



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

California Library Services Board

February 4, 2020

1:00pm – 4:00pm

For further information contact:

Annly Roman

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[California Library Services Board Webpage](#)

Meeting call-in locations are as follows:

Teleconference Call-in Locations

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

Burlingame Main Library
480 Primrose Rd,
Burlingame, CA 94010

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

Califa Group
330 Townsend St, Suite 133
San Francisco, CA 94107

Camarena Memorial Library
850 Encinas Ave
Calexico, CA 92231

Fresno Public Library
2420 Mariposa
Fresno, CA 93721

Pacific Library Partnership
32 W 25th Avenue, Suite 201
San Mateo, CA 94403

Pasadena Public Library
285 E. Walnut Street,
Pasadena, CA 91101

Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building
914 Capitol Mall
Suite 218, American Civics
Sacramento, CA 95864

Tehama County –Red Bluff Branch
Library
545 Diamond Ave.,
Red Bluff, CA 96080

Tulare County Public Law Library
221 S. Mooney Blvd., Rm. 1
County Courthouse
Visalia, CA 93291-4544

University Community Branch Library
4155 Governor Drive
San Diego, CA 92122

Whittier Library
7344 Washington Avenue
Whittier, CA 90602

940 Lawrence Street, #303
Port Townsend, WA, 98368

February 4, 2020 Meeting Agenda

A. BOARD OPENING

1. Welcome and Introductions

Welcome and introductions of Board members, staff, and participants

2. Adoption of Agenda

Consider agenda as presented or amended

3. Approval of September 2019 Meeting Minutes – *Document 1*

Consider minutes as presented or amended

4. Board Meeting for Fall 2020 – *Document 2*

Consider the Board's meeting schedule and location for fall 2020

5. Consider nomination of board Vice-President

The Vice-President, Gary Christmas has decided not to seek re-appointment. The Board can consider appointing someone else.

B. REPORTS TO THE BOARD

1. Board President's Report

Report on activities since last Board meeting

2. Chief Executive Officer's Report

Report on activities since last Board meeting

C. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Potential budget requests 2020-2021 Fiscal Year – *Document 3*

Discussion on what; if anything the Board should ask for or support in the next May revise and how should the Board advocate for any requests.

D. PUBLIC COMMENT

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

E. COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS

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

F. OLD BUSINESS

Any old business to be discussed

G. AGENDA BUILDING

Agenda items for subsequent State Board meetings

H. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn the meeting.

1
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3 **California Library Services Board Meeting**
4 **September 17, 2019**

5 Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building
6 914 Capitol Mall, Room 218
7 Sacramento, CA 95814

8 **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

9 President Bernardo called the California Library Services Board meeting to order on
10 September 17, 2019 at 9:54 am.

11 **Board Members Present:** Anne Bernardo, Gary Christmas, Florante Ibanez, Paymaneh
12 Maghsoudi, Adriana Martinez, Peter Mindnich, Sandra Tauler, and Connie Williams.

13 **California State Library Staff Present:** State Librarian Greg Lucas, Carolyn Brooks, Natalie
14 Cole, Janet Coles, Lena Pham, Monica Rivas, Annly Roman, Laura Sasaki, and Beverly
15 Schwartzberg.

16 **Adoption of Agenda**

17 *It was moved, seconded (Christmas/Williams) and carried unanimously*
18 *that the California Library Services Board adopts the agenda for the*
19 *September 17, 2019 meeting*

20 **Approval of March 2019 Meeting Minutes**

21 *It was moved, seconded (Christmas/Ibanez) and carried unanimously that*
22 *the California Library Services Board approves the draft minutes, of the*
23 *March 28, 2019 California Library Services Board Meeting.*

24 **Election of Board Officers for 2020-2021**

25 Annly Roman reported that at the last Board meeting Connie Williams and Florante Ibanez
26 were elected as the nominating committee to nominate officers for a two year term. An email was
27 sent out to assess the interest of Board members to serve as officers and a limited response was
28 received. The Nominating Committee contacted Anne Bernardo and Gary Christmas to see if they
29 would be willing to run again. The Nominating Committee put forward nominations for Anne
30 Bernardo for President and Gary Christmas for Vice President.

31 President Bernardo called for nominations from the floor. There were none.

1 *It was moved, seconded (Maghsoudi/Ibanez) and carried unanimously that the*
2 *California Library Services Board elects Anne Bernardo as the President of*
3 *the California Library Services Board for the years 2020-2021.*

4 *It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Williams) and carried unanimously that the*
5 *California Library Services Board elects Gary Christmas as Vice-President*
6 *of the California Library Services Board for the years 2020-2021.*

7 **Board Meeting Schedule for 2020**

8 Annly Roman stated that at the March 2019 meeting the Board indicated they wanted to have
9 a teleconference meeting in January to discuss potential budget requests. Roman stated that
10 because of the current meeting schedule the Board identified what they wanted to ask for in the
11 budget before the Governor's proposed budget was introduced and when everyone else was still
12 formulating requests. The board did not meet again until right before the May revise. Roman said
13 the Board had wanted to consider having a teleconference after the budget had been released to
14 discuss coordinating with CLA or interest in existing budget items.

15 Vice-President Christmas stated he felt it was a good idea to do a teleconference in January
16 after the Governor's budget was released and CLA had identified their priorities. President
17 Bernardo asked if the Board wanted to get ahead of the budget, like they did in 2019-2020 and let
18 the governor know their priorities before he introduced his budget in January. Vice-President
19 Christmas and other Board members stated they felt that was a good idea.

20 Annly Roman stated that meeting in January would not prevent the Board from notifying the
21 Governor of budget priorities earlier since the best place to be was in the Governor's proposed
22 budget. It had been suggested by Member Hernandez and seconded by others that the Board could
23 meet in between to clarify their requests in advance of the May revise .

24 Vice President Christmas asked, in terms of the Board's previous letter, if the Board identified
25 priorities or Greg drafted the letter. Roman said that the Board identified seven priorities at the
26 October 2018 meeting. A letter was sent to the new administration early on. President Bernardo
27 indicated she thought it was a good tactic to bring forward the wealth of library services. She stated
28 that at this point the Board knew Governor Newsom's particular interest and that his administration
29 was trying not to overlap services.

30 State Librarian Lucas said that the time table the administration set for state agencies to turn
31 in budget change proposals was Labor Day. However, they could add things into the January
32 budget prior to Thanksgiving. The State Library had requested the administration continue funding

1 Zip Books and Lunch at the Library. Lucas reported that the administration liked to demonstrate
2 fiscal responsibility through majority one-time funding. So instead of committing \$1 million
3 forever, the State Library had to submit a new request each year.

4 Lucas said the board had talked about getting more databases for K-12 students that would also
5 appear at the library where it would allow them to access additional knowledge. President
6 Bernardo also suggested that since they could see the demonstrated value of the completed one-
7 time funded programs some of those programs could be reintroduced.

8 Annly Roman stated that the interest in a January meeting had surrounded Board legislator
9 meetings in spring, and a wish to focus the Board's budget requests for those meetings. Vice
10 President Christmas asked if they could direct staff for Greg to draft a letter for them to send
11 detailing legislative priorities when they discussed legislative issues later in the meeting. Roman
12 confirmed they could.

13 ***It was moved, seconded (Christmas/Ibanez) and carried unanimously that the***
14 ***California Library Services Board will hold a teleconference meeting in late***
15 ***January, early February, after the Governor's proposed budget is introduced***
16 ***and the California Library Association puts forward their priorities, to***
17 ***discuss Board budget requests.***

18 President Bernardo asked to talk about spring meeting dates and legislative visits. Annly
19 Roman stated that if the Board wanted to have legislative visits they should meet in advance of the
20 May revise. State Librarian Lucas stated that they should also meet prior to the Legislature's spring
21 break. Roman said that spring break would be in early April so the Board should aim for early to
22 late March.

23 Vice-President Christmas stated that the Board should have an in-person meeting in southern
24 California to give the southern California libraries an opportunity to participate face-to-face with
25 the State Librarian, library staff, and Board members. He suggested next fall would give plenty of
26 time to budget for the costs. President Bernardo asked if State Library staff thought that they
27 needed to re-think how they handled Board meetings due to cost. State Librarian Lucas stated that
28 the budget for 2016-2017 provided the Board with an additional \$3 million to use at their discretion
29 for various priorities. The Board met in person in the spring and fall and had a teleconference in
30 July. Those meetings were primarily to discuss budget options and finalize programs. The
31 consensus from the Board had been that they preferred in person meetings. The Board's activities
32 were fairly prescribed to making determinations about the appropriateness of the spending of the

1 nine systems and \$3.63 million. To have a meeting in Southern California costs about \$3000 which
2 comes directly out of the operating budget for the Library Development Services Bureau. So the
3 money that the State Library put into facilitating the in-person meeting came out of an operating
4 budget that supports more than \$20 million in other programing.

5 Member Ibanez asked if it was more cost effective to meet in Sacramento. State Librarian
6 Lucas stated that it was about a \$500 difference. It was about \$2400 to meet in Sacramento.
7 Christmas said that he thought \$500 was a nominal amount to spend to provide access to a physical
8 meeting for southern California library community members. Member Martinez agreed stating that
9 at each meeting she had been to at a Southern California Public Library there had been at least one
10 member of the public present.

11 Member Ibanez asked if the Board had considered piggybacking off the CLA annual meeting.
12 Member Maghsoudi stated that the 2020 CLA conference was going to be in Pasadena at the end
13 of October so they could coordinate their meeting with the conference.

14 Member Williams asked about putting the spring and fall meetings on hold until the winter
15 meeting. Member Ibanez said, and Vice President Christmas agreed the Board should discuss the
16 schedule further at the next meeting.

17 **REPORTS TO THE BOARD**

18 **Board President's Report**

19 President Bernardo reported that she had continued to be active with the Council of County
20 Law Librarians, primarily their legislative efforts. She continued to attend library webinars and
21 monitor calix and other listservs. She was able to attend the National Association of Law Libraries
22 meeting in Washington, DC and she spent most of that time attending sessions on collaboration
23 and networking.

24 Bernardo stated that, in the spring her library had begun their renovation to be able to provide
25 the lawyers in the library program.

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

27 Vice-President Christmas reported he attended the Association of Library Advocates' Serving
28 with a Purpose workshop in May at the Ontario Convention Center. He said it was very well
29 attended.

1 Christmas stated that the Riverside Public Library was continuing construction on the main
2 library. A lot of the framework was up and it would be completed sometime in late 2020. The
3 current main library would be turned into a center for Chicano art featuring a Cheech Marin
4 collection. That project received a \$10 million allocation from the State Legislature.

5 **Chief Executive Officer's Report**

6 State Librarian Lucas stated that since March the budget had been approved. About 84% of the
7 new spending in the budget was one-time funding. Almost exclusively the money that appeared in
8 the library's budget was one time: \$1 million for lunch at the library, \$1 million for Zip Books, a
9 new \$5 million grant program helping libraries partner with community organizations to deliver
10 early learning and after school programs, and \$3 million for service to library patrons who cannot
11 come to the library.

12 Lucas stated there was also another \$9 million in legislative requests added to the State
13 Library's budget. One request was \$1 million in state money for California Humanities. Every
14 state had something like California Humanities, which was paid for through the National
15 Endowment for the Arts. It was traditionally a non-profit, so receiving state grant money was
16 abnormal.

17 There was also funding for some library facilities: \$4 million for one of the Whittier libraries,
18 \$2.5 million to bring a branch library in Fullerton back to life, \$280,000 for the Pomona Library,
19 and a smaller amount of money for the new library in Goleta to provide more library services in
20 Isla Vista. These kinds of allocations were new for the State Library so we had to create new ways
21 to put the money out responsibly.

22 Lucas reported that another legislative item was \$500,000 for LGBTQ archives. The legislature
23 identified three archives in their budget item. With a little investigation on the part of the State
24 Library and some of the smaller LGBTQ archives around the state, there were at least six or seven
25 others that had approached the State Library for funds. This item highlighted the need for different
26 kinds of support for the around 7,000 archives, libraries, museums, galleries, and historical
27 societies in California, particularly those for lesser represented communities. The State Library
28 was trying to convince the administration to spend money to protect broader at risk collections.

