



## **A Catalyst for Change:**

LSTA Grants to States Program  
Activities and the Transformation  
of Library Services to the Public

*June 2009*

## **INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES**

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**Left:** "Info Pro" Marie Bleus-Francois welcomes patrons to the Champaign Public Library (see page 19) during a Business Know-How event, 2007. Image by Elizabeth Otto.

**Right:** As part of California's Infopeople Project (see page 43), a staff member from the Humboldt County Library teaches a member of the public to use a Kindle. Photo by Josh Jackson, Eureka Times Standard.

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## DEAR COLLEAGUE

It is a pleasure to present *A Catalyst for Change: LSTA Grants to States Program Activities and the Transformation of Library Services to the Public*. America's libraries are a hallmark of our great democracy. We can be proud of libraries in the United States. Through a combination of local, state, and federal support, our nation has established a tremendous information infrastructure—physical places, collections, technology, and staff—in service to the information needs of the American people. At the library, each member of the public has access to ideas and information in every available format, from books to bytes!

A population-based formula grant to each state has been the backbone of federal support for libraries for more than 50 years. This report provides a snapshot of this federal/state partnership, the Library Services and Technology Act Grants to States program, for the period from 2003 through 2006. This grant program is a catalyst for statewide planning and evaluation of library services. It is designed to be flexible and responsive so that the unique information needs and library characteristics of each state can be effectively addressed.

This report underscores the value of the Grants to States program in helping libraries embrace technology, establish new service models, and engage the public. These grants have played an important role in keeping the American library a treasured, effective, and popular national resource, vital to the educational, economic, and cultural success of communities throughout the nation.

Sincerely,



Dr. Anne-Imelda M. Radice, Director  
Institute of Museum and Library Services



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>About This Report</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b> . . . . .	<b>4</b>
<b>The Library Services and Technology Act</b> . . . . .	<b>6</b>
<b>How the Grants to States Program Works</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>
<b>The Importance of Local Context in State Plans</b> . . . . .	<b>10</b>
<b>From State Plans to Action</b> . . . . .	<b>12</b>
<b>Human Capital Development Strategies</b> . . . . .	<b>14</b>
Education Support . . . . .	14
Lifelong Learning . . . . .	15
Literacy and Reading Development . . . . .	16
<b>Library Service Expansion and Access Strategies</b> . . . . .	<b>19</b>
Reference/Information Services . . . . .	19
Special Services/Outreach Services . . . . .	21
<b>Information Infrastructure Strategies</b> . . . . .	<b>23</b>
Technology Infrastructure . . . . .	23
Enhanced Library Service Infrastructure . . . . .	24
Library Human Resource Development . . . . .	26
<b>An Overview of State Allotments, Expenditures, and Programs</b> . . . . .	<b>27</b>
<b>Grants to State Library Administrative Agencies Program Data</b> . . . . .	<b>30</b>
<b>Summary Remarks</b> . . . . .	<b>33</b>
<b>LSTA Grants to States Profiles</b> . . . . .	<b>34</b>
<b>Appendix: Expert Committee</b> . . . . .	<b>138</b>

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report focuses on funding and services provided through the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) Grants to States program in the most recent full reporting years. IMLS grants to State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAA's) represent the single largest source of federal funding for the nation's libraries and are the only programmatic grants for libraries to require statewide planning.

The purpose of the analysis is to inform the administration, Congress and the library community about the contributions of this program to the public and its significance within the larger context of community-based services. The report provides a description of the Grants to States program; a discussion of the factors that affect state program plans; a review of program activities submitted in state program annual reports; and an analysis of program expenditures and then concludes with profiles for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Sources of data for this report include state program reports for the Grants to States program between FY 2003 and FY 2006 and data from annual State Library Agency Surveys collected by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Institute of Museum and Library Services between 1998 and 2007. This report draws on the data and analysis conducted by Ethel Himmel and Bill Wilson and reported in *Library Services and Technology Act: Grants to States Program Trends Analysis*.<sup>1</sup> We are thankful for the insight and comments provided by the study's expert committee made up of local government officials, state and local librarians, and members of library service organizations. A complete list of expert committee members can be found in the appendix.

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<sup>1</sup> Ethel Himmel and Bill Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act: Grants to States Program Trends Analysis*, Report to IMLS, December 2008.

## INTRODUCTION

Few public sector agencies in the United States have been as responsive as libraries to the extreme shifts brought on by the information age. Rapid changes in information technology resulted in significant reorganization of library work and major changes to library service in public, academic, school, and research settings. Over this period libraries expanded their traditional mission of collecting and circulating physical holdings to one that also provides access to computers, software, a host of new services, and an ever-increasing pool of digital information resources.

This change demanded major investments in staff development, capital construction, IT hardware and software, and other digital resources to effectively meet public demand. As an example, investments by public libraries in Internet terminals increased by more than 600 percent in the past decade. Investments in hardware and software, telecommunications, and technology vendor services, which account for 57.3 percent of a public library technology operating budget, on average,<sup>2</sup> now help local libraries provide access to more media and documents than they could physically house in their library building. Apart from sheer volume, the information resources available in today's public libraries are also more varied and provide greater depth than was possible with the traditional (pre-Internet) library service model.

Technology investments, exponential growth in "holdings," and continuous development of locally tailored programs have helped libraries secure a position as a vital community resource in the information age. Evidence of this can be seen in the rapid growth in library visits and the circulation of materials during the information technology boom years. Between 1997 and 2006 overall, visitation grew by 16 percent. During this same period, per capita circulation rose from 6.6 to 7.28 items per visitor.<sup>3</sup>

By combining physical holdings and technological infrastructure, libraries connect people to the information they need to succeed in school, work, and life. This report documents the capacity of libraries to strategically align services with ever-changing community needs and priorities. Whether the challenge is preparing children for school, helping a small business thrive, providing technology training for seniors, or learning a new language, libraries are part of the solution.

Data about library use in an economic downturn provides another important example of how libraries adapt to serve their communities and the value patrons place on library services. A University of Illinois study from 2002 examined public library circulation at monthly intervals between 1997 and 2001 for 18 library systems serving populations of 1 million or more. The study found that circulation increased significantly after March 2001, when the National Bureau of Economic Research marked the start of the last recession. Circulation in March was 8.3 percent higher than would be expected from the trend observed since January 1997.<sup>4</sup> In the current economic downturn there is a great deal of anecdotal evidence to suggest that libraries are serving a similar role for patrons today.

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<sup>2</sup> John Carlo Bertot et al., *Public Libraries and the Internet 2008: Study Results and Findings*, Report by the Florida State University Information Institute, September 2008, p. 58, [www.ii.fsu.edu/projectFiles/plinternet/2008/07\\_National\\_System\\_Level\\_Data\\_p\\_46-65.pdf](http://www.ii.fsu.edu/projectFiles/plinternet/2008/07_National_System_Level_Data_p_46-65.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Everett Henderson, *Circulation and Visitation Trends in U.S. Public Libraries*, IMLS. Forthcoming.

<sup>4</sup> *Public Library Use and Economic Hard Times: Analysis of Recent Data*, A Report Prepared for The American Library Association, The Library Research Center, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, April 18, 2002.

Newspapers across the country have reported major spikes in library use and circulation since the fall of 2008.<sup>5</sup> These reports identify users accessing local libraries for workplace skill development, resume writing assistance, job searches, and accessing government services.

