iv) A requirement that the city, county, or city and county conduct an annual, independent financial audit of the proceeds from the sale of the bonds until all of those proceeds have been expended for the public infrastructure or affordable housing projects, as applicable.

(v) A requirement that the city, county, or city and county post the audits required by clauses (iii) and (iv) in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(vi) A requirement that the city, county, or city and county appoint a citizens' oversight committee to ensure that bond proceeds are expended only for the purposes described in the measure approved by the voters.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "affordable housing" shall include housing developments, or portions of housing developments, that provide workforce housing affordable to households earning up to 150 percent of countywide median income, and housing developments, or portions of housing developments, that provide housing affordable to lower, low-, or very low income households, as those terms are defined in state law.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, "public infrastructure" shall include, but is not limited to, projects that provide any of the following:

(i) Water or protect water quality.

(ii) Sanitary sewer.

(iii) Treatment of wastewater or reduction of pollution from stormwater runoff.

(iv) Protection of property from impacts of sea level rise.

(v) Parks.

(vi) Open space and recreation facilities.

(vii) Improvements to transit and streets and highways.

(viii) Flood control.

(ix) Broadband Internet access service expansion in underserved areas.

(x) Local hospital construction.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or of this Constitution, a school ~~districts, district,~~ community college ~~districts, and district,~~ or county ~~offices~~ office of education may levy a 55 percent vote ad valorem tax pursuant to *paragraph (3) of subdivision (b)*.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or this Constitution, a city, county, or city and county may levy a 55 percent ad valorem tax pursuant to *paragraph (4) of subdivision (b)*.

Second— That Section 4 of Article XIII A thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 4. ~~Cities, Counties and special districts,~~ Except as provided by Section 2.5 of Article XIII C, a city, county, or special district, by a two-thirds vote of ~~the qualified electors of such district,~~ its voters voting on the proposition,

may impose ~~special taxes on such district~~; *a special tax within that city, county, or special district*, except *an* ad valorem ~~taxes tax~~ on real property or a ~~transaction~~ *transactions* tax or sales tax on the sale of real property within ~~such City, County~~ *that city, county*, or special district.

Third— That Section 2 of Article XIII C thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 2. ~~Local Government Tax Limitation.~~ Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution:

(a) ~~All taxes~~ *Any tax* imposed by ~~any a~~ local government ~~shall be deemed to be~~ *is* either *a* general ~~taxes tax~~ or *a* special ~~taxes. Special purpose districts tax. A special district~~ or ~~agencies, agency~~, including *a* school ~~districts,~~ *shall have no power* *district, has no authority* to levy *a* general ~~taxes. tax.~~

(b) ~~No~~ *A* local government may *not* impose, extend, or increase any general tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a majority vote. A general tax ~~shall is~~ *not* ~~be~~ deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved. The election required by this subdivision shall be consolidated with a regularly scheduled general election for members of the governing body of the local government, except in cases of emergency declared by a unanimous vote of the governing body.

(c) Any general tax imposed, extended, or increased, without voter approval, by any local government on or after January 1, 1995, and ~~prior to before~~ the effective date of this article, ~~shall may~~ continue to be imposed only if *that general tax is* approved by a majority vote of the voters voting in an election on the issue of the imposition, which election shall be held ~~within two years of the effective date of this article~~ *no later than November 6, 1996*, and in compliance with subdivision (b).

(d) ~~No~~ *Except as provided by Section 2.5, a* local government may *not* impose, extend, or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote. A special tax ~~shall is~~ *not* ~~be~~ deemed to have been increased if it is imposed at a rate not higher than the maximum rate so approved.

Fourth— That Section 2.5 is added to Article XIII C thereof, to read:

SEC. 2.5. (a) The imposition, extension, or increase of a sales and use tax imposed in accordance with the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 7200) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) or a successor law, a transactions and use tax imposed in accordance with the Transactions and Use Tax Law (Part 1.6 (commencing with Section 7251) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) or a successor law, or a parcel tax imposed by a local government for the purpose of funding the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure or affordable housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for public infrastructure or affordable housing, is subject to approval by 55 percent of the voters in the local government voting on the proposition, if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The proposition is approved by a majority vote of the membership of the governing board of the local government.