29 State Librarian Lucas reported that the budget also included funds for a census of statewide
30 cultural heritage entities. They hoped it could allowed the state to do a better job targeting the
31 money it had to support local cultural heritage entities. Finally, the budget had \$1 million for the

1 state library to offer digital concierge services to other state agencies. A lot of state agencies had
2 photographs and materials that helped to tell their story they wanted to put online rather than in
3 storage at the archives. The funding was designed to allow the State Library to help those agencies.
4 The State library had recently joined Google Arts and Culture, a forum for various digital
5 collections, and hoped the use the membership to showcase some of those collections and digital
6 images for other state agencies.

7 **Lighting up Libraries: Broadband Update Report**

8 Laura Sasaki, the new Broadband Opportunities Program Manager and state E-rate coordinator
9 for the libraries, introduced herself and stated that she had worked in IT, broadband, and e-rate for
10 about 19 years. She stated she was very pleased to be a part of the State Library and the amazing
11 work it was doing.

12 Sasaki reported that the Libraries Illuminated program helped libraries explore uses of high
13 speed internet for programs and services or helped staff with training and internal processes to
14 make things more efficient and productive. 38 jurisdictions participated in the \$1 million program
15 and it wrapped up in June 2019.

16 The assessment surveys came back with overwhelmingly positive feedback from the libraries
17 that participated. They really felt that there was a positive impact on the communities and patrons,
18 so it was very successful. Beverly Schwartzberg stated that she felt the program really made it
19 possible for a lot of libraries to take advantage of their broadband connections.

20 President Bernardo asked if the general broadband program had continued. Laura Sasaki stated
21 that it was continuing. They had another two years to try to get the more difficult to connect
22 libraries up to speed as well as working with libraries that had signed on in the past to renew their
23 contacts with Califa.

24 **Value of Libraries: Impact Study and Online Clearing House Grant Program Report**

25 Natalie Cole reported that the project was really continuing to gather speed because of the
26 groundwork they had laid out the first couple of years. They were working on formulating their
27 framework. They want people to know the value of libraries and what libraries do but grounded in
28 data. So as much as possible the data was being pulled together and no claims would be made that
29 were not represented in the data which was the strength of the project.

1 It was evident the value that libraries had at the individual, group, and community level.
2 Libraries provided opportunities and support for personal advancement which covers early
3 learning, reaching vulnerable populations, as well as community development which covers social
4 infrastructure and economic development. Through all those things libraries were continually
5 having a social and economic impact.

6 In terms of next steps, Cole thought that one really important thing was that there were
7 universal elements to what libraries were doing, the value they were delivering and the impact it
8 was having. What they were finding was it was individual transactional interactions that were very
9 specific. So since there were different kinds of value, if libraries were going to use the data to
10 promote themselves they had to think about what people wanted to hear. What aspect of the many
11 kinds of value that libraries were providing should be talked about at any given time. So some next
12 steps were talking with stakeholders to determine how to deliver the message. Each libraries story
13 was different but they were each part of a bigger framework of what libraries are doing.

14 Cole reported they were finalizing the data and putting it all together. Then they would be
15 preparing content for libraries and stakeholders to use to demonstrate the value of their libraries.
16 There would be the online clearinghouse, which was the original project goal. It was important for
17 the information in the clearinghouse to be thorough and grounded in the data. It also needed to be
18 easily accessible and useful, so they were working on making sure everything was accessible.

19 They were also creating supplementary materials and would be creating in-depth briefing
20 papers that could be used as needed. Cole also thought helping library staff tell their story was
21 going to be important. Anyone who used the data would need to be familiar with how to tell the
22 right story at the right time and putting all that data together. Additionally, they would be
23 identifying opportunities to use the data and get it out to other conferences beyond just California
24 Library Association and connect with other big initiatives.

25 Member Williams asked if, in trying to identify ways to use the data, there were ways to help
26 library staff across the state do that outreach so that they could imbed themselves in local
27 community activities. Cole stated that she thought the most useful way to do that was to train
28 people on how to imbed themselves and how to identify those opportunities. Cole said that if she
29 was thinking of funding people to do that they would need additional funding, but she did think it
30 was important to help people identify opportunities and take advantage of them. Williams stated
31 she was not really talking about staffing but using a CLA conference or other workshop arenas to

1 train library staff and stakeholders to know where to go to put themselves forward and be part of
2 those different community opportunities.

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

4 Lena Pham stated that the great thing about the SimplyE discovery app, was that it connected
5 different vendors' apps into one platform so patrons did not have to change apps to access all of
6 their library's eBooks. The app was originally developed by the New York Public Library with
7 Institute of Museum and Library Services funding. The California Library Services Board put
8 \$200,000 into it over the last three years. The program ended in June 2019.

9 27 library jurisdictions were live, or in process of being setup on SimplyE. That number
10 included the 6 grant pilot organizations (including 11 library jurisdictions) which were all live, and
11 9 more libraries were also live. There were over 100 libraries in 12 states participating in the use
12 of SimplyE, so it was gaining traction nationally.

13 Enki Library, California's first statewide eBook platform, was successfully integrated into the
14 SimplyE app. In terms of app development, it worked with: Overdrive, Bibliotheca's cloud
15 Library, Axis360, BiblioBoard, RBdigital, Open Access SimplyE collection, Enki Library, and the
16 Digital Public of America (DPLA) Exchange. Other app development include efforts toward
17 audiobook integration and Califa began talks with Midwest Tapes to integrate Hoopla into
18 SimplyE.

19 The app would be sustained through a new governance structure involving the DPLA, New
20 York Public Library, and the SimplyE Advisory Council. The council met monthly to advise on
21 new functionality and development, and to share the cost of maintaining and supporting SimplyE.

22 DPLA was supporting the eBook infrastructure through the DPLA Exchange. The exchange
23 was created in 2017 and was a library-led marketplace in which participating libraries could select
24 and purchase popular titles as well as free public domain works and openly licensed works. That
25 kind of marketplace helped libraries maximize access to eBooks.

26 Member Williams asked if larger systems across the state were investigating and if everyone
27 would be able to participate. Pham stated that Califa has set up a subscription so new libraries that
28 wanted to join could subscribe. Carol Frost stated that any library that was part of a cooperative
29 system would use CLSA funds to pay for SimplyE and PLP used their CLSA funds to pay for any
30 library that wanted to join. Frost felt like the product still needed a lot of investment to keep the

1 development going but it sounded like now that they were hooking into other big initiatives like
2 DPLA it would have future growth.

3 **Innovation Lab Grant Program Update**

4 Lena Phan reported that the Innovation Station Project ended in March of 2019. The project
5 was funded with \$200,000 in one-time funds from the Board and created innovation labs through
6 partnerships with libraries, employers, and educators. It expanded on the concept of using
7 collaborations to help people connect to skills and encourage creative problem solving. 18 libraries
8 were awarded funds and over 60 unique programs were created. The types of innovation stations
9 created through this project were diverse and included makerspaces, makerboxes, labs, and library
10 services. 15 of the projects were at fixed location, 6 were mobile, and 1 was a lending service. The
11 18 libraries partnered with 29 organizations, 19 other libraries, 12 public entities, and 10 schools.
12 SCLC totaled the in-kind contributions toward to project at over \$360,000.

13 **Zip Books Grant Program Report**

14 Carolyn Brooks reported that The Zip Books Project was an alternative model for interlibrary
15 loan that bridged the gaps between a library's patron requests, a normal acquisitions process, and
16 an outreach/home delivery service.

17 Zip Books provided patrons with speedy access to materials they might not otherwise be able
18 to get through the library, without the long wait often associated with ILL requests. It had been
19 easy for library staff to administer and since Amazon shipped materials directly to the patron, it
20 saved the effort and cost of packaging and mailing materials, and saved patrons the effort of
21 picking up the materials. Zip Books added a patron-driven collection development approach to
22 participating libraries' processes resulting in a collection more closely attuned to the needs of the
23 local community

24 Zip Books began as a service for rural libraries, and was expanded to include several pilot sites
25 in suburban and urban library systems. There were 70 approved library jurisdictions participating
26 in the program all over the state, and an additional three library jurisdictions were working to come
27 on board. The State Library anticipated a total of seven new library systems in 2019.

28 A Pilot Program was tested in May and June to look at alternate funding models and ensure
29 the availability of funds during the fiscal year transition. It highlighted difficulties navigating

1 Amazon’s fraud protocols and various internal procedures required in order for libraries to access
2 funds and process payments. Those findings would be used to determine best practices.

3 In a continued effort to lighten the workload for library staff, statistics reporting procedures
4 were updated and streamlined. Spanish marketing materials marketing materials had been added
5 and plans for developing a multi-lingual Zip Books poster were underway.

6 To reflect the diversity of the program, additional video testimonials were captured in Southern
7 California at Corona Public Library and Riverside Public Library. The 10 groups/15 individuals
8 who shared their experiences with the program were of varying ages and ethnicities. The footage
9 would be folded into the existing Zip Books promo video on the State Library website.

10 A Zip Books Advisory Committee was formed to provide feedback on existing policies and
11 procedures and new ideas that showcased the diversity of the program. The first in-person meeting
12 was planned for the CLA Conference in October.

13 Brooks stated that funds from the previous grant cycle had been expended and funds for the
14 new grant cycle had been rolled out. Those funds were on track to be fully expended within the
15 fiscal cycle year.

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

17 **BUDGET AND PLANNING**

18 **System Plans of Service and Budgets**

19 Monica Rivas stated that the Board needed to consider the final CLSA budget for fiscal year
20 2019-2020. At the previous meeting they had approved a budget of \$3.63 million and that had not
21 changed. Rivas stated that the award letters for funding would go out after the budget was
22 approved. The State Library typically gave funds to the systems in two separate checks, one around
23 the fall board meeting and one toward the end of the year. Rivas said she was not sure if the systems
24 had a preference for one check. Since the Board was thinking of meeting in October in 2020, that
25 would effect when the checks went to the systems.

26 Carol Frost, PLP and NorthNet, stated that the systems normally got the first check in August
27 and it was September. They just did not want to wait any longer because they were covering the
28 cost of contracts until funds were disbursed. Rivas stated that the State Library had been waiting
29 for the final budget and the plans of service. Rivas stated that if the board was ok with it, the State
30 Library could send out the first award before the fall meeting, if it was later in the year, to get the

1 systems checks by August. Frost stated that there were enough checks and ballances that the second
2 claim check could always be modified in necessary.

3 Diane Satchwell stated that some systems without sufficient funds were struggling. So
4 whatever could be done to expedite payment would be great. Annly Roman informed the board
5 they would not need to take a motion but could give direction to staff.

6 Member Williams stated she thought the Board could discuss the next year's disbursement at
7 the next meeting. Member Tauler stated that she felt it was important to expedite the first check so
8 that the systems had their money. She was not sure how that would work but she favored the idea
9 of giving the systems money then evening it out at the end of the year. Member Ibanez asked if
10 they needed a motion and Annly Roman stated that Monica Rivas was just looking for direction.

11 ***It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Maghsoodi) and carried unanimously that***
12 ***the California Library Services Board adopts the final 2019-2020 California***
13 ***Library Services Act budget as directed in the Governor's 2019-2020 budget,***
14 ***totaling \$3,630,000 for allocation to the Cooperative Library Systems.***

15 President Bernardo stated that as she heard it the Board was supportive of disbursing the funds.
16 Rivas stated that seemed correct and if they Board wanted to discuss other disbursement options
17 at their next meeting they could. For now, unless something changed in January, they would
18 process the payment before the board meeting and the second payment at the end of the year.

19 Monica Rivas stated that the Board had seen the 2019-2020 CLSA system membership figures.
20 Those were the figures used when disbursing funds to the systems.