State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAAs) have been instrumental in providing guidance and support to local libraries as they strive to meet growing public demand for relevant content and services. SLAAs provide leadership through statewide planning for library services, investment in statewide programming and resources, and support for local programs. This report outlines the ways in which federal support through the Library Services and Technology Act provides a strategic focus to library service programming at the state and local levels. The first section provides an overview of the purposes and priorities of the Library Services and Technology Act. The following sections outline the important steps in the statewide planning efforts and the factors that shape programming across the states. We then discuss three broad library service strategies: human capital development, library service expansion and access, and support for information infrastructure, which were identified through a content review of program reports. The final section provides a summary of administrative data on program investments over time.

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<sup>5</sup> Jim Carlton, "Folks are Flocking to the Library, A Cozy Place to Look for a Job," *The Wall Street Journal*, January 15, 2009; Susan Saulny and Karen A. Cullotta, "Downturn Puts New Stresses on Libraries," *The New York Times*, April 2, 2009; Terry Date, "As Economy Struggles, More People Rely on Libraries," *The Eagle Tribune*, February 19, 2008; Kerry Smith, "Libraries Big Draw for Job Seekers," *The Detroit Free Press*, January 26, 2009; Julian Guthrie, "More People Using Libraries in Tough Times." *San Francisco Chronicle*, December 27, 2008.

# THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY ACT

For more than 50 years the U.S. government has supported the delivery of library services. The Library Services Act was first enacted in 1956 and was succeeded by the Library Services and Construction Act (1964–1996) and by the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) (1996–present). LSTA is part of the Museum and Library Services Act, which created the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) and established federal programs to help libraries and museums serve the public.

The LSTA sets out three overall purposes:

- Promote improvements in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States.
- Facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; and
- Encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.

The act authorizes the Institute of Museum and Library Services to administer several grant programs including: Grants to States, National Leadership Grants, Contracts and Cooperative Agreements, and Library Services for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians. All types of libraries are eligible for support except for-profit libraries.

National Leadership Grants are intended to support activities such as the education, recruitment, and training of persons in library and information science, research and demonstration projects to improve libraries, effective use of new technologies, preservation and digitization of library materials, and cooperation between libraries and museums.

The Grants to States program adheres to the following six priorities:<sup>6</sup>

1. Expanding services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages;
2. Developing library services that provide all users access to information through local, State, regional, national, and international electronic networks;
3. Providing electronic and other linkages among and between all types of libraries
4. Developing public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;
5. Targeting library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural and socioeconomic background, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills; and
6. Targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 9902[2] of title 42) applicable to a family of the size involved.

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<sup>6</sup> Native American and Native Hawaiian Library Services grant programs also adhere to the six priorities of LSTA.

## HOW THE GRANTS TO STATES PROGRAM WORKS

The Grants to States program is a federal-state partnership. The Program provides funds using a population-based formula, described in the LSTA, to each state and the territories through the SLAAs. Each state receives a base award and additional funds based on population size. From 2003 to 2008 IMLS distributed more than \$800 million in federal grants to the states and territories. As with other population-based federal funding programs, the allocations vary widely across the states. In 2008 individual grants to states ranged from \$765,437 for the state of Wyoming to \$16,431,277 for the state of California.

### Development of State Plans

The law requires that each state submit a five-year plan to IMLS at the beginning of a grant cycle. The plans must be based upon the priorities described in LSTA for use of funds under the Grants to States program and identify goals and outcomes that each state will achieve within the five-year cycle.

### State Planning Factors

In the context of LSTA priorities, states tailor their plans to take into account state government rules and regulations and other contextual factors such as the characteristics and needs of the state's population, the state's library service infrastructure, the rapid pace of technological change, and the funding environment for related programs and services (see Figure 1).

An important factor is to ensure that state plans address identified public needs for library service. States use a variety of different methods to gather information including statewide public opinion surveys, local "town hall" meetings, focus groups with library directors, local officials and users and, increasingly, through customer satisfaction surveys over the World Wide Web. After plans are submitted to IMLS, allotments are calculated and disbursed for each fiscal year based on congressional appropriations and the latest population figures.

### Match and Maintenance of Effort Requirements

The LSTA includes matching and "maintenance of effort" provisions intended as a catalyst for library support from nonfederal sources. Each state is responsible for leveraging the federal funds it receives; states are required to match the federal allotment at 34 percent or more. Matching funds can be drawn from private, local or state sources, and must support programs or activities that are cited from a state's plan or directly relate to the six priorities of the act. States must sustain "maintenance of effort" funding for programs that relate directly to the three purposes of the act, which are much broader in scope. "Maintenance of effort" funding demonstrates state-level support of library programs, and ensures that federal support does not supplant state funding for state-based programs.<sup>7</sup>

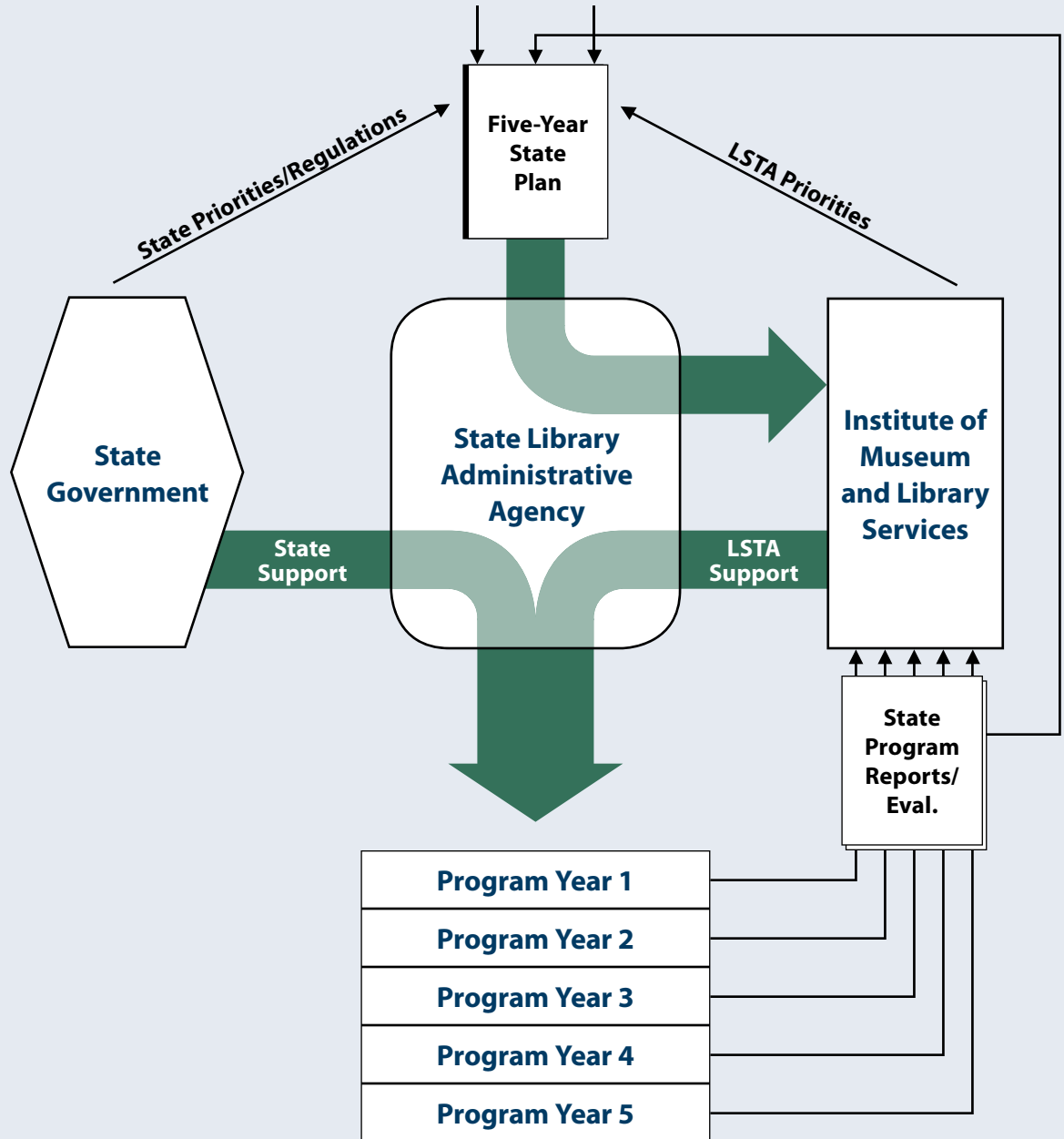
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<sup>7</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 9133(c).