(2) The proposition contains all of the following accountability requirements:

(A) A requirement that the proceeds of the tax only be used for the purposes specified in the proposition, and not for any other purpose, including general employee salaries and other operating expenses of the local government.

(B) A list of the specific projects that are to be funded by the tax, and a certification that the local government has evaluated alternative funding sources.

(C) A requirement that the local government conduct an annual, independent performance audit to ensure that the proceeds of the special tax have been expended only on the specific projects listed in the proposition.

(D) A requirement that the local government conduct an annual, independent financial audit of the proceeds from the tax during the lifetime of that tax.

(E) A requirement that the local government post the audits required by subparagraphs (C) and (D) in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(F) A requirement that the local government appoint a citizens' oversight committee to ensure the proceeds of the special tax are expended only for the purposes described in the measure approved by the voters.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Affordable housing" shall include housing developments, or portions of housing developments, that provide workforce housing affordable to households earning up to 150 percent of countywide median income, and housing developments, or portions of housing developments, that provide housing affordable to lower, low-, or very low income households, as those terms are defined in state law.

(2) "Parcel tax" means a special tax imposed upon a parcel of real property at a rate that is determined without regard to that property's value and that applies uniformly to all taxpayers or all real property within the jurisdiction of the local government. "Parcel tax" does not include a tax imposed on a particular class of property or taxpayers.

(3) "Public infrastructure" shall include, but is not limited to, the projects that provide any of the following:

(A) Water or protect water quality.

(B) Sanitary sewer.

(C) Treatment of wastewater or reduction of pollution from stormwater runoff.

(D) Protection of property from impacts of sea level rise.

(E) Parks.

(F) Open space and recreation facilities.

(G) Improvements to transit and streets and highways.

(H) Flood control.

(I) Broadband Internet access service expansion in underserved areas.

(J) Local hospital construction.

Fifth— That Section 3 of Article XIII D thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 3. ~~Property Taxes, Assessments, Fees and Charges Limited.~~ (a) ~~No~~ *An agency shall not assess a* tax, assessment, fee, or charge ~~shall be assessed by any agency~~ upon any parcel of property or upon any person as an incident of property ownership except:

(1) The ad valorem property tax imposed pursuant to Article XIII and Article XIII A.

(2) Any special tax receiving a two-thirds vote pursuant to Section 4 of Article XIII ~~A-A~~ *or Section 2.5 of Article XIII C.*

(3) Assessments as provided by this article.

(4) Fees or charges for ~~property-related~~ *property-related* services as provided by this article.

(b) For purposes of this article, fees for the provision of electrical or gas service ~~shall are~~ *not be* deemed charges or fees imposed as an incident of property ownership.

Sixth— That Section 18 of Article XVI thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 18. (a) ~~No~~ *A* county, city, town, township, board of education, or school district, shall *not* incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner or for any purpose exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for ~~such~~ *that* year, without the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the public entity voting at an election to be held for that purpose, except that with respect to any such public entity which is authorized to incur indebtedness for public school purposes, any proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds for the purpose of repairing, reconstructing or replacing public school buildings determined, in the manner prescribed by law, to be structurally unsafe for school use, shall be adopted upon the approval of a majority of the voters of the public entity voting on the proposition at such election; nor unless before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax

sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and to provide for a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, on or before maturity, which shall not exceed forty years from the time of contracting the indebtedness.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), ~~on or after the effective date of the measure adding this subdivision, in the case of any school district, community college district, or county office of education,~~ any proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds ~~for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of school facilities, including the furnishing and equipping of school facilities, or the acquisition or lease of real property for school facilities,~~ *for the purposes described in paragraph (3) or (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 1 of Article XIII A* shall be adopted upon the approval of 55 percent of the voters of the ~~district or county,~~ *school district, community college district, county office of education, city, county, or city and county,* as appropriate, voting on the proposition at an election. This subdivision shall apply ~~only~~ to a proposition for the incurrence of indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds for the purposes specified in this subdivision *only* if the proposition meets all of the accountability requirements of paragraph (3) *or (4)* of subdivision ~~(b)~~ *(b), as appropriate,* of Section 1 of Article XIII A.