21 ***It was moved, seconded (Ibanez/Williams) and carried unanimously that the***
22 ***California Library Services Board approves the System Population and***
23 ***Membership figures for use in the allocation of System funds for the 2019-***
24 ***2020 fiscal year.***

25 Monica Rivas reported that the \$3.63 million was disbursed between the systems and each
26 system had submitted their intended plan for the funding. Plans varied between system but the
27 most important things were physical delivery and e-resources. Systems were moving toward using
28 their funds for Enki, Link+, Overdrive, Zinio, SimplyE, there were several systems that used their
29 funds for eBooks or eMagazines, website updates, and digital collections.

30 Rivas stated that the Board needed to discuss a couple of items within the plans of service.
31 State Librarian Lucas stated that PLP and NorthNet had sent a letter regarding funds for audits,
32 which were required by state law for government entities and Federal law for those receiving funds.
33 In the plan of service, three of the systems, Santiago, Serra, and 49-99, included within their

1 baseline funding about \$4500 each for audits. The letter stated that plan of service instructions
2 previously said, “in your plan of service, under operations-complete this section using the
3 categories noted: for short term contracts, for consultant, for auditing staff, contact services may
4 be changed. If Indirect Costs/Fiscal Agent Fees are budgeted, you must describe exactly what
5 services are provided to the System. Such services generally include payroll, accounting, office
6 space, utilities, etc.” That statement had been modified to say “operations-complete this section
7 with the categories noted”. The systems’ letters stated that it was a long standing precedent for
8 some systems to use CLSA funds for costs related to audits and removing that language left the
9 section open to interpretation. PLP and NorthNet wanted to ask the board to clarify that the
10 precedent could continue using CLSA baseline funds for audits and that the former language be
11 included for clarity purposes.

12 Lucas stated that there was also a letter from the 49-99 cooperative which requested their audit
13 be paid for through baseline funding. So the options for the Board were to approve the plans of
14 service and allow, on a one-time basis, the audits for those three individual systems to be paid for
15 through baseline. The Board could do what the systems were requesting which was to restore the
16 old language and allow that the audits be paid for using baseline rather than administrative funds.
17 Monica Rivas stated that the main questions was if the audits were an administrative cost or a
18 baseline cost. President Bernardo asked if it had previously been clear that audits were an
19 administrative costs. Rivas stated that it was something that had come up lately. Annly Roman
20 stated that she had scanned the plans of service for the last ten years and paying for an audit had
21 only been included once, the year before.

22 Rivas stated that when she looked through previous verbiage it was seen as an administrative
23 cost and baseline costs were what it took to run the programs. The State Library was asking the
24 Board for direction. Vice-President Christmas stated that he was in favor of allowing the systems
25 to use baseline funds for audits.

26 Suzanne Olawski, Assistant Director of Solano County and Vice-Chair of PLP, stated that she
27 felt the clarifying language in the plan of service document should be reinstated. The language
28 provided guidance to those who were filling out the form and it gave direction on what funds could
29 be used for and what should be reported. She felt for accurate accounting and fiscal responsibility,
30 having that clarifying language would help the consortiums report more accurately. Diane

1 Satchwell stated that the three systems asking to fund the audit from baseline, received 95% of
2 their funding through the Board.

3 Monica Rivas brought up that the Inland Library System had asked for \$500 in baseline funds
4 to move some of their CLSA files since their office closed. Rivas stated that typically moving costs
5 would have been administrative cost. President Bernardo asked if that would be a one-time use of
6 funds. Annly Roman confirmed that it was a one-time cost staff wanted to bring to the Board's
7 attention because it was out of the ordinary.

8 ***It was moved, seconded (Christmas/Maghsoudi) and carried unanimously***
9 ***that the California Library Services Board approves the California Library***
10 ***Services Act System Plans of Services and Budgets for the Nine Cooperative***
11 ***Library Systems, submitted for the 2019-2020 fiscal year and include the***
12 ***audits as an allowable cost within the baseline funding for the three systems***
13 ***requesting it for 2019-2020 and for all systems in the future.***

14 President Bernardo brought up the question of pension liability. Annly Roman said that the
15 State Library had been asked to ask the systems for their pension liability as part of their plans of
16 service. The systems had submitted in a section of their letter that they felt that was extraneous
17 information. President Bernardo stated that she thought that was part of an earlier discussion they
18 had about pensions and systems' liability and asked if that information was addressed in the audits.
19 Roman stated that she was sure it was included in the audits. The State Library had received copies
20 of the audits but they were very extensive and detailed. Roman stated that as non-accountants State
21 Library staff had found them confusing and difficult to interpret. Rivas suggested that it would be
22 easier for staff to get a brief summary from the systems.

23 President Bernardo asked how Board members felt about receiving the audits and if they
24 should be able to see if the systems would be viable in the future. Diane Satchwell commented that
25 pension liability was quite large for some of the systems that they managed but that CLSA money
26 did not go toward the liability so they would need specific direction on what exactly the Board
27 was looking for, perhaps specific questions. Carol Frost agreed and stated she felt the question of
28 if the systems were able to pay their pension deficits was a different question than what was on the
29 plan of service She felt it opened up a bigger question with a lot of components; like the longevity
30 of the fiscal obligation, what were the plans and she was not sure where that discussion resided.

31 Member Williams felt the Board did not need that information. Vice-President Christmas
32 stated that if it lacked direction they could remove the request, but he thought the Board should
33 keep requesting the audits. He felt that would provide information on the financial viability of the

1 different systems. He suggested that the state library or systems could ask for some other measures
2 or specific questions surrounding that.

3 **Planning, Coordination, and Evaluation – Administrative vs. Baseline Funding**

4 State Librarian Lucas reported that when the California Library Services Act was passed in
5 1977, one of the programs included was planning, coordination, and evaluation. In 1987, the state
6 stopped putting specific funding into that section. According to past Board minutes it had been
7 precedent to treat those kind of expenses as administrative costs, which were capped at 20% of the
8 money under the Act. The request before the Board was to allow planning, coordination, and
9 evaluation activities to be paid for out of the baseline budget.

10 Lucas stated that one program example the State library had been given was for a system to
11 offer Analytics on Demand to their member libraries. The cost of that varied depending on how
12 many people would join, but in the example given to the State Library it was roughly \$150,000
13 per year. Some options before the Board were to continue to consider planning, coordination, and
14 evaluation costs an administrative expense; or keep it as an administrative expense but allow the
15 20% cap on administrative costs to rise to accommodate some of those expenses. The Board could
16 also designate planning, coordination, and evaluation as a baseline cost but cap the cost by limiting
17 how often the systems could fund those kind of projects. Finally, the Board could allow planning,
18 coordination and evaluation to be paid with baseline funds with no restrictions other than the
19 normal approval process that the Board has over the systems' budgets and plans of service.

20 Member Tauler stated that she believed in listening to the needs of the systems and thought
21 what they were trying to fund was going to be a service. She recommended that planning,
22 coordination and evaluation be part of the baseline. Member Williams agreed and stated that the
23 more they allowed flexibility in how systems spent money the better it was. Vice-President
24 Christmas stated that he agreed with member's Tauler and Williams. He asked for input from some
25 of the systems.

26 Suzanne Olawski, representing NorthNet, asked for the Board's support for the unrestricted
27 use of baseline funds for planning, coordination, and evaluation. She stated that NorthNet used the
28 full 20% of their administrative funds for staff so they would not be able to fund anything like
29 Analytics on Demand, or having a consultant like they used for their Link+ study. Jamie Turbak,
30 Director of the Oakland Public Library and a member of Pacific Library Partnership Executive
31 Committee, agreed.

1 Annly Roman read an email from Patty Wong, the Director of Library Services at Santa
2 Monica Public Library, supporting moving planning, coordination, and evaluation from system
3 administration to baseline. Wong stated that would provide the cooperative members with the
4 evaluation support they needed with the flexibility of using baseline allocations to appropriately
5 fund those programs.

6 Abbey Schellberg, Chair of the Inland Library System, said they supported and seconded all
7 the previous comments.

8 *It was moved, seconded (Tauler/Williams) and carried unanimously that the*
9 *California Library Services Board will allow Planning, Coordination, and*
10 *Evaluation costs to be paid with baseline funds.*

11 **NorthNet Link+ Execution Plan**

12 Suzanne Olawski, Vice Chair of NorthNet Library System, reported that at the March 2019
13 Board meeting NorthNet had received approval by the Board to move forward with the
14 implementation of the Link+ grant. She was providing the update that the Board had requested at
15 that meeting.

16 Olawski said that to recap, resource sharing could consist of physical, as well as digital
17 materials. It allowed the systems to leverage resources and finances through sharing models such
18 as the Zip Books model. For Link+, it was allowing them a greater sense of opportunity to get
19 resources into people’s hands.

20 Link+ was a resource sharing platform. There were about 70 libraries that were participating
21 within the state making about 11 million titles accessible. When a patron was searching their home
22 library catalog for a title, if the patron could not find that particular title in their home library
23 system, they could click on the Link+ button, place a hold and within two to four days, have that
24 item available for pick-up. Part of the Link+ system was the delivery component that went with it.

25 NorthNet was in the process of onboarding four libraries. Sonoma County and El Dorado
26 County were already onboard and had implemented Link+. Woodland Library was also onboard
27 and Nevada County was in the process of switching their ILS provider. NorthNet was able to work
28 with a vendor master contract to save their Link+ participating members money.

29 Olawski reported that there was \$240,394 left in the grant to distribute to other libraries.
30 NorthNet was very confident that they would be able to distribute those funds, which she knew
31 was a concern expressed by some of the Board members from the March meeting.

1 NorthNet had created an ad hoc committee to work on the project and they were working
2 closely with Janet Coles, their State Library grant monitor. The next process was a three phase
3 approach. The first phase was to issue a call of interest, a survey to all libraries in California,
4 including academic libraries, to see if they would be interested in joining Link+. Having a quote
5 already from Link+ was not a requirement although some libraries had already taken that step. The
6 survey closed in August and they had received three viable responses. Two were individual
7 libraries and one was a library cooperative that was very similar to NorthNet.

8 Olawski reported that the committee was reviewing those applications and they would be
9 following up with those libraries. Two of the libraries already had a quote from Link+, the third
10 would need to do that and get a quote for the delivery portion.

11 They were reviewing the applications and needed to get more information from those
12 institutions in regards to the general quote plus the delivery costs. That would give a truer picture
13 of what the cost would be for each institution. They would then award the grants. Olawski stated
14 that NorthNet was confident that they would complete collecting the information in the next few
15 months and that they could award the funds to those institutions by December 2019. NorthNet
16 would have to implement all the funds by December 2020 and if they award the funds in December
17 2019 it would give those libraries a full year to implement. The average amount of time it took to
18 onboard to Link+ was three months. They were hopeful that by mid-2020 the entities would be
19 onboard and then they would have collected data from them as far as the usage of the program.

20 Vice-President Christmas asked about the indirect cost of \$45,000 in the plan of execution. He
21 wondered what those costs were and if there would be more as the other libraries came onboard.
22 Carol Frost stated that indirect costs covered overhead costs as well as administrative costs to do
23 reports or contracts on behalf of systems. The activities that had been done that could be related
24 back to those costs were; working with the ad hoc committee, developing the survey in Survey
25 Monkey, compiling the data, communicating with the Boards, developing an implementation plan,
26 and worked closely with their grant monitor. There was a lot of staff time that went into the
27 program and they would continue with those tasks as well as the fiscal monitoring of the program
28 to ensure that all funds were spent and reporting was done on time and accurately

29 Christmas stated that he was aware of the costs that could go into the indirect but he wasn't
30 sure how they determined the \$45,000 and wondered what they estimate it would be for the
31 additional libraries that they planned to bring on from outside NorthNet. Frost stated indirect was

1 typically taken as a percentage of the whole grant and there would be no other indirect taken on
2 behalf of the grant.