**Figure 1. Flow Chart of the Grants to States Program Administration**

**State Planning Factors**

- Geography/Demographics
- Library Service Infrastructure
- Technology Change
- Other Sources of Support



## Use of Funds

The size and administrative capacity of the SLAA itself is an important factor in determining how states administer their federal grants. There is no standard size for SLAAs within state governments across the United States. As a result, the federal allocation can represent very different proportions of the SLAA's budget and administrative efforts. In some states federal allotments amount to just 5.4 percent of an SLAA's budget for statewide library service. In other states, the allotment is equivalent to almost half (49.4 percent) of a SLAA's annual budget.

This is one factor states consider when determining when to use their allocation for statewide projects, which can be administered by the SLAA or contracted agent, or to redistribute funds through subgrants to individual libraries or organizations such as regional library systems, school districts, or institutions of higher learning for library services. Public, school, academic, and special libraries, as well as library consortia or cooperatives, are eligible institutions for such support and subgrants can be offered using competitive or noncompetitive processes.<sup>8</sup>

## Annual Reports

At the end of each fiscal year, states submit a report that describes projects supported with federal monies. These annual reports ensure compliance with the statutory provisions of the act, and allow IMLS to monitor a state's progress during the five-year cycle. IMLS staff provides additional guidance to the states through regular contact and periodic site visits, as well as through an annual conference.

## Five-Year Evaluations

Prior to the close of each five-year cycle, states are required to submit an evaluation of their activity. The evaluation reports give the state perspective on the successes of the state in reaching its goals through the use of federal monies, and identifies where changes could be made to better achieve success.

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<sup>8</sup> LSTA permits all library types to be eligible to receive federal funding. State regulations may limit eligibility for certain types of institutions.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL CONTEXT IN STATE PLANS

The Grants to States program operates in a library service environment that is constantly changing, while developing targeted services that address patron needs at the state and local levels. In addition to state and federal priorities, a variety of factors influence the scope and character of the state five-year plans. The demographic characteristics in the state help define the library service needs; the availability and cost of new information technologies affect the range of information services that are possible, and the library infrastructure affects the manner in which services are delivered. Below we provide a brief summary of some of the major factors that affect the character of state initiatives.

### **Geographic and Demographic Factors**

Differences in the state size and demographic characteristics can have a significant impact on the program plans. States with low population density may rely more heavily on technology solutions like statewide database licensing or mobile services to deliver content to residents in remote areas. States with burgeoning immigrant populations may choose to subgrant to local agencies that have the skills and experience to provide targeted services to individuals with limited English proficiency.

### **Library Service Infrastructure**

Apart from the administrative capacity of the SLAA, the number of library outlets within a state can also influence how LSTA Grants to States funding is managed or disbursed. Some states distribute federal funding broadly to library service units at the local level, while others use the federal funding to provide information and technology services for the entire state.

The presence or absence of library systems, cooperatives, or consortia can also impact state plans for library service delivery. From its inception the Library Services Act has played a key role in the development of library service systems.<sup>9</sup> These intermediary systems provide a wide range of administrative services that may be more efficiently managed at a regional (substate) level, including cataloguing, materials delivery, Web site design, technical/technological assistance, centralized continuing education services, or 24/7 reference. In short, intermediary library systems enable local libraries to provide a wider range of services than may be possible through the SLAA alone. The availability of these intermediaries allows SLAAs to fund efforts below the state level while still supporting initiatives that have a statewide or regional impact.

### **Technological Change**

The rapid pace of technological change of the last decade has placed new pressures on citizens to adapt to the demands of the information age. While some citizens are prepared to embrace these changes, others need the support of local institutions to provide the access and information necessary to bridge the gap. In many communities, libraries are the sole provider of these technology

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<sup>9</sup> David Shavit, *Federal Aid and State Library Agencies: Federal Policy Implementation* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1985)

services.<sup>10</sup> To address the growing demand for information technology services, public libraries nationwide have increased the average number of computer workstations (from 5.7 to 10.7 desktop computers), increased their available bandwidth, with 32.9 percent offering connection speeds between 769kbps and 1.5mbps, and a little over half (54.2 percent) offering wireless access to patrons.<sup>11</sup> Over the past ten years libraries have been challenged to make significant financial investments in information technology at a time when IT products, services, and costs are in an almost constant state of flux. Five-year plans challenge SLAAs to identify long-range library service goals, while the very nature of these services is changing due with the advent of new information technologies.

### Other Sources of Technology Support

Two other major sources of support help address connectivity and information technology needs in U.S. libraries. The first is the investment made by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, through its U.S. Libraries Program. This program, which has been in existence since 1997, provided an estimated \$31 million in program and technology support to libraries across United States in 2007. The program supports the purchase of computer hardware and connectivity including upgrades, training for staff, and helping libraries advocate for local funding.

The second source of support for library technology is the E-Rate program.<sup>12</sup> Established in 1996 in the Telecommunications Act (P.L. 104-104), this program allows libraries to apply for telecommunications discounts for the connections and services needed to fulfill educational purposes. The discounts range from 20 percent to 90 percent, depending on the eligibility of the school or library applicant.<sup>13</sup> The program is administered by the Universal Service Access Company (USAC), and is not supported with federal funds but with contributions from interstate telecommunications providers. Because E-Rate administration does not disaggregate expenditures to libraries from those of schools, the Federal Communications Commission does not report on number of libraries served through E-Rate or the total program expenditures for improved library service.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> A total of 72.5 percent of libraries reported that in 2007 they were the only source of free access to the Internet in their community. Denise Davis et al, *Libraries Connect Communities: Public Library Funding & Technology Access Study 2007–2008* (Chicago: American Library Association, 2008).

<sup>11</sup> All findings represent the most current statistics on Internet connectivity in public libraries from 2007 (comparisons are from 1997 to 2007), and are quoted from the Public Libraries and the Internet Survey conducted by Florida State University and the American Library Association. More information is available at [www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet](http://www.ii.fsu.edu/plinternet).

<sup>12</sup> John Carlo Bertot, Charles R. McClure, and Paul T. Jaeger, “The Impacts of Free Public Internet Access on Public Library Patrons and Communities,” *Library Quarterly* 78, no. 3, (2008): 293.

<sup>13</sup> Eligibility for deeper discounts depends on the poverty level and urban/rural status of the school or library that applies. More information is available at [www.usac.org/sl/about/overview-program.aspx](http://www.usac.org/sl/about/overview-program.aspx).

<sup>14</sup> Angele A. Gilroy, *Telecommunications Discounts for Schools and Libraries: The “E-Rate” Program and Controversies*, Congressional Research Service (IB98040), July 28, 2005.