(c) When two or more propositions for incurring any indebtedness or liability are submitted at the same election, the votes cast for and against each proposition shall be counted separately, and ~~when if~~ two-thirds or a majority or 55 percent of the voters, as the case may be, voting on any one of those propositions, vote in favor thereof, the proposition shall be deemed adopted.

Correctional Librarianship

California Library Services Board

March 2019



Roadmap

- Library Services Administrator
- Libraries in CDCR
- Long-term goals
- Needed Resources

My Role

LIBRARY SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR



What Do I Do?

- Guide
- Advocate
- Trainer
- Recruiter

Physical and Figurative Space

LIBRARIES IN CDCR





Library as Personnel and Content

Space an issue, as challenging to program without it and also small space minimizes import of library to wider prison community.



Vision 2020 and Beyond

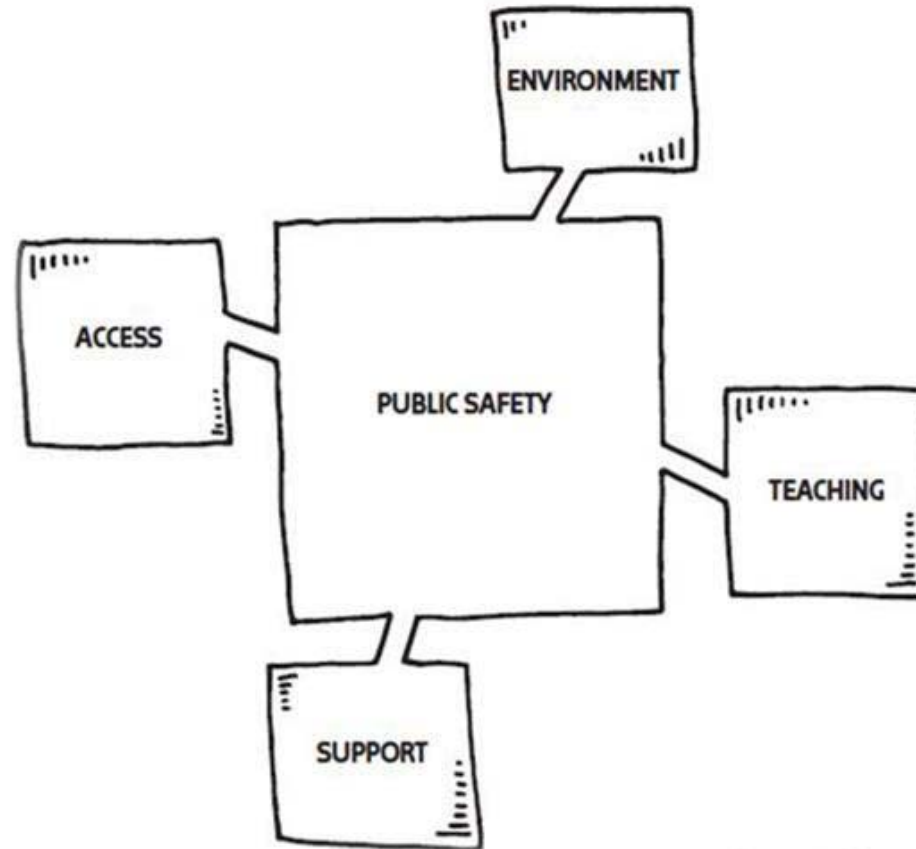
GOALS



Vision 2020

The Office of Correctional Education set four goals to guide strategic planning for the next several years.

Institutional Library Advisory Committee meeting in late August to work on aligning library goals to support the Office goals.



Space and Status

RESOURCES



Resources

- Space



- Status



Questions?

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