3 Member Williams ask, after the grant period was over, if the systems took all the costs on for
4 Link+. Suzanne Olawski stated that libraries would not come onboard unless they could commit
5 to being a Link+ member for a period of time. When they surveyed the other NorthNet libraries,
6 so many were rural and had delivery issues, or budgetary constraints and concerns and could not
7 make the commitment to Link+ for the longer term. That was part of the deciding factor in not
8 coming onboard with Link+. Carol Frost stated that Link+ was an allowable cost using CLSA
9 funds and any library that filled out the form to receive funds from the state grant, one of the
10 questions asked was about if they had funds available to support the program after the grant was
11 over because they wanted to make sure there was a long range plan.

12 Suzanne Olawski said that there was a 5-year master contract negotiated with Link+ by
13 NorthNet for all NorthNet Link+ member libraries. President Bernardo clarified that since the new
14 libraries were not part of NorthNet, they would be able to participate in this one-time funding for
15 start-up, but would not be able to participate in the NorthNet five year contract. Olawski stated
16 that was correct. NorthNet was clear that any other organization that accepted the funds would
17 have had to negotiate their own contract with Link+. Frost stated that NorthNet was one of the
18 nine cooperative systems and so, as a cooperative, they negotiated that contract for their members.
19 She did not think their Board would be interested in opening that up to others and figuring out how
20 to get funds from other libraries.

21 Yolande Wilburn, Nevada County Librarian, stated they were going to be migrating to their
22 new ILS the next week and she looked forward to coming onboard with Link+ quickly after that.
23 Their public, community, citizen's oversight committee, and Board of Supervisors were excited
24 about having that as a resource for their county. They were smaller libraries that did not have a lot
25 of shelf space so being able to reach out and get those items from other libraries was really
26 meaningful for their community. Jamie Trubeck, Oakland Public Library, said she thought it was
27 one of the most important services that the Board could support.

28 President Bernardo stated that the Board would want a final report once the program was
29 completed. Vice-President Christmas felt that in the future it would be good to have some
30 assurance that if a Library Cooperative System was running a program for the state that the same
31 deal that they arranged for themselves applied to other grant recipients. State Librarian Lucas

1 clarified that NorthNet could not guarantee the other libraries that participate the same rate they
2 got as a system over a five-year contract. They could ask for it but additional libraries that were
3 outside of NorthNet would not be subject to the same contract since contracts were dependent on
4 a lot of different things. Lucas stated that he heard what Vice-President Christmas was saying but
5 he didn't know how they could do it other than making an effort to negotiate larger contracts that
6 benefit more people.

7 Mark Fink, Yolo County Library and the Chair of the Link+ Committee that was overseeing
8 the operation, stated that there were a lot of factors that went into the pricing of the contracts such
9 as delivery, which had been a big part of the discussion surrounding costs. That would really vary
10 depending on where a library was located what their geographic restrictions were and if they were
11 close to another library that offered Link+ to act as a delivery hub. Fink thought that for future
12 contracts, III negotiated with libraries that were entering into Link+ and those same considerations
13 would be reviewed. He stated that he would be happy to take back the recommendation and
14 concern about pricing for the Link+ service for new libraries that came onboard.

15 **RESOURCE SHARING**

16 **Consolidation and Affiliation**

17 Annly Roman reported that the State Library received documentation from the Southern
18 California Library Cooperative seeking approval from the Board for the Simi Valley Library to
19 join their Cooperative. The Simi Valley Library separated from the Ventura County Library
20 System in January of 2012 and had not been part of a cooperative library system before. Simi
21 Valley Library had provide a resolution from their Board of Trustees requesting affiliation and the
22 Southern California Library Cooperative board had approved the request.

23 Roman clarified that because they were already three months into the fiscal year the affiliation
24 would be effective July 1, 2020.

25 *It was moved, seconded (Williams/Maghsoudi) and carried unanimously that*
26 *the California Library Services Board approves the affiliation of the Simi*
27 *Valley Library with the Southern California Library Cooperative Library*
28 *System effective July 1, 2020.*

29 **CALIFORNIA LIBRARY SERVICES ACT REPORTING**

30 Monica Rivas stated that on the annual report there was a category that tracked
31 communications activity; specifically telephone, fax, internet and other usage to count the number
32 of messages and the annual cost of those services. In the State Library's discussions with the

1 systems on the documentation and how to streamline it, the systems brought up that it was hard
2 for them to track the number of telephone and fax messages that they received. In looking
3 historically at that category Rivas said she found that a lot had to do with the previous reference
4 desk program.

5 Annly Roman stated that the systems had requested the removal of the section. Rivas stated
6 that in the plans of service there was a section that captured those kind of costs so they would still
7 provide the cost of their telecommunications. If the Board had no objection, state library staff
8 agreed that they could take that section on number of messages out of the form. Member Williams
9 stated that she thought it made sense to remove the section. President Bernardo agreed.

10 **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**

11 Annly Roman stated that the Board had taken a support position on ACA 1, the measure that
12 reduced the vote threshold to 55% for special taxes, which dealt with any number of things but
13 also specifically listed libraries as one of the concerns. The bill failed to pass in 2019. Roman
14 stated that she believed that Assemblymember Aguiar-Curry was going to try again in 2020 but
15 she was not positive. Roman stated that 2020 was an election year and there were a lot of legislators
16 in contested districts. Bills like ACA 1 were often seen as tax increases, so a lot of those members
17 were being very cautious.

18 State Librarian Lucas stated that the house approved a spending plan that increased the amount
19 of money for the Institute of Museum and Library Services by \$17 million. That would take the
20 \$184 million that was given to the 50 states in per capita grants up to a little over \$200 million.
21 The reason for the increase was that last year Congress approved language, without inputting more
22 money, raising the minimum amount the little states were guaranteed from \$680,000 to \$1 million.
23 There was some discussion by the larger states that they should be held harmless in that increase,
24 so Congress added language to do that. The \$17 million would allow the little states to get a
25 minimum of \$1 million without reducing the shares of the larger states. The House passed that and
26 it was in the Senate. The ALA lobbying office in Washington said that it was unlikely for the
27 Senate to approve it at that same level but anything could happen between now and the close of
28 the legislative session. Lucas said that from where we were in March with the President eliminating
29 Institute of Library and Museum funding entirely things were significantly better.

30 Annly Roman stated that last year the Board put forward 7 requests that had to do with Lunch
31 at the Library, Zip Books, online content, and online tutoring. State Librarian Lucas stated that

1 they also asked for \$500,000 to continue to make eBooks more affordable, \$1 million to continue
2 to build more partnerships between libraries, school and businesses through Innovation Stations to
3 teach STEAM and other necessary skills, and \$1.5 million to continue to boost the technology
4 library patrons had access to as a result of the greater broadband connectivity they were receiving.

5 President Bernardo asked if the Board wanted to ask for expansion of some of those programs.
6 She also stated that they has asked for some programs outside their purview and wondered it that
7 was something they wanted to continue to support

8 Member Christmas stated that the letter from last year was drafted by Greg and sent by Anne
9 and he felt that was an appropriate model for this year. He felt the priorities from the last year were
10 still valid.

11 State Librarian Lucas put forward that one recurring issue raised by library directors with State
12 Library staff was library facility needs throughout the state. There had not been a state bond
13 measure on the ballot for local library facility improvement since 2006 and the last successful
14 measure was in 2000. There was a lot need, if only to deal with American's with Disabilities Act
15 compliance. In a lot of areas in the state, just to bring one bathroom up to code was \$250,000 or
16 more. Library patrons also requested study rooms, and other things that older, mid-century modern
17 facilities didn't provide.

18 Vice-President Christmas asked if Lucas was suggesting a facilities bond or appropriated
19 money. Lucas stated he was telling the Board that the need for help to improve facilities was raised
20 with a growing sense of urgency by public library directors. Some jurisdictions handled it
21 themselves, some, like the cities of Riverside and Long Beach used creative lease/purchase
22 arrangements to get the facilities built sooner, then paid off over time.

23 State Librarian Lucas stated that the legislature just passed around \$20 billion worth of bonds
24 for K-12 and higher education, so those were first in line to be sold by the Treasurer. So there
25 would be lag time between any action the state took to authorize facilities bonds to help libraries
26 and when they would actually benefit local jurisdictions. Lucas said the State Library could type
27 up a greatest hits on library facilities, and bonds. Members Ibanez and Christmas stated that would
28 be helpful. Member Williams asked if the State library could provide information to consider
29 further funding for more state databases.

30 Yolande Willburn, Nevada County Library, echoed what State Librarian Lucas said regarding
31 facility issues. She had ADA and facilities assessments done on all of their buildings and there

1 was not one building where it would cost under \$150,000 just in ADA compliance issues which
2 did not include doing roofs, fixing leaks, plumbing and those types of things. So, that was a big
3 priority for them.

4 President Bernardo stated that a bond issue was a heavy lift and asked if the Board could work
5 with CLA on that issue. State Librarian Lucas stated that he could not really speak for CLA. In the
6 past CLA had echoed her thoughts that a bond was difficult. In the last 3-4 years the focus had
7 been on trying to reduce the approval threshold for local library facilities measures, both through
8 ACA 1 and SCA 3. The view had been that it was difficult to raise the amount of money to launch
9 and sustain a statewide bond campaign. A cheaper and potentially as effective tool was lowering
10 the local approval threshold.

11 State Librarian Lucas said that the State Library would send out information for the Board on
12 bond measures, Link+, K-12 databases, SimplyE, libraries Illuminated, and the other programs.
13 That way the Board would be working from a place of having lots of information to make
14 decisions.

15 Mark Fink, Yolo County Library, said that one of the grants that was really transformative for
16 their library was the MacGyver (Maximizing your learning spaces) grant. They were able to get
17 professional assistance from architects and designers to help them re-think their space and they
18 had used that synergy to get a significant contribution from their friends group to renovate their
19 Clarksburg Library which was owned by the friends of the library. Even though the grant amount
20 was only \$10,000 it really provided a great opportunity for conversation with their staff and got
21 their friends at the table. They were able to make some serious improvements to a facility that had
22 not had much work for over 50 years. Even though it was a small amount of money the design of
23 that grant and the pieces to it addresses some of those facilities issues on a more manageable level.

24 Lena Pham stated that it was an LSTA grant from 2018-19 and the State Library was going to
25 fund the project again for 2019-20.

26 **BOARD DISCUSSION ITEMS 2019/20**

27 Annly Roman stated that at the Board's strategic planning session they had discussed having
28 Board member reports, since each member represented a different group, to get an idea of who
29 was represented and why it was important. Member Buenafe had volunteered to go first but she
30 had been unable to attend the meetings. Roman asked if there were other Board members who
31 wanted to be on the list to do a small presentation on those that they represent.

1 Member Williams stated that she would be willing to present on School libraries. Member
2 Ibanez stated that he could be on the list after Member Williams.

3 **PUBLIC COMMENT**

4 There was no public comment brought forward.

5 **COMMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS/OFFICERS**

6 There were not comments from Board members.

7 **OLD BUSINESS**

8 There was no old business brought forward.

9 **AGENDA BUILDING**

10 Annly Roman stated that for the next meeting's agenda she had fall meeting, and budget
11 considerations.

12 **ADJOURNMENT**

13 President Bernardo called for adjournment of the California Library Services Board meeting
14 at 2:36 PM.

AGENDA ITEM: 2020 Meeting Schedule and Locations

2020 Proposed Board Meeting Schedule

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Activities</u>
April 2, 2020	Sacramento	Legislative Visits? Budget and Planning
Late August- Early September? 2020	Southern California?	Regular Business Annual Budget Meeting LSTA State Advisory Council on Libraries Meeting
October 20-26, 2020	Pasadena?	

BACKGROUND:

California Library Services Act (CLSA) regulations specify that the Board shall conduct meetings at least twice a year. The board has already established April 2, 2020 as the date of their spring meeting.

At the September 17, 2019 meeting the Board had discussed wanting to meeting in Southern California for the fall meeting with the possibility of piggy-backing on the California Library Association Conference in October. The Conference will be held the week of October 20th in Pasadena.

A calendar of upcoming and future library-related events and dates is included to this agenda item as Exhibit A.