## FROM STATE PLANS TO ACTION

A content review of over 9,000 program reports submitted between 2003 and 2006 identified three broad strategies for Grants to States programming during these years: human capital development, library service expansion and access, and development of information and technology infrastructure. This section of the report describes the strategies and related program activities and includes examples drawn from the program reports.<sup>15</sup>

The first of the three strategies identified in the content review, **human capital development**, includes literacy, educational support, and other training initiatives that provide direct services to a target population for a discrete period of time. Other human capital development strategies include the provision of information resources to schools and other community organizations in support of their missions. These services leverage existing library resources while providing targeted human services including job training, education, literacy initiatives, information literacy, and early childhood development. Program activities under this strategy include:

- Providing Educational Support
- Supporting Lifelong Learning
- Improving Literacy and Reading Development

The **library service expansion and access** strategies include a range of initiatives to extend the reach of library services and provide access to special populations. The “high-tech” projects leverage new technologies to expand traditional library services. For example, some states now use federal dollars to help support 24-hour reference and homework help Web portals. More traditional access strategies include the use of bookmobiles, adaptive/assistive technologies, and Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped programming. Project examples illustrating some of the ways in which states expand library services are provided below. Program activities under this strategy include:

- Expanding Reference and Information Services
- Providing Special Services and Outreach

The third major strategy identified by the program review was the continual development and care of an **information infrastructure for library services**. Projects under this strategy help libraries adapt to their rapidly changing environments by improving the technology infrastructure of libraries, investing in training and library skills development, and transforming library services and workflow systems to meet the challenges of the information age. Program activities under this strategy include:

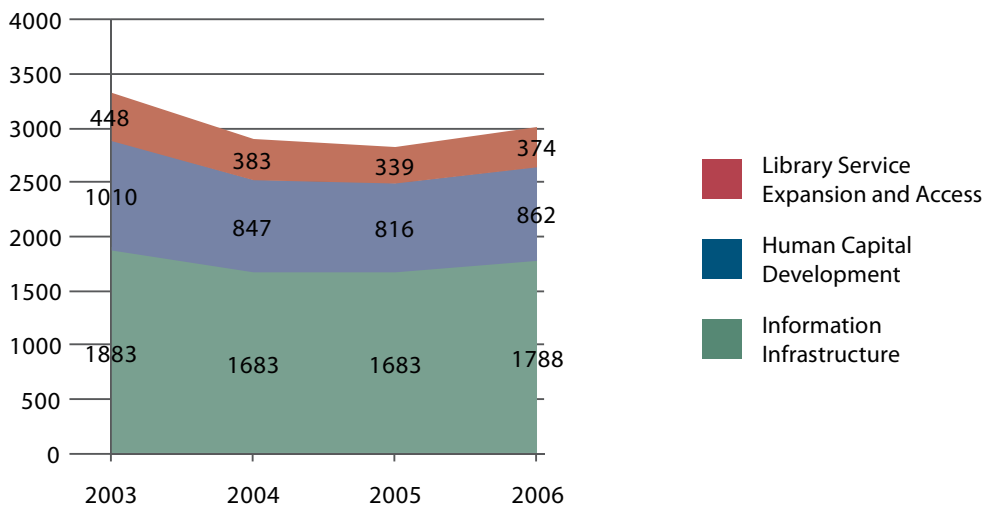
- Building Technology Infrastructure
- Enhancing Library Service Infrastructure
- Developing Human Resources in Libraries

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<sup>15</sup> Himmel and Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act*. Program activities were post-coded into service areas based on a review of purpose and outcomes of the initiatives.

Figure 2 displays of the number of programs identified in the Trend Analysis for each of the three strategy areas between FY 2003 and FY 2006.<sup>16</sup> Across the three library service strategies, information infrastructure projects far outnumber library service expansion and human capital projects. Between FY 2003 and FY 2006, information infrastructure projects make up 59 percent of identified projects, library expansion accounts for 12 percent and human capital development projects account for 29 percent of the identified project initiatives nationally.

**Figure 2. Number of Projects by LSTA Grants to States Strategy Area, FY 2003–2006**



Source: IMLS analysis of data from Ethel Himmel and Bill Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act: Grants to States Program Trends Analysis*, Report to IMLS, December 2008.

<sup>16</sup> Himmel and Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act*.

# HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

**Education Support** includes educational services at local libraries for children in grades K–12. Services in this category include afterschool education programs, homework help services, virtual tutoring, and collections acquisitions/development for schools or academic institutions. Activities may take the form of direct services to individual students and teachers or can be designed to support whole institutions. Between 30–34 states supported education support activities from FY 2003–2005, with a slight decrease in activity in FY 2006 with 28 states supporting these activities.



The OSLIS portal (now in “version 2.0”) provides information literacy support for both Elementary and Secondary students.

## Statewide Database Licensing Project

### Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon

Several state libraries purchase and provide access to technologies that would be cost preclusive for individuals, libraries, or school systems to invest in themselves. For example, the Oregon State Library subsidizes up to 50 percent of the cost of a package of 26 Web-based, mostly full-text periodicals databases for all legally established public and not-for-profit academic libraries. If a library’s cost is \$225 or less, the subsidy becomes 100 percent. The database costs for K–12 schools are underwritten by the State Library and the Oregon Department of Education. K–12 access to the databases is via the OSLIS portal that is also supported by Grants to States.

**Project Director:** Jim Schepcke

**Partner:** Oregon Department of Education

**Total Cost:** \$787,886

## Serving ‘Tweens and Teens

### Wilmington Memorial Library, Wilmington, Massachusetts

A partnership between the science department of Wilmington Public School and Wilmington Memorial Library created the Serving ‘Tweens and Teens program aimed at combining public school science education with activities at the library for youth audiences. In cooperation with the Teen and ‘Tween Advisory Groups, the Wilmington Memorial Library staff identified materials in the teen collection in need of updating to reflect the needs and interests of the teens and ‘tweens coming to the library. Including new computers and a scanner, the collection was enhanced with science-related materials such as books and DVDs. To coincide with a summer reading program in science books and concepts, a series of discussions were developed around science concepts educating teens and ‘tweens on buoyancy, aquaculture, the physics of swordplay, and anthropology. In addition, a series of hands-on workshops challenged teens and ‘tweens to design and build devices to protect eggs from cracking, self-propelled vehicles,



Teens learn to prepare various snacks at a cooking program.



A teen gets his cheek swabbed by a member of the state police crime lab at *CSI: Wilmington*.

### Serving ‘Tweens and Teens (continued)

and model rockets. As a result of the hands-on workshops, teens reported a greater degree of comfort in developing projects for science classes. Higher circulation was recorded of the new collection materials and higher attendance at the library by teens and ‘tweens was noted.

**Project Director:** Christina Stewart

**Partner:** Wilmington Public Schools

**Total Cost:** \$15,098

**Lifelong Learning** includes learning activities outside a formal classroom environment. Like the educational support activities these programs may serve individuals (often adults) through structured workshops or programs or they may involve communitywide initiatives that focus on a particular book or instructional theme. Local libraries sponsor these programs in areas that appeal to the interests and diversity of their communities, regardless of age or educational attainment. Programs in this area include adult enrichment, information and computer literacy, health and wellness, cultural heritage, and “One Book” initiatives. Most of the programs in this category are conducted at the local, rather than the state level, with more than 30 states supporting these sorts of programs across FY 2003–2006.

### Hispanic Community Outreach

#### New York Public Library, New York, New York

Hispanic Community Outreach is a project focused on providing programming for the Hispanic community of the New York Public Library (NYPL) service area. Offerings in Spanish-language computer literacy courses, cultural programs including music, dance, and song, and community resource information like childcare services were not specifically targeted at adults, though 44 percent of attendees at the events were seniors. In all, nearly 2,000 residents in 13 library communities across the New York Public Library system attended the outreach programs, with inspiring results including how to effectively type in Spanish by including the correct accent marks. Two patron surveys revealed that the outreach program drew a large number of first-time visitors to the library in their communities, and included patron recommendations for additional cultural programming. Participating libraries in the NYPL system have created sustainable programs out of the Outreach program for the Hispanic patrons in their communities.