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING LIBRARY-RELATED EVENTS AND DATES

The following is a list of upcoming library-related events and dates worth noting:

2020 Event	Date	Location
California School Library Association Conference	February 6-8, 2020	City of Industry, CA
Public Library Association 2020 Conference	February 25-29, 2020	Nashville, TN
Association of Research Libraries Association Meeting	May 12-14, 2020	Albuquerque, NM
Special Libraries Association Annual Conference and Info Expo	June 6-9, 2020	Charlotte, NC
American Library Association Annual Conference	June 25-30, 2020	Chicago, IL
Public Library Association at ALA	June 25-30, 2020	Chicago, IL
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
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions General Conference and Assembly	August , 2020	Auckland, New Zealand
State Bar of California Annual Meeting	September 10-13, 2020	San Diego, CA
Association for Rural and Small Libraries Conference	September 30-October 3, 2020	Wichita, Kansas
Association of Research Libraries Association Meeting, Fall	October 5-7, 2020	Washington, DC
California Library Association Annual Conference	October 22-24, 2020	Pasadena, CA
Educause Annual Conference	October 26-29, 2020	Boston, MA



CLA LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES 2020

Presented by the Advocacy & Legislative Committee to further the mission of California libraries

The California Library Association Executive Board works with the CLA Advocacy & Legislative Committee, CLA lobbyists and association members to make a difference for California libraries and the communities they serve, working primarily at the state level; some support is offered for local and national advocacy. CLA is a non-partisan organization.

CLA supports local libraries and their advocates in building strong relationships with communities, legislators and leaders through **Day in the District** and other outreach.

CLA actively advocates for:

- **Infrastructure Needs of California Libraries**
- **Equitable Access to Library and Information Services including:**
 - **Broadband Equity for California Communities**
 - **eMedia and Electronic Resources**
- **Library participation/representation in statewide initiatives for:**
 - **Early Education**
 - **Adult/Family Literacy**
 - **Digital Literacy**
 - **Career Support**
 - **Services for Vulnerable Populations**
 - **After-School/Summer Programs for Youth**
 - **Other Educational and Social Service Programs**
- **California State Library Funding and Budget Enhancements**

CLA generally supports the positions taken by the American Library Association in other key action areas, including:

- **Intellectual Freedom**
- **Privacy**
- **Census 2020**
- **Net Neutrality**

CLA also monitors all state legislation that may impact items on the above list or that are identified as having an impact on libraries, library funding and/or library staff.

Approved and adopted by the CLA Executive Board on October 26, 2019

California Library Services Board: One time grant programs

During the 2016-2017 fiscal year, the California Library Services Board received \$3 million in one-time funding to be used at the board's discretion. After requesting input from libraries and the cooperative library systems, the board allocated the money, in various amounts, between six grant programs. All of the original grant programs except Zip Books and the Value of Libraries impact study have been completed. The programs were:

- \$1 million for a statewide "Zip Books" program;
- \$300,000 to create an impact study and online clearinghouse about the economic and social value of investing in libraries.
- \$1 million for software and hardware grants for public libraries;
- \$200,000 to create innovation labs through partnerships between libraries, employers and educators;
- \$200,000 to help California public libraries connect to the SimplyE application, which allows for multi-platform discovery of eBooks;
- \$300,000 to add content to the Enki eBook database and ensure as many of California's public libraries as possible are connected to its content;

Zip Books

The Board allocated \$1 million to the Zip Books programs which is an alternative model for interlibrary loan.

This project is still ongoing.

Project

Under the program, when a patron requests a book the local library doesn't own, the library buys the book online and delivers it directly to the patron. The patron returns the book to the library when finished. The library adds the item to its collection or uses it in other ways to support the library.

This program is proposed to receive \$1million for the fiscal year that begins July 1, 2020.

Benefits:

As of the September 17, 2019 board meeting there were 70 approved library jurisdictions throughout the state participating in the Zip Books program and three new library systems were coming on board.

Zip Books has provided library patrons with speedy access to materials not already owned by their local library. A similar delivery through interlibrary loan can take weeks rather than days. Additionally, Zip Books save staff the effort and cost of packing and mailing material.

The program fosters patron-led collection development which can result in lending materials more closely attuned to the needs of the local community and expose library staff to new ideas for materials or topics.

Program continuation and expansion:

The Legislature and governor have invested an additional \$1 million in on-time funds each year for the past two fiscal years. As noted above, the governor's budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year contains \$1 million in one-time funding to support the program.

Impact Study and Online Clearinghouse

The board invested \$300,000 to create an impact study and online clearinghouse, detailing the value of California's libraries.

This project is still ongoing.

Project:

The grant team performed a literature review. They have collected, reviewed, and organized several sets of resources. Two sets focus on libraries' financial return on investment, and libraries' social value. The resources, with annotations, are available on the State Library's website.

The other sets focus on research in related fields like sociology, public policy, and education as well as reports from major agencies such as the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the American Library Association, the Aspen Institute, and the Pew Research Center.

There are also articles published in professional library journals and presentations at professional library conferences.

The team has also been generating original data through a variety of means. They have conducted interviews with California library leaders and other stakeholders, including elected officials and a city manager, to gather their perceptions on the different facets of value that libraries provide.

A survey was conducted by the Sacramento State University's Institute for Social Research to explore Californians' values and their perspectives about the role and value of public libraries. The results – gleaned from 1,474 respondents -- demonstrate that libraries and the community services they provide are very important to Californians.

Benefit:

The grant funded 30 min-grants on topics ranging from literacy to mental health and wellness. These programs provided valuable impact data on the programs, and also had a direct beneficial impact on the local communities.

The grant team is in the process of finalizing a new value framework and supporting statements using the collected data that libraries will be able to use to demonstrate their impact and value. Additionally, trainings will be provided in the spring to help libraries learn to tell their stories.

This project is ongoing and will have additional benefits to the library community once it has been completed.

Next steps:

The grant team is currently assembling and aggregating the collected data, finalizing the statement and framework, and compiling the results of the completed work. They are also creating:

- A unique value proposition for California's public libraries.
- An overview of the broad scope of value that California's public libraries deliver.
- Information sheets, organized by topic such as education, health and wellbeing, and crisis response, that demonstrate the different types of value delivered by California's public libraries.
- A database of resources, also organized by topic, that is more extensive than the resources included in the information sheets and guide stakeholders to items they can use to demonstrate the library's value.
- Infographics featuring easily accessible data about California's public libraries.
- An article for publication that will bring together the results of the data collected and provide library stakeholders with original (and currently unavailable) information about the value of public libraries that they can use and cite.

Potential for continuing the program:

The project is not yet completed. Some possibilities for future investment include:

- A marketing campaign for libraries based on the research findings
- Training for libraries in telling their stories effectively
- Maintaining and augmenting the clearinghouse

Libraries Illuminated Program

The board allocated \$1 million to the Libraries Illuminated program which allowed libraries to make technology purchases to improve service, create new programming, and take advantage of new high speed broadband internet connections.

All applicants were required to contribute matching funds and resources to their project. The match could be a combination of cash and in-kind contributions and could come from any combination of the applicant libraries, project partners, or other sources. The higher the local per-capita spending on libraries, the higher the local match requirement. Additionally libraries applying for funds were strongly encouraged to have project partners from their community.

Project

Funds were expended in two rounds with 38 jurisdictions receiving funding over the course of the grant program.

Round 1: \$801,718 Awarded

In the first round 45 applications were received from libraries all over the state and jurisdictions and 38 applications were funding. Applicants purchased items such as software, hardware, robotics, audio visual materials and coding materials to support programs like makerspaces, media labs, literacy programs, mobile learning stations, health apps, robotics and app. development, and virtual reality experiences. Applicants received anywhere from \$5000 up to \$30,000 depending on the project scope and expense (See attached Exhibit A).

Round 2: \$38,612 Awarded

Round two funds were allocated to libraries already participating in the Libraries Illuminated grant program. Sixteen libraries applied and 10 libraries received small additional grants of \$1,500 to \$6,400. (See attached Exhibit A) Many of the requests were based on unanticipated needs that developed as a result of the initial funding the library received. In Round 1.

The projects funded through the second round of funding included technology enhancements targeting adult literacy learners, virtual reality equipment to

create positive activities for youth in rural locations, robots and coding kits for communities without afterschool tech programs, joint library/school makerspaces, wireless printing equipment, and business friendly technology and Skype interviewing workshops.

Benefits:

The grant program funded 38 library jurisdiction programs as well as provided 35 libraries with virtual reality equipment. The grant program provided local library jurisdictions with the ability to purchase new technologies to improve services, take advantage of increased internet speeds and establish innovative programs for their populations.

The program received strong support from local libraries and their communities. The \$1 million in state funding was matched by \$1 million in cash or local funds and \$630,000 of in-kind donations.

Based on outcomes surveys, the grant program led to the creation of 972 programs. It also forced libraries to look beyond themselves and their friends groups to forge partnerships and relationships between themselves and schools, local governments, nonprofits, service organizations and corporations.

Potential for Continuing the Program:

In the first round of funding for this project, seven projects were denied funding, for a total of \$158,753 in unfilled requests. In the second round, six requests were denied, for a total of \$132,338 in unfilled requests. In both rounds some projects were funded at a lower level than requested. Over the life of the program, there were \$291,091 in unfunded requests.

Additionally, there are new libraries connecting to broadband each year who would benefit from a program like this to help them take advantage of their new internet speeds. There are also technological advances that benefit libraries and improve service delivery to their customers but some libraries lack the resources to use them.

Innovation Station Project:

The board allocated \$200,000 to involve librarians, educators and employers in developing collaborative labs, spaces or programs to help people connect to skills and encourage creative problem solving.

This concept was modeled after the collaboration between Chula Vista Public Library, Chula Vista Elementary School District, and Qualcomm to create a space for learning called the [Innovation Station](#). This space was inspired by Qualcomm's Thinkabit Lab™, originally created to encourage students to consider science,

technology, engineering, and math (STEM)-related careers by spending a full day exploring STEM tools in a hands-on, do-it-yourself, learning lab.

Project

The California State Library and their partner, the Southern California Library Cooperative, put out a call for applications and received proposals from 18 libraries representing all areas of the state. All 18 projects were funded and each project received \$5000 to \$13,500, with most libraries receiving \$10,000 in grant funds.

The projects funded under this program included makerspaces, maker boxes, and labs. Of those programs, 15 were at fixed locations, and six were mobile. For a full list of the projects see Exhibit B.

Benefits

The originally invested grant funds totaled \$200,000 and the in-kind support was \$362,000. The funds helped create resources and spaces that led to over 60 unique programs. The 18 libraries also partnered with 29 organizations, 19 other libraries, 12 public entities, and 10 schools.

Potential for continuing the program:

This program received a minimal response with only 18 applications and all projects were funded. However, the projects that were funded resulted in numerous programs and partnerships that have benefitted the libraries and their communities.

Library and community needs are constantly changing, as is technology. Access to hands-on experience with new technologies and access to new skills is beneficial for patrons of all ages. New funding would open the possibility of these kinds of programs to other libraries that might not have been able to take advantage of the funding in the initial grant but whose circumstances or needs have changed.

SimplyE Application/Enki Library

The current process for purchasing and accessing eBooks through public libraries is complicated. Libraries tend to purchase eBooks on multiple platforms in order to provide access to a broad range of collections and diversify their vendor partners.

Additionally, every eBook vendor provides their own proprietary eReader application that allows patrons to search for and read the eBooks the library purchases on that vendor's platform. This requires patrons to download various applications depending on which vendor is supplying the library resource they want to utilize.

Using federal Institute of Museum and Library Science grant funds, the New York Public Library developed Library Simplified or "SimplyE", an open source application that allows for the discovery and reading of materials provided by a variety of eBook vendors using a single application.

Even though the application itself is open source and freely available there are usage barriers to public libraries which include: servers, purchase of an Adobe Vendor ID, a Radium license and internal development to link with the library's integrated library system.

Project:

The board allocated \$200,000 in one-time funds to facilitate a SimplyE pilot project. This included the purchase of a statewide Radium license, a statewide Adobe Vendor ID and installation of centralized cloud servers to support the project.