**Project Director:** Ismael Alicea

**Total Cost:** \$68,388

A bilingual flyer advertises a musical performance featuring works by Puerto Rican composers.



Participants (left to right) Kendall, Angelica, Nicholas, and Jacob test the cameras at their first meeting at the Antioch Public Library. Photo by Kathy Middleton

## California Stories—How I See It: My Place

### Califa Group, California

*How I See It: My Place* engaged over 300 teens at 21 California public libraries in a 10-week process of documenting their communities through photography and writing. Guided by librarians, young people explored their surroundings and shared their discoveries about local history, environment, and culture by creating exhibits and public programs. Youth participants developed literacy, communications, and teamwork skills. Grant funds supported curriculum development, provided equipment, materials, and training to librarians, and enabled development of an online exhibit: [www.calhum.org/myplace](http://www.calhum.org/myplace).

**Project Director:** Felicia Kelley

**Total Cost:** \$197,500

## Diversity Leadership Project

### West Deptford Public Library, New Jersey

The Diversity Leadership project celebrated the multi-ethnic diversity of the West Deptford Public Library community. Staff at West Deptford Public Library developed a series of events for community participation, learning, and reading that utilized a new collection of print and online materials in multiple languages. Programming targeted at preschoolers, K–4 children, and teens focused on reading and understanding other cultures; programming targeted at adults focused on U.S. citizenship applications and resources; and programming targeted at staff included diversity training and awareness. On average, 75 people attended the monthly displays dedicated to a country representing the native countries of the immigrant families in the community. 80 percent of children and 80 percent of the teens gained a better understanding of diverse cultures through the reading programs, and 90 percent of the staff developed a better understanding for the ethnically diverse library community of West Deptford. In addition, library patrons were able to enjoy internationally themed art displayed in the library gallery through a partnership with the Gloucester Country Art League.

**Project Director:** Carolyn Wood

**Partner:** Gloucester County Art League

**Total Cost:** \$12,555

**Literacy and Reading Development** activities, often seen as traditional services in the library community, are a more specialized class of services than the educational support activities identified above in that they target specific populations in the community with tailored literacy interventions. These activities require a broad range of skills, as library staff must identify and prioritize service needs, establish connections with residents and organizations outside the library, develop or adapt programs to suit local needs, and plan and execute targeted interventions. Specialized literacy initiatives in this category include emergent literacy programming, family literacy, adult literacy, preschool programs, and English as a second language (ESL)/English for speakers of other languages (ESOL). The majority of SLAAs—between 40 and 43 over the four years examined for the study—support literacy programs.

## Community Youth Services: Reach Out and Read

### District of Columbia Public Library, Washington, D.C.

The District of Columbia Public Library's "Reach Out and Read" (ROAR) is an outreach program that includes innovative literacy-based storytime presentations at licensed childcare homes throughout the District. In addition to engaging young children in the magic of reading and books, ROAR librarians offer childcare professionals and parents workshops on techniques they can use to help young children with phonological comprehension, vocabulary development, print awareness, narrative skills, and letter knowledge. The Public Library Association's "Every Child Ready to Read" initiative is the foundation for ROAR workshops. The idea is to offer tools that may be useful while encouraging professionals and parents to read regularly to the young children in their care.

**Project Director:** Yvette Davis

**Total Cost:** \$77,549

## Rhode Island Family Literacy Initiative

### Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Family Literacy Initiative (RIFLI) continued into its tenth year serving the communities of five Rhode Island public library systems. With a large influx of non-native families into these communities, the RIFLI project targeted their adult literacy curriculum to cater to ESL adults, and developed reading and communication classes for immigrant children and their parents. Thirty-three classes were offered up to 83 hours per week for ESL adults ranging in areas such as family literacy, thematic topics, book discussions, workplace communications, citizenship preparation, and computer literacy. Approximately 300 ESL adults attended 12 hours of instruction or more, with 67 percent of the participants continuing to attend the weekly classes, and 55 percent realizing improved literacy skills or testing at higher educational functioning levels. In addition, 54 ESL adults earned citizenship after the program, 156 parent-teacher conferences were held successfully with ESL children and adults, and three ESL adults obtained jobs as a result of improved literacy and communication skills.

**Project Directors:** Louise Moulton and Karisa Tashjian

**Partners:** Rhode Island public library systems

**Total Cost:** \$466,497



RIFLI intermediate level students learning English at the Providence Public Library's Olneyville Branch Library.

## Services to Youth/Every Child Ready to Read @ Your Library

### Clermont County Public Library, Ohio

With over 73 percent of children under the age of 5 in Clermont County, Ohio, not participating in a formal preschool program, many are lacking reading skills when they enter kindergarten. In an effort to better prepare children in preschool programs, and educate parents on the benefits of teaching their children to read early, the Clermont County Public Library started an early literacy initiative. Including training for staff and purchasing new books for the children's collection, the

### Services to Youth/Every Child Ready to Read @ Your Library (continued)

library also prepared Ready to Read kits based on the resources in the American Library Association's *Every Child Ready to Read @ Your Library* program. Library staff developed and serviced 16 outreach workshops for caregivers, preschool programs, and parents on the benefits of reading, how to teach children to read, and how to select appropriate titles for children. In addition to the reading materials, ten Ready to Read computers were installed for the children's section of the ten participating branch libraries. Overall, circulation of the Ready to Read kits was 721 transactions, with the other reading materials circulating 244 times. The workshops had a total of 242 attendees, and over the grant period 29,000 sessions were logged at the Ready to Read computers totaling 4,622 hours of use.

**Project Director:** David Mezack

**Partners:** Clermont County child care agencies and preschool programs

**Total Cost:** \$66,596



Children participating in a *Learn and Play* program learn their ABCs.

### Bright Beginnings

#### Henderson District Public Libraries, Nevada

The Bright Beginnings initiative aimed to encourage parents to teach their children to begin to read early, between the ages of 0–8. The Henderson District Public Libraries developed a series of events that would incorporate community partners and parents into encouraging a child's early exposure to reading. Programming for hands-on instruction to parents and learning for children were the most effective approach to sustaining a child's reading comprehension. Two types of programs were organized; the first was *Learn and Play* for children ages 6 months to 3 years old and the second was *Ready for School* for children ages 3 to 5 years old. Partnering with local community organizations such as the Boys & Girls Clubs, Parks & Recreation Center locations throughout Henderson, a women's shelter, a home for teen moms, a parenting support center, and a Head Start location, the Henderson District Public Libraries also organized collections of reading materials to be stored at these locations for easy access to local residents. The broad range of parents and children who could access the materials at these various locations brought the Bright Beginnings program outside the walls of the library. In all, 148 parents and children attended the 11 parent/child programs and more than 4,500 collection materials were circulated out of the community partner locations. Children were tested based on their reading and behavioral skills before and after the in-person sessions, with 50 percent of children ages 3-5 improving their scores by two points, 80 percent of parent/child groups showing at least one step of behavioral improvement.

**Project Director:** Tom Fay

**Partners:** Henderson area Boys & Girls Clubs, Parks & Recreation Center locations, a social service agency, a women's shelter, a parenting support organization, a home for teen moms, an elementary school, and a Head Start location

**Total Cost:** \$100,000

## LIBRARY SERVICE EXPANSION AND ACCESS STRATEGIES

**Reference/Information Services** have changed dramatically in the past 10 years. State Library Administrative Agencies can now use federal and state funding to support traditional reference services locally or provide technology-based reference and information services to the entire state. With the help of Grants to States program funds, many libraries now subscribe to 24-hour virtual reference and other online services for anywhere and anytime access. From the library or from their homes, patrons can research job opportunities, develop business plans, or find health information. Many of the programs in this category are administered at the state level, with more than 45 states providing these services consistently from FY 2003–2006.



“Info Pro” Eric Sizemore promotes business know-how at the Champaign Public Library display during the Champaign County Chamber of Commerce annual Business Expo, 2007. Image by Elizabeth Otto, 2007

### Champaign Public Library: A Business Essential

#### Champaign Public Library, Illinois

Internet resources make a wide variety of new programs possible, extending service options into new areas. An example of this is seen at Champaign Public Library (CPL), which worked in conjunction with the Champaign County Chamber of Commerce, the local chapter of Service Core of Retired Executives (SCORE), the University of Illinois Extension Small Business Development Center (SBDC), the University of Illinois Business and Economics Library (BEL), and the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS) to develop business information services, programs, collections, a business Web site ([www.champaign.org/business\\_know\\_how.html](http://www.champaign.org/business_know_how.html)), and collaborative online resources for local business owners, entrepreneurs, future business owners, and other members of the community to get the information they need to start and sustain a successful business.

**Project Director:** Melissa Records

**Partners:** Champaign County Chamber of Commerce, the local chapter of Service Core of Retired Executives (SCORE), the University of Illinois Extension Small Business Development Center (SBDC), the University of Illinois Business and Economics Library (BEL), and the University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science (GSLIS)

**Total Cost:** \$163,774



## Health Information Access Project

### Library System of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

A collaborative partnership between the Library System of Lancaster County, Lancaster hospitals and healthcare providers, and United Way of Lancaster County resulted in building a set of reference tools that would aid Lancaster County residents in finding reliable and authoritative health information. The Health Information Access project brought together healthcare resources with information on local healthcare providers into one reliable Web portal. 66 library reference staff were trained in searching and utilizing the portal in four topical areas: An Apple a Day session (day-to-day healthcare), Prescription for Success (understanding prescriptions), Will Duct Tape Cure My Warts? (seeking the appropriate healthcare treatment), and Caring for the Mind (mental health). Due to the success of the Web portal reference tool, conversations have begun in Lancaster County to partner with the County Commissioners of Lancaster, the Lancaster County Medical Society, Lancaster County schools, South East Wellness Center, Lancaster Literacy Council, Geisinger Health Plan insurance, and Hospice of Lancaster County. Discussions are also underway to develop a partnership for a Lancaster County Public Health Department, which would incorporate the Web portal as a primary source of information.

**Project Manager:** Mary Ann Heltshe-Steinhauer

**Partners:** Lancaster County hospitals/healthcare providers,  
United Way of Lancaster County

**Total Cost:** \$66,744

## Library Resource Sharing

### Texas State Library and Archives Commission, Texas

The Library Resource Sharing Division of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission works in partnership with 686 participating Texas libraries to provide reference and resource services to millions of Texas residents. Five programs (TexShare, Databases, Texas State Publications Depository, Texas Records and Information Locator, and Texas Heritage Digitization Initiative) promote cooperation and sharing of materials, both in print and electronic formats, to deliver online resources, staff expertise, interlibrary loans, courier service, digitized historical documents, and cataloging services through collaborative systems that benefit each participating library and Texas library patrons.

Collections from academic, public, medical/clinical, government agency, and public school libraries; Texas state agencies and universities; and archives, museums, historical collections, and cultural heritage institutions are available through programs of the Library Resource Sharing Division. These programs have enabled 16,840,520 persons to use the cooperative services,



### Library Resource Sharing (continued)

47,377,944 persons submitted information requests and database searches, and 67,928,800 patrons to have materials delivered via the services. In total, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission purchased the database subscriptions for the state for \$7,056,000 where it would have cost each of the participating libraries a total of \$88,286,000 for their individual subscriptions.

**Project Director:** Beverley Shirley

**Partners:** 686 participating Texas libraries

**Total Cost:** \$1,827,170

**Special Services/Outreach** help to deliver library and information services to sections of communities that do not have access to these services due to geographic isolation, low socio-economic status, limited English proficiency, or physical disabilities. This category of service includes book-mobiles, Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, adaptive/assistive technologies, library services at correctional facilities, and homebound or nursing home services. For many established services, the new information technologies become seamlessly incorporated into the library outreach strategies.

### Braille and Talking Book Services

#### South Dakota State Library, South Dakota

The Braille and Talking Book Services from the South Dakota State Library sustain many visually and physically disabled residents of the state and of the nation. Several types of services are available through this program including recorded audio of books, Braille translations of books, large-print books, radio transmissions, alternative format textbooks for K–12 students, and Braille machine cleaning and repair services. Training in Braille translation software for text and tactile graphics is provided by the State Library to production centers at Yankton Federal Prison Camp and South Dakota Penitentiary. Between them, more than 200,000 pages of Braille were produced and more than 4,600 graphics were developed for 171 Braille textbooks and 154 large-print textbooks for in-state and out-of-state patrons. In addition, thirteen states shipped 2,823 Braille translation machines to South Dakota for cleaning and repair. At the State Library 102,578 Braille materials circulated to patrons and a summer reading program for youth with visual and physical disabilities drew 60 attendees and 476 Braille books were checked out.

**Project Director:** Dan Boyd

**Total Cost:** \$305,450



A group of library staff participate in an class designed to refresh reference and electronic database research skills.

## Learning Lab

### Cherokee County Library, South Carolina

Designed as a community center for information literacy training, the Learning Lab offers a range of courses for rural residents of Cherokee County. Grant monies were used to purchase laptop computers and supply a wireless Internet connect to outfit the “classroom” feel of the lab, and videoconferencing equipment was installed for classes taught to local and remote audiences simultaneously. Class subjects ranged from basic computer skills for seniors, to navigational skills for online reference and resource materials for teens, to Web site reference skills and resume building for job seekers. In total 24 classes were offered, including two classes for library staff with 16 attendees; 16 classes for seniors (55 years and older) with 117 attendees; two classes for teens (ages 12–17) with eight attendees, and; four classes for job seekers with 12 attendees. A large number of the attendees were surprised to find classes that would improve their information literacy skills at the library, and asked about additional coursework in the future. Observable improvements in using a computer were noted in the seniors’ classes, and 60 percent of the attendees reported they are no longer afraid of using a computer. Teens implemented their new reference skills and reported that their view of the library now reflected a comfortable, and accessible, source of information.

**Project Director:** Lana Gardner

**Total Cost:** \$22,708

## INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES

**Technology Infrastructure** is composed of computer hardware and software, computer peripherals, network equipment, the provision of telecommunications services, integrated library systems, and associated costs to purchase computer technology. This category specifically includes information/computer equipment only, and excludes information or Web-based content. From FY 2003–2006, there was some fluctuation in the provision or purchase of technology infrastructure where a greater number of states were purchasing technology in FY2004 and FY2006. Also, more local or regional projects were purchasing infrastructure between FY2003 and 2005. In the past four years, Libraries have been allocating slightly fewer of their grant dollars to hardware and software purchases. Preliminary analyses of state-level investments suggest that state priorities have shifted from the acquisition of “hard technology” to “content.” In particular, the database licensing and digitization categories show increased spending at the time that technology infrastructure expenditures are declining.



Visitors to the Greenbrier County Public Library in Lewisburg use library computers to access the Internet.