The pilot program connected six organizations -- five library jurisdictions and one cooperative system which included six jurisdictions -- out of 45 applicants. While the cost of their connection was covered under the pilot program there is a \$3,000 yearly subscription fee for the app.

The SimplyE application works with Overdrive, Bibliotheca's cloudLibrary, Axis360, BiblioBoard, RBdigital, Open Access SimplyE collection, and the Digital Public Library of America Exchange. Additionally, audiobooks purchased on Bibliotheca Cloud Library, Axis360 and RBdigital are now discoverable on the app. The Enki library, a statewide eBook platform created by libraries, was also integrated into the SimplyE application.

The board allocated \$300,000 to the Enki Library program, \$100,000 to connect all the libraries in California and \$200,000 to further develop the collection including the purchase of always available titles.

Benefits:

Currently, there are 27 California library jurisdictions, including the pilot locations, either live or in the process of setting up SimplyE. Each libraries' patrons can download the application and access all of their library's eBooks from that single location.

Currently there are over 4,000 active SimplyE users. In the most recent snapshot of usage there were more than 1,000 active loans, 6300 active holds. (See Exhibit C for the current snapshot statistics)

Potential for continuing the program:

The app will be sustained, which includes the maintenance of the SimplyE servers, necessary software updates, continued funding, and ongoing development and

improvement, through a collaboration between the Digital Public of America (DPLA), New York Public Library, and the SimplyE Advisory Council. The council meets monthly to advise on new functionality and development, and to share the cost of maintaining and supporting SimplyE.

The cost to connect additional libraries within California would be \$2,000 per library. Califa says \$100,000 would connect all of the libraries in California. Individual libraries would still pay an annual \$3,000 yearly subscription cost.

Exhibit A

Library	Round 1 amount	Round 2 Amount	Purchases
Alameda County Library	30,000		Helped purchase two twelve-Bay automated laptop checkout systems
Altadena Library District	18,281		6 iPad pros with adaptors and keyboards; 4 macbook pros with finalcut pro, adobe and photoshop elements; CT30 scanners and two structure sensors that utilize applications that store and showcase 3d scans
Anaheim Public Library	29011		Video conferencing and multimedia system to link the public with remote speakers over the Internet
Burbank Public Library	15250		10 Dell Latitude laptops that will create a mobile lap; Lego Mindstorms kits - used to offer robotics workshops for elementary age children in conjunction with laptops purchased through this grant
Burlingame Public Library	6881		Newer faster WiFi access points
Butte County Library	15000	3000	littleBits circuit sets (multiple); Smart phones for Cardboard VR (multiple, more to be purchased); Generic/Arduino coding kits (multiple); Robots (Sphero, littleBits robots, etc); Audiovisual equipment upgrades (microphones, sound mixers, server cabinet for mounting, AV equipment, 3D cameras and accessories, etc)
Carlsbad City Library	13368		12 GoPro Fusion Cmaeras, 26 SD memory Cards; 2-27" Apple iMacs and 24-1 TB external hard drives to support our program, Create 360° VR Video
Contra Costa County Library	30000		12-bay laptop lending machine and 12 laptops
Daly City Library	8444		8 wireless Access points; seven laptops for patron use in the libraries
Folsom Public Library	5943	3156	an iPod touch, iPad, Makerbot Replicator+, and augmented reality books, and apps for our VR machines, and Google Cardboards; Samsung S8 phone (unlocked, no service), Gear VR headset, 2 Gear 360 cameras with cases and memory cards, protective cases, selfie stick, gorillapod, and a telescoping tripod
Fresno County Public Library	30000	4944	60 iPads; projectors, projector screens, surge protectors, lightning to USB cables, wall chargers, lightning to VGA adapters, Bluetooth speakers, protective cases, early literacy apps, and mobile folding carts to be used for iPad story time
Glendale Library, Arts and Culture	28500		
Glendora Public Library	13000		17 wireless access points and related supplies

Library	Round 1 amount	Round 2 Amount	Purchases
Los Gatos Public Library	7200		
Marin County Free Library	25056		VR Computers; VUZE 360 Cameras; VR Production software
Monterey County Free Library	30000	3600	16 smart TVs, 16 DVD players, 16 Logitech webcams, 16 HDMI connector cords, 16 charging strops to change listening centers; SmartAlec licenses to facilitate wireless printing in all branches. The library upgraded all of its Wi-Fi services in the branches to offer wireless printing.
Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library	23066		20 Dell Latitude 3000 series laptops and the associated software: 20 Faronics Deep Freeze licenses; 20 Symantec Endpoint Protection licenses; and 20 Microsoft Office Professional Plus software licenses; Smart-ALEC Wireless Software System
Mountain View Public Library	18440	3500	30 thin mobile clients, mobile charging card and a network printer for a mobile computer lab; 10 additional VMware Horizon 7 licenses to add to the existing 10 licenses that the Library already own The licenses were installed on the 20 client laptops. Purchased 20 extra HP power adapters to use with the laptops during programs. Purchased the Zoneflex R710 dual-band router
Nevada County Library	28100		two ScanPro 3000 microfilm scanning machines and two desktop computers to utilize the microfilm scanners
Oakland Public Library	30000		
Ontario City Library	30000	6397	
Orland Public Library	8310		video/film making equipment tech and software and laptops
Palos Verdes Library District	9819		SMART Board 7075 Pro Interactive Whiteboard for use in demonstrating the catalog, explain online resources, downloading ebooks, and to conduct information literacy classes
Pasadena Public Library	24860		21 laptop computers; 1 CPU (gaming computer); 5 iPads + 3 iPod Touch
Rancho Cucamonga Public Library	30000		Google Expeditions VR, Canon 80D DSLR cameras, iPad Pros, Go Pro (Hero 6) plus bundle, Lenovo laptops, Tascams
Redwood City Public Library	21142		Wireless Access Points

Library	Round 1 amount	Round 2 Amount	Purchases
Riverside Public Library	27450	5000	Laptop Kiosk and Laptops
Sacramento Public Library	30000		Video production equipment to create a video stream, Virtual Reality equipment to broadcast virtual reality experiences online and software for production / editing of programs.
Salina Public Library	29930		
San Bruno Public Library	5001		Three new wireless access points, one laptop computer, a data projector and 3D printer supplies
San Mateo County Library	30000		37 wireless access points
Santa Fe Springs City Library	28000	5000	20 HP All-in-One units (monitor and tower combined), Windows 10 Pro x64, 17-6700 (6th generation processor), 8 GB memory, 1TB hard drive; 1 NEC NP-P520HL-2 5000 Lumen Full HD Laser DLP Projector
Santa Maria Public Library	30000		14 HP Laptop Computers; 14 licenses MS Office, Deep Freeze, etc.; Mobile Hotspot 4G; 14 USB Mouse; 14 Laptop bag to offer computer classes
Santa Monica Public Library	28595		3D printing equipment, including 2 Ultimaker 3D printers, an Alfinia Einscan 3D scanner, and maintenance kits; equipment for family coding programs, including 12 iPads, a Dash and Dot Club Pack, a Cubetto Classroom Bundle, a Blue Bot Hive, 2 Little Bits Code Kits, 2 Little Bits Droid Kits, 4 Puzzlets sets, 4 Kano Pixel Kits, 2 Kano Sensor Kits, 2 Ubtech Jimu Buzzbot and Muttbot kits, 1 Ubtech Jimu Inventor's kit, and 2 Codeybots; VR equipment
South San Francisco Public Library	8131		12 Wireless Access points and 3 MacBooks
Torrance Public Library	24795		24 Acer Chromebooks to offer hands-on technology training on a variety of subjects, Chrome Device Management licenses to manage these devices, and 3-year warranty plans for each device
Ventura County Library	14500	1500	12 Lenovo flex laptops; 12 wireless mice; Laptop Cart to host code blasters summer coding workshop
Yolo County Library	15645	2515	6 Dell Inspiron 15 5000 Series – 5570 laptops; 6 Samsung Galaxy Tab S3 tablets, 6 iPad Pro tablets; and 3 GoPro HERO6 Black cameras
Total	801718	38612	

Exhibit B

Library	Project	Grant Amount
Alhambra Civic Center Library	Turned an indoor vending machine cade into an all-ages Discovery Space with a learning lab to experiment with technology. The purpose was to create a space to facilitate inter-generational collaboration using both materials and technology. Programming included fort building, sewing classes and a Tinkercad program.	\$5,500
Arcadia Public Library	Turned their former microfilm storage room into a Community Learning Center and Purchased Story Center Listening Stations and HP Scout Pro scanning station. Those could be sued to create videos and scan photographs, letters, and 3D scanned items to include in the library’s local history collection.	\$10,000
Joint: Butte County Library and Tehama County Library	Created maker boxes that could be shared between libraries. Boxes were geared toward different STEM themes such as robotics, circuits, or building. Boxes were be available for use in the libraries or for check-out	\$5,000
Glendale Public Library	Utilized rooms available through the Community and Parks Department to host hands-on experiences with littleBits Kits for upper elementary students for STEAM related programing.	\$10,000
Huntington Beach Library	Created a mobile MakerSpace to be shared between their three library branches to encourage experimentation with technology	\$10,000
Los Gatos Library	Created a movable workspace and cart with STEAM and STEM related activities such as do-it-yourself projects, VR station, a 3-D printer and makerspace supplies. The programs would focus on coding, robotics, virtual reality station,	\$10,000
Marin County Free Library	Broadened an existing partnership between the Marin County Free Library and the Bayside MLK Academy by locating an innovation lab on campus in the school library for K-8 th grade students. The lab contained a makerspace, computer workstations, and a Pre-WebStars training program. WebStars is a paid learning and workforce development program	\$10,000
Monrovia Public Library	Created a science and technology learning space through a partnership with Oak Crest Institute of Science. The space combined the libraries existing laptops, telescopes and 3D printer with purchased microscopes and circuit kits. A van was used to bring the lab to summer learning locations. Programs included SciLab series and 3D printing programs.	\$10,000

Library	Project	Grant Amount
Monterey County Free Library	Project was conducted at the Carmel Valley and Gonzles branches. Program was based on the concept of FAIL (First Attempt at Learning), where failing is taught as the first steps and encourages students to explore and learn from discovery. Introduced a lego MINDSTORMS program teaching, robotics, engineering, science and coding.	\$10,000
Orange County Public Library	Created the FountainValley Idea Lab. The lab encouraged experimentation with technology and helped develop STEM related skills. They used GoPros for a variety of projects including documenting stories of senior citizens. Programing also included trading technical knowledge such as technology for sewing machine use.	\$10,000
Rancho Cucamonga Library Services	Completed the development of their media lab to be used as a maker-style area with state of the art hardware and software. Focuses were on videography, photography, art, music, film, VR. Created introductory classes and programs dealing with videography and VR.	\$10,000
Riverside Public Library	Created a lab in their Lara Casa Blanca Library computer lab with cutting edge technologies and repurposed a StoryMobile into a STEAM bus to engage community members. The program included coding club, film and editing workshops, VR programs. And a prototype workshop using the 3D printer, and Circuit. The STEAM bus was used for community events and summer outreach.	\$10,000
Sacramento Public Library	Lab was created in the South Natomas Library and focused on 3D fabrication, Artificial intelligence, coding, and robotics through a partnership with Intel and a robotics team. Programs included an intel Nervana AI Academy workshops, Robotics sessions working on design, fabrication, and coding, 3D printing and a mini-drone obstacle course..	\$10,000
San Diego Public Library	Created a modular lab inside the City Heights Branch Library with educational technology available to ages 8-16. Worked to show patrons how to safely experiment with technology. Programing included learning the components to building a Gameboy, making electronic vehicles and experimenting with green energy. They held two five-week camps.	\$10,000
San Luis Obispo County Library	The created Mobile Makerkits that patrons could take home. They also partnered with the SLO MakerSpace, a private group that employs "gurus" to teach classes, to provide library card holders access.	\$10,000

Library	Project	Grant Amount
Santa Barbara Public Library	Retrofitted a passenger vehicle as a Library on the Go Van which offers library services and STEM learning to areas where residents do not have cards or convenient access. Programming included tech classes for adults a, coding for teens and adults, and STEAM programs for youth.	\$10,000
Shasta Public Library, Redding branch	Created a STEAM station, technology based homework center inside their branch. The station encouraged experimentation with technology including smart TV, Chromebooks and computers with coding programs. Planned to hold coding programs.	\$6,000
Whittier Public Library	Utilized the space between their computer and homework centers to provide an area of adults, teens, and youth to experiment with technology. Provide maker workshops, virtual reality programs, crafter hours and Littlebits workshops.	\$10,000

Exhibit C

Library	Status	# of Users	Active Loans	Active Holds	# of Titles	Vendors
Alameda County Library	Live	801	166	814	224,2000	Cloud; DPLA; Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
Los Angeles Public Library	Live	758	151	1,300	511,100	BibliBoard; Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
Santa Clara County Library	Live	690	246	1,500	138,200	Cloud; odillo; Overdrive
Butte County Library	Live	522	85	328	152,600	AXIS360; Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
San Francisco Public Library	Live	554	379	1,500	271,200	AXIS360; Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
San Jose Public Library	Live	258	129	265	152,800	AXIS360; BiblioBoard; Cloud; Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
Black Gold Cooperative Library System	Live	78	7	94	162,800	Enki; Overdrive
Glendora Public Library	Live	25	7	38	103,100	Cloud; Enki; Overdrive; Advantage
Contra Costa County Library	Live	98	22	70	110,500	Enki; Overdrive
Mountain View Public Library	Live	63	17	85	27,500	Overdrive; Advantage
Sunnyvale Public Library	Live	38	0	25	116,400	Cloud; Enki; Overdrive; Advantage
San Mateo County Library	Live	32	4	128	108,100	AXIS360; odillo; Overdrive; Advantage
Porterville City Library	Live	30	5	20	149,400	Cloud; Enki; Overdrive
Oakland Public Library	Live	25	5	36	118,000	Enki; Overdrive; RBDigital
Corona Public Library	Live	43	23	1	93,700	Cloud; Enki; RBDigital
Palo Alto City Library	Live	58	17	87	109,100	AXIS360; DPLA; Enki; Overdrive; Advantage; RBDigital
Pleasanton Public Library	Live	15	1	13	150,400	Enki; Overdrive; Advantage
San Mateo Public Library	Live	9	0	10	46,600	Overdrive
Alameda Free Library	X					Enki; Overdrive
San Bruno Public Library	X					Overdrive; Advantage
Monterey Public Library	X					Overdrive; Advantage
Berkeley Public Library	X					Enki; Overdrive
Yolo County Library	LIVE	2	1	0	94,100	Enki; Overdrive
Totals		4,108	1,267	6,318	2,889,100	

Statewide Library Bond Measure

Current State of Libraries

Libraries are essential parts of California's communities and are integral to its education system. They provide broadband service and technology help to those without connectivity and to the digitally illiterate, provide programs for veterans and seniors, are a valuable resource for immigrants and refugees, and a safe space for underserved populations throughout the state.

Libraries play a particularly significant role in early childhood learning, after-school homework help and creating stronger readers of all ages.

Yet, the State of California has made no investment in aging library facilities in nearly 20 years. The \$350 million statewide bond measure voters approved in 2000 was many hundreds of millions less than the need at that time.

The most recent survey of California's libraries, conducted in 2015 for the California Library Association, identified an unmet need for new construction, renovation and rehabilitation of \$5.7 billion (See Exhibit A). The State Library assessed local library facility needs in 2007 and projected an \$8 billion need over the decade ending in 2016.

Broadband Issues:

California has experienced numerous changes over the past 20 years. One of the most significant is a growing reliance on libraries by California's least digitally connected residents. For those Californians, the 23,000 terminals available at local libraries are lifelines to health care, employment and educational advancement for single parents, veterans, lower-income families and the homeless.

The age of some library structures simply won't accommodate the hardware or the wiring to deliver 21st Century broadband connectivity. The communities that would benefit most from improved connectivity are those with the least resources to renovate, retrofit or replace their library.

Bond History, State and Local

Only one statewide library bond has appeared on the ballot since 2000: Proposition 81 in 2006. It failed by a 52.7 percent to 47.3 percent margin.

In comparison, since 2000, \$24.3 billion in school renovation and construction bonds have been placed before state voters and approved. An additional \$7.4 billion has been OK'd for higher education facilities during the same period.

Lawmakers and the governor approved a \$15 billion bond measure for pre-K-12 schools, community colleges and public universities for the March 3, 2020 ballot.

California local governments have tried to build and renovate libraries on their own. Many haven't been able to break the two-thirds voter approval threshold for local library projects.

The board has supported two efforts over the past three years to lower the approval threshold to 55 percent – the same approval level for local school bonds.

- SCA 3 introduced by Sen. Dodd in 2018 to allow local library project approval with a 55 percent vote; and
- ACA 1 by Assemblymember Aguiar-Curry to allow all special taxes, including those to benefit libraries, to be approved on a 55 percent vote.

Both measures failed passage.

According to a study released in January 2017 by CaliforniaCityFinance.com of 17 general obligation library bond measures placed on local ballots from 2002 to 2018, eight made it to the two-thirds threshold. Of the nine losing local library bonds, seven had more than 55 percent approval (See Exhibit B).

Exhibit A

Analysis of the 2015 California Library Association Facility Survey

2015 Library Facilities Needs Survey Results

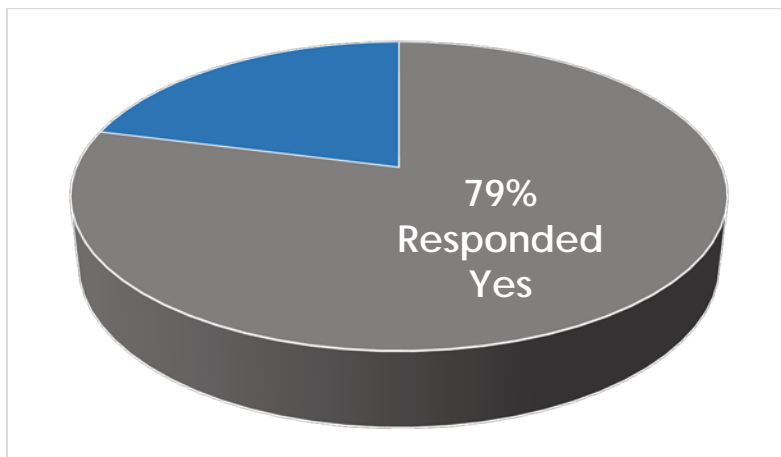
Response rate:

- 67 percent of libraries responded to the full survey or to part of the survey

Library facility age:

- 47 percent of reporting California libraries branches were built or remodeled before 2000
- Half of reporting libraries were built before 1970 (*Of those, more than 25 percent do not report a remodel*)

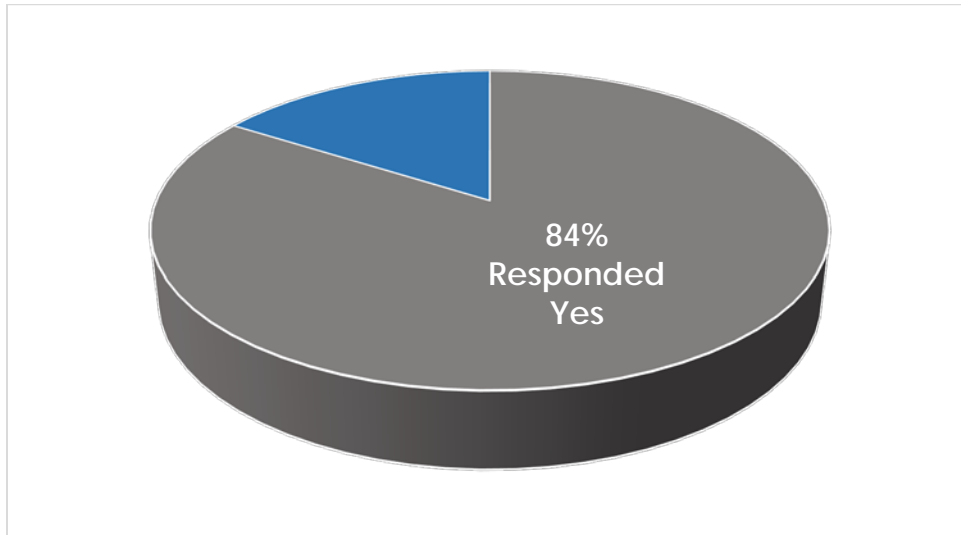
Facility Needs Replacement, Expansion, Remodel or Refresh



Of the responding libraries, 79 percent say their facility would either need to be replaced, expanded, remodeled or refreshed within the next five years (by 2020). Of that 79 percent:

- 46 percent say they would need a refresh
- 24 percent say they need to replace their facility or build a new branch
- 21 percent say a remodel is needed
- 15 percent say their facility needs to be expanded

Library Facility Deficiencies

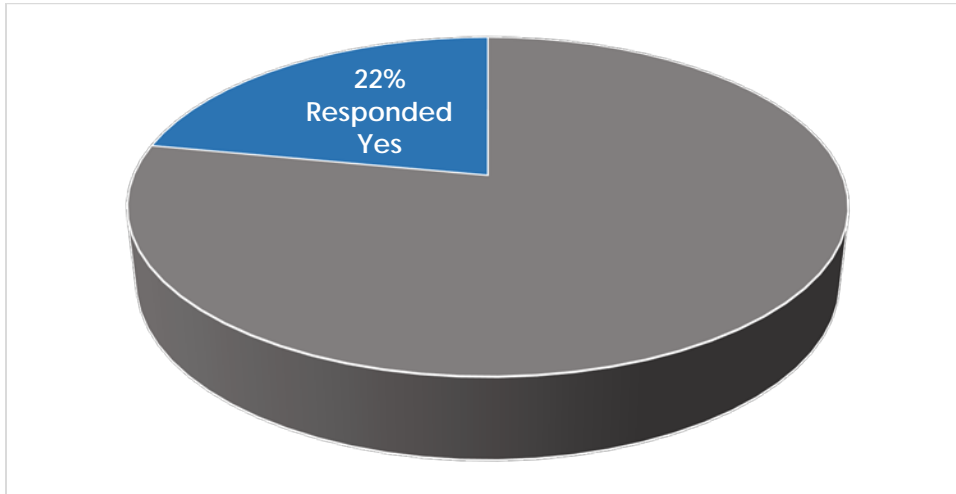


Of participating libraries, 84 percent say their facilities have deficiencies.