### Statewide Library Network

#### Library: West Virginia Library Commission, West Virginia

The West Virginia Library Commission (WVLC) connects libraries to libraries, libraries to information, and libraries to people. Using miles of cable, considerable funds, and extraordinary effort, the Statewide Library Network provides Internet access, e-mail communication, and Web page support for all public libraries in the state. In many communities the public library is the only public access Internet point. The mission of WVLC Network Services is to design, implement, support, and upgrade the Statewide Library Network to continuously maintain the ability of public libraries to serve as electronic gateways for all West Virginians.

**Project Director:** J.D. Waggoner

**Total Cost:** \$2,261,336

### The Mobile Learning Center and Laptop Loan Program

#### Adams State College Library Nielsen Library, Colorado

The San Luis Valley of southern Colorado has an identified need: technology literacy. In a rural area where many families are economically disadvantaged and where computer classes were not being taught at local public libraries, the Adams State College Nielsen Library developed two programs that used the same technology to effectively teach computer literacy, and empower the residents of San Luis Valley with skills that will connect them with the outside world. Through the purchase of 10 laptop computers with accompanying laptop backpacks, the Nielsen Library began to lend out the laptops to students at the college. Students attending Adams State College were mostly local residents of the valley, and represented the technology needs of the community. When the laptops were not on loan in the library, trained library staff would take them to



Instruction Librarian Brooke Phillips Andrade teaches laptop use to community members at Saguache Public Library.

### **The Mobile Learning Center and Laptop Loan Program (continued)**

sites in four adjacent counties for technology courses for community residents. Forty-nine technology classes were taught at eight varying locations, with 467 recorded attendees. Overall, on a scale of 1 to 5, the technology classes were rated 4.53 for content effectiveness and 4.66 for instructor effectiveness. Though the home of the laptops was at the library where students and faculty could access them, the Mobile Learning Center program allowed Nielsen Library staff to connect with the community of San Luis Valley and encourage communication and research skills that enhanced the local economy and the workforce.

**Project Director:** Brooke Phillips Andrade

**Total Cost:** \$37,813

**Enhanced Library Service Infrastructure** projects include the development of virtual catalogs, establishment of interlibrary loans systems, digitization and preservation of materials, and technical support services for information networks. These initiatives, which are largely invisible to the patron, can have a profound impact on the way in which work is done in the library. A simple example can be seen in the development of virtual catalogues. As libraries moved away from card catalogues new systems were needed to organize and integrate library holdings. While the procedures for associating a call number to an individual title are essentially the same, almost every other aspect of the cataloging process has been radically transformed.

### **WISCAT**

#### **Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, Wisconsin**

Grant dollars help support these initiatives across the country. At the Wisconsin Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, LSTA funds were used to subsidize the cost of maintaining and producing the WISCAT union database, virtual catalog, and interlibrary loan management system. Funds were allocated for staff and vendor contract costs to maintain the database, facilitate the addition of local data files, add unique titles, provide technical support to local libraries, maintain their statewide automated interlibrary loan management system, and configure local host catalogs as Z39.50 targets in the gateway. The WISCAT union catalog contains 7.2 million titles and 35 million holdings records for 1,205 Wisconsin libraries. The virtual catalog provided access to 320 libraries' holdings. Users made a total of 3,080,435 simple or advanced searches. During 2006–2007 users made over 200,000 requests with a borrower fill rate of 86 percent.

**Project Director:** Richard Grobschmidt

**Total Cost:** \$657,581



Some of the members of the WISCAT Resource Sharing Team, Reference and Loan Library, and Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction



A library visitor uses the resources to learn how to write a business plan.

## Sunflower Small Business Center

### Sunflower County Library, Mississippi

In response to the high poverty, low functional literacy rates, high unemployment, and declining employment at big businesses in the Mississippi Delta, the Sunflower County Library created a meeting space with circulating materials to encourage economic growth in Sunflower County. By outfitting a large meeting room and a few small conference rooms with conference tables and chairs and electronic projectors with screens, the library transformed the county's involvement in small business start-ups. Circulating materials, both online and print, supplied patrons with resource and reference materials for established small businesses, potential small business owners, and recently licensed entrepreneurs. The meeting space is in high demand and is recognized by Sunflower County, and the surrounding counties, as a community resource center. The Sunflower Small Business Center project has allowed the library to partner with the Sunflower County Economic Development Office, the four chambers of commerce in the county, and two Main Street communities.

**Project Director:** Alice Shands

**Total Cost:** \$10,803

## Game On!

### Glendale Public Library, Arizona

Identifying the need to reach out to teens, and especially teenage boys, Glendale Public Library devised a program that incorporated the interests of teens that aimed at teaching them how to develop interpersonal relationships, intergenerational communication and play, and information literacy skills. The Game On! project was a two part initiative of the teen services librarians at the library to (1) purchase 518 new materials for the collection, including 105 DVDs and CDs, 301 books, and 112 video games, and (2) to organize 97 gaming events utilizing the new materials and constructing opportunities for teens to play with other teens, seniors to play with teens, and for families to come together to play games. The total number of participants in these gaming events was 2,267 with the circulating materials being checked out 3,061 times. A survey of participants revealed that teens became more aware of the library as a social place, and parents noted that the gaming events for families were constructive environments to bond.

**Project Director:** Kristin Fletcher-Spear

**Total Cost:** \$79,772



Teens participating in the Game On! program learn information literacy skills.

**Library Human Resource Development** helps to aid librarians with the service advice and training they need to serve their communities. These consultation services are, generally, developed at the state level, which acts as a resource office for local librarians. This category includes services provided mostly at the State Library level for coordinated statewide programs, state networking, training, continuing education for local library staff, and consultation on technology, resources sharing, and outreach services. Between FY 2003 and FY 2006, 48–50 states conducted projects that included library development services, most of which were statewide initiatives.

## Cooperation

### Department of Mental Health, Missouri

The Department of Mental Health in Missouri developed an online training course for librarians on how to serve patrons with mental illness and/or developmental disabilities called the Cooperation Project. The course provided librarians with five key modules for understanding disability: Introduction, Mental Illness (Every Fifth Customer), Assistive Technology, Disability Etiquette (People First), and Crisis Response (When Bad Things Happen to Good Librarians). Aimed at educating librarians across the state of Missouri, the online training curriculum was posted on the [www.Librarians411.org](http://www.Librarians411.org) Web site and premiered at the Missouri Library Association Conference. The five modules were also made available through YouTube and in DVD format, with requests for the DVD coming from State Library Agencies across the country.

**Project Director:** Nancy Nickolaus

**Total Cost:** \$27,724

## Library Associate Training Institute

### State Library/Division of Libraries, Delaware

The Division of Libraries provides education and professional development skills in traditional and online library service to Delaware's library associates through the Library Associate Training Institute. Topics for attendees ranged from basic library skills such as customer service, online (or Web-based) searching techniques, and reference skills, to innovative techniques in managing user-generated blogs, using Web 2.0 technologies, and the Delaware Library Learning Journeys program for informal learning and exploration. Service models for electronic communications and modules for resources in areas of business, consumer health, and history were provided through partnering with the Maryland Division of Library Development. Library associates who attended the institute's program rated the reference skills program as having the greatest impact, with using search engines and new technologies for librarianship coming rated second and third, respectively. All attendees also reported that they would consider a master of library science in the future.