- 43 percent are overcrowded/lack sufficient space
- 33 percent need more staff space
- 32 percent have inadequate technology
- 32 percent describe their space layout as “dysfunctional”
- 30 percent have inadequate electrical
- 28 percent lack adequate furniture
- 26 percent say space is so small patrons can’t be served
- 22 percent aren’t ADA inaccessible
- 15 percent lack adequate lighting
- 12 percent sustain chronic water damage
- 11 percent have out-of-order bathrooms
- 10 lack support facilities
- 9 percent have malfunctioning windows and doors

(These statistics can include multiple responses per reporting library)

Health and Safety Issues



Of responding libraries, 22 percent say their facilities had health and safety issues. Of that 22 percent:

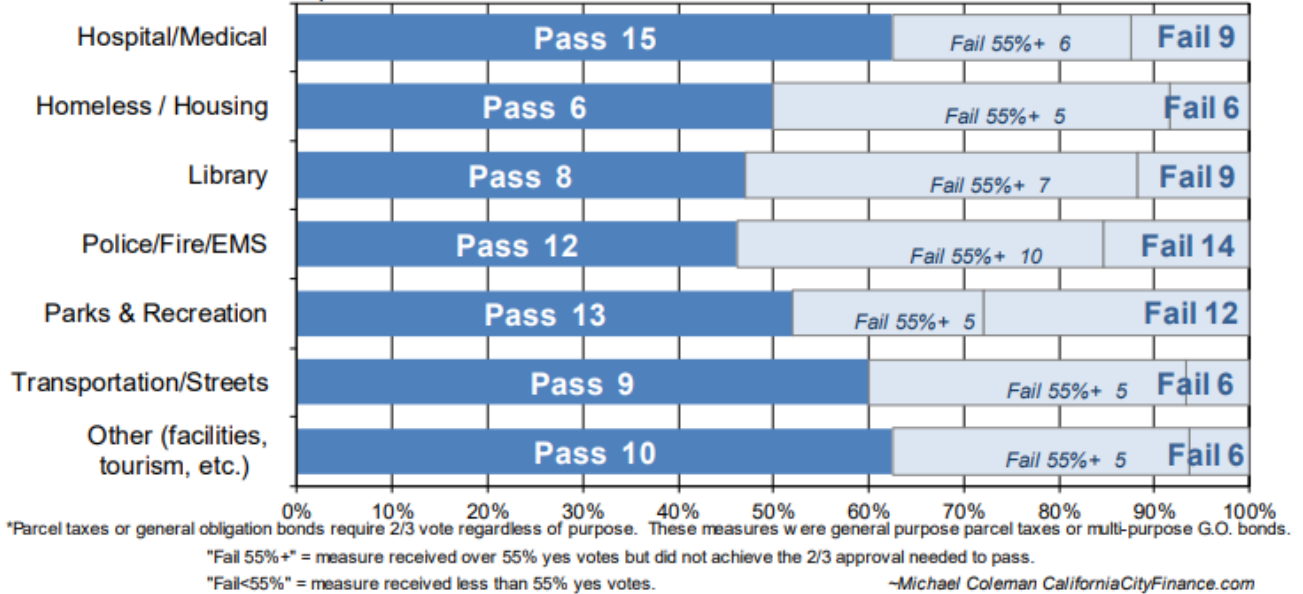
- 13 percent report structural issues
- 11 percent report electrical issues
- 8 percent report mechanical issues
- 4 percent report hazardous materials on site

Exhibit B

Local general obligation bond measures for libraries (non-school) from 2002 through the most recent election, there have been just 17 such measures.

General Obligation Bond Measures - 2002 through November 2018

Cities, Counties, and Special Districts



<http://www.californiacityfinance.com/LocalMeasuresSince01.pdf>

Local Library Bond Measures

<u>Election</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Yes</u>		<u>Bond Amount</u>
3/5/2002	City	National City	San Diego H	70.7%	PASS	\$6,000,000
11/6/2002	City	Palo Alto	Santa Clara Measure D	61.4%	FAIL	\$49,100,000
11/6/2002	City	Marina	Monterey Measure R	80.7%	PASS	\$8,000,000
2/25/2003	City	Burbank	Los Angeles Measure L	67.9%	PASS	\$14,000,000
11/3/2004	City	Lemon Grove	San Diego Proposition R	63.1%	FAIL	\$3,400,000
11/8/2005	City	Walnut Creek	Contra Costa Measure R	61.1%	FAIL	\$21,000,000
11/7/2006	City	Oakland	Alameda Measure N	64.2%	FAIL	\$148,000,000
11/7/2006	City	Diamond Bar	Los Angeles Measure L	29.2%	FAIL	\$13,100,000
11/6/2007	City	Sunnyvale	Santa Clara Measure B	59.3%	FAIL	\$108,000,000
11/6/2007	City	San Francisco	San Francisco Proposition D	74.5%	PASS	
11/4/2008	City	Berkeley	Alameda Measure FF	68.0%	PASS	\$26,000,000
11/4/2008	City	Gilroy	Santa Clara Measure F	68.1%	PASS	\$37,000,000
11/4/2008	City	Palo Alto	Santa Clara Measure N	69.5%	PASS	\$76,000,000
11/8/2016	City	Contra El Cerrito	Costa Measure B	62.7%	FAIL	\$30,000,000
11/8/2016	City	Pacifica	San Mateo Measure N	53.6%	FAIL	\$33,500,000
11/7/2017	City	Whittier	Los Angeles Measure L	66.1%	FAIL	\$22,000,000
11/6/2018	City	Campbell	Santa Clara Measure O	68.0%	PASS	\$50,000,000

Online Content for K-12 Students

In the budget for the 2017-2018 fiscal year, \$3 million was allocated in on-going funding to enable the California State Library to provide online educational resources for California's 6.2 million public school students.

The three providers of online resources selected by the state – Encyclopaedia Britannica, ProQuest and Teachingbooks.net – had to demonstrate their material reflected California's curriculum. Content began being made available to California's 10,000 public schools at the beginning of the 2018 school year.

Britannica and TeachingBooks voluntarily made their resources available at no additional charge through California's 1,125 local libraries.

Benefits:

For this \$3 million state investment, every public school student in California has access to these online resources. If every district and charter school were to pay for their own individual contracts it would total at least \$13 million.

Data for the first year of this program indicate strong usage.

School districts signed up for access on a rolling basis throughout the 2018-2019 school year. By the end of the school year, 86 percent of California's public school students had access through their school district to the online content provided. Students and educators in California used the K-12 online content over 7 million times and performed over 33 million clicks, downloads and views.

Usage Statistics – 2018-2019 School year

Content Provider and Platform	Total Actions	Total Sessions
Encyclopaedia Britannica	26,231,494	3,522,726
Britannica School	25,470,898	3,399,767
Britannica Escolar	760,596	122,959
TeachingBooks.net*	3,104,780	2,136,579
ProQuest (all platforms)**	4,398,159	<i>not available</i>
CultureGrams	1,406,399	185,502
Central Student**	738,816	<i>not available</i>
eLibrary**	615,946	<i>not available</i>
SIRS Issues Researchers***	1,329,591	1,329,591
SIRS Discoverer***	230,617	230,617
School & Educators Complete**	10,417	<i>not available</i>
Research Companion***	66,373	66,373
TOTAL	33,734,433	7,471,388

* Please note: TeachingBooks resources are often used in group settings, so that the 49,634 video and audio resources exclusively produced by TeachingBooks viewed by whole classrooms in practice are utilized more than the number of sessions and actions.

** Total sessions are not available for the Central Student, eLibrary, and School & Educators Complete platforms and therefore not available for the ProQuest (all platforms) calculations.

*** Total actions for the SIRS platforms and Research Companion are not available. The numbers in this table represent the total number of sessions but not necessarily a count of actions. The session numbers have been included to give an idea of overall usage for comparison, but will underestimate total actions in these platforms.

Resource selection:

A Request for Proposals was released in the fall of 2017. In January 2018, the State Library and its fiscal agent, the Riverside County Office of Education, conducted a review of the eight proposals submitted. Professionals from school libraries, public libraries, and local school districts served on the review panel as well as educational curriculum experts and teachers in specific disciplines such as English Language Arts and History/Social Science.

More information of the three online content providers selected follows:

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Britannica is a publisher known for the classic reference compendium of summary informational articles on a wide range of subjects. There are two main Britannica products offered to K-12 students:

Britannica School, a comprehensive online encyclopedia segmented by primary, middle and high school levels; and

Britannica Escolar, an online encyclopedia in Spanish, segmented by reading levels parallel to the primary and middle school complexity levels.

ProQuest

ProQuest is an information company used by researchers and librarians around the world with a growing content collection that now encompasses 90,000 authoritative sources, 6 billion digital pages, and primary sources that span six centuries. California public school students and educators have access to multiple ProQuest platforms.

CultureGrams -- Concise cultural information on countries around the world that offer perspectives on daily life, including background, customs and lifestyles of the world's people.

ProQuest Central Student -- A collection of millions of articles from more than 10,000 full-text scholarly journals that provides information in science, technology, education, social sciences, humanities and current events.

ProQuest eLibrary and eLibrary Guided Research -- A general reference aggregation of periodical and digital media content. The main eLibrary is for general searches, while the eLibrary Guided Research interfaces assist novice researchers in choosing research topics and finding authoritative information to support research claims.

SIRS Discoverer -- Content aimed at beginning researchers, especially elementary and middle school students. SIRS Discoverer also provides elementary and middle school educators and students with reliable age-appropriate content for classwork, homework and research.

SIRS Issues Researcher -- Content and analysis geared to middle and high school students and educators, with a focus on over 360 of today's most complex and thought-provoking issues. Among them: Cyberbullying, climate change, immigration, elections, genetic engineering and hundreds more.

Schools and Educators Complete -- An online library of electronic books in multiple subject areas.

Research Companion -- An instructional resource for research assistance, with 10 learning modules that combine text and video to guide students through the critical thinking processes involved in information and media literacy.

TeachingBooks

Launched in 2001, TeachingBooks offers literacy tools and a suite of instructional resources to enrich the fiction and nonfiction books read by children and young adults.

Search tools aid in discovering literature that speaks to a child's particular cultural identity and reading level. Interviews with and information about authors give students a personal look at the background, purpose and content in the books they read. Among TeachingBooks's features are:

- Book guides and lesson plans, literature-based vocabulary lists, "meet-the-author" videos and book readings,
- Tools to help educators find diverse books across a wide spectrum of literature and nonfiction that can appeal to a multi-cultural classroom;
- Suggested strategies teachers and school librarians can use to present information to students about why a book was created, including discussion questions, video book trailers and audio performances.

Project continuation

Gov. Newsom recognizes that a larger annual investment needs to be made in order to offer California students the tools they need to succeed in a new economy in which creativity, critical thinking and collaboration are equally as important as literacy and mathematic skills.

In his budget for the fiscal year that begins July 1, 2020 the governor proposes increasing funding for K-12 online resources by \$2.5 million to add richer, more depth content.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

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November 29, 2019

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

Dear Governor Newsom;

Among the strategic investments in California's future that must be made is ensuring a vibrant 21st Century system of local libraries.

The 12 members of the California Library Services Board -- appointed by the governor, the Senate Rules Committee and the Assembly Speaker -- represent different types of libraries and different types of library stakeholders like underserved communities and the visually impaired. That puts the board in a unique position to assess both the needs and challenges of California's local, public school, special and academic libraries.

No investment has been made by your administration in several innovative programs begun by the board with one-time funding that help libraries meet customer expectations and deliver important information in this increasingly digital age.

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

We would strongly recommend continued and increased investment in the following programs, which also include several important initiatives of the State Library that further this administration's goals of greater inclusivity and accessibility:

- \$1.5 million in one-time funding to boost technology library patrons have access to through technology related grants.
- \$1 million in one-time funding to continue to build more partnerships between libraries, schools and businesses through grants for innovation stations to teach STEM and other necessary skills
- \$2.5 million in on-going funding to provide additional databases and online research tools for California's public school children to engage more meaningfully with the state's Next Generation Science Standards and the C3 History Social Science Frameworks.
- \$1 million in on-going funding for the Lunch at the Library Program.
- \$1 million in on-going funding for the Zip Books program.

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- \$3 million increase in library based literacy programs to address unmet need of English Language learners seeking help.
- \$4 million in on-going funding to provide online and phone-based tutoring in English and Spanish, to all California children and teens.

This investment of \$14 million by the state will make it easier for public school students to realize their potential 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".

Anne Bernardo, President
California Library Services Board

What a \$14 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 expired June 30, 2019 or new investments that help California's libraries better service their communities.

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, 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.

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.

Connect More Students to the Information They Need -- \$2.5 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 \$2.5 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" in which we live.

Feed Hungry Kids During the Summer -- \$1 million ongoing

One out of five of the 2.6 million California school children who receive a free or subsidized lunch during the school year get one during the summer. Five years ago, libraries were encouraged to help improve that summer statistic and now more than 250 of the state's 1,120 libraries are offering meals.

There is \$1 million in one-time money in the current budget for the 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. Ongoing funding ensures continuity and encourages greater participation.

Deliver Books Faster and More Cheaply -- \$1 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.

An ongoing \$1 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

A cost-effective way to close the opportunity gap would be to provide every California student of any age with academic help from a trained tutor. Several companies offer that service – in English or Spanish, online or on-the-phone -- every day of the week until 10 pm at a cost of less than \$4 million.