**Project Director:** Kathy Graybeal

**Partner:** Maryland Division of Library Development and Services

**Total Cost:** \$80,841



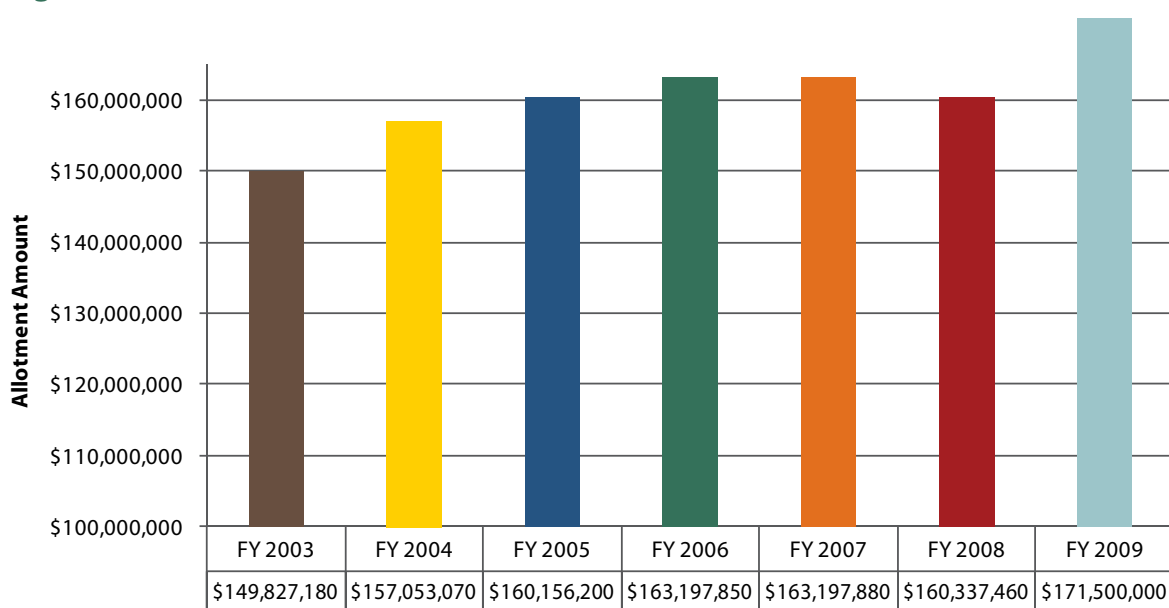
Newly assigned Learning Network cohorts participate in a team-building activity.

## AN OVERVIEW OF STATE ALLOTMENTS, EXPENDITURES, AND PROGRAMS

The following section provides an overview of the program financials and the distribution of support at or below the state level. The data reported here was gathered from the state program reports and the State Library Agency surveys.

The Grants to States program is one of the largest federal sources of support for libraries in the United States. In FY 2009 the program allotment was \$171,500,000, up \$11 million from the previous fiscal year (see Figure 3). Over the years examined for this report, allotments grew slightly from FY 2003 to FY 2006, stabilized in FY 2007 and then increased in FY 2009 beyond any previous amount.

**Figure 3. LSTA Grants to States National Allotment, FY 2003–2009**



Source: IMLS, Program Allotment table

Due to differences in population size, state allocations can vary considerably from one state to the next. The range in state level allotments for FY 2009 ran from \$16.8 million for the state of California to \$911,000 in the state of Wyoming. In FY 2009, eight states (California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan) received allotments of more than \$5 million. Five states (South Dakota, Alaska, North Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming) and the District of Columbia received allotments of under \$1 million. As can be seen in Table 1, there is very little variability in funding from year to year within the same state.

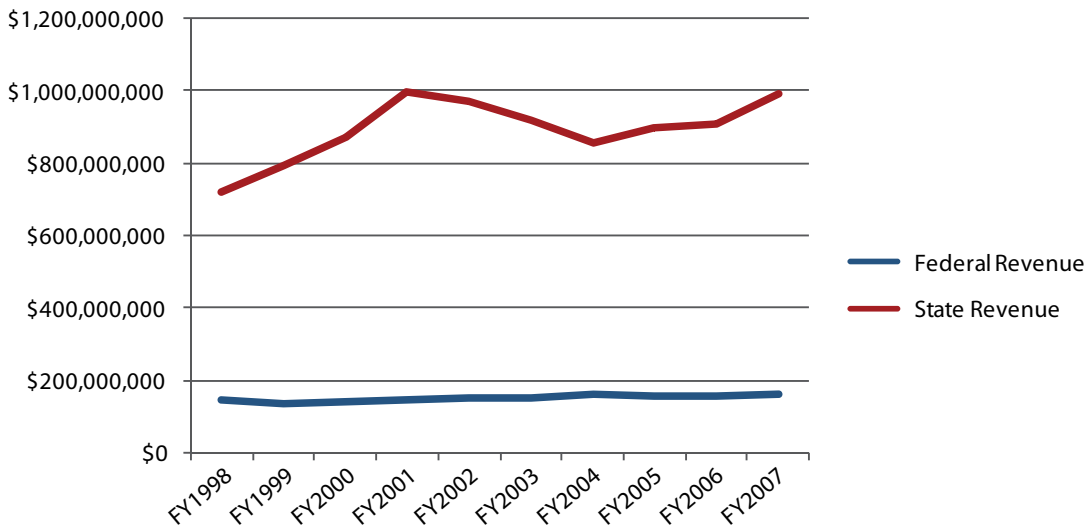
**Table 1. Grants to States Program Allocation by State, FY 2003–2009**

State	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
AK	\$631,170	\$769,497	\$828,563	\$887,453	\$888,213	\$833,016	\$982,953
AL	\$2,369,145	\$2,507,472	\$2,556,671	\$2,610,549	\$2,602,935	\$2,545,491	\$2,731,303
AR	\$1,568,332	\$1,704,034	\$1,760,329	\$1,820,073	\$1,819,735	\$1,766,109	\$1,936,529
AZ	\$2,961,981	\$2,946,156	\$3,041,222	\$3,150,258	\$3,211,248	\$3,228,606	\$3,489,664
CA	\$16,222,180	\$16,360,507	\$16,457,012	\$16,557,920	\$16,506,165	\$16,431,277	\$16,882,275
CO	\$2,378,206	\$2,516,533	\$2,579,074	\$2,642,220	\$2,650,213	\$2,612,765	\$2,834,875
CT	\$1,905,106	\$2,043,433	\$2,100,240	\$2,154,030	\$2,141,681	\$2,068,566	\$2,232,404
DC	\$598,204	\$736,531	\$790,234	\$842,132	\$838,393	\$794,432	\$940,761
DE	\$704,320	\$843,489	\$904,235	\$965,243	\$967,412	\$912,962	\$1,063,308
FL	\$7,898,120	\$8,037,303	\$8,172,813	\$8,332,483	\$8,429,449	\$8,425,588	\$8,769,895
GA	\$4,225,196	\$4,349,960	\$4,433,740	\$4,522,400	\$4,590,936	\$4,622,315	\$4,910,727
HI	\$903,039	\$1,041,366	\$1,101,687	\$1,157,565	\$1,157,491	\$1,101,262	\$1,248,864
IA	\$1,668,229	\$1,806,556	\$1,858,287	\$1,909,822	\$1,902,157	\$1,840,733	\$2,004,457
ID	\$946,563	\$1,084,890	\$1,150,464	\$1,215,563	\$1,225,259	\$1,180,138	\$1,344,613
IL	\$6,035,999	\$6,177,300	\$6,214,291	\$6,249,722	\$6,216,116	\$6,133,883	\$6,376,914
IN	\$3,084,585	\$3,263,933	\$3,317,057	\$3,369,822	\$3,357,739	\$3,292,765	\$3,492,560
KS	\$1,565,707	\$1,706,659	\$1,759,339	\$1,812,456	\$1,804,558	\$1,745,712	\$1,910,465
KY	\$2,191,121	\$2,329,448	\$2,384,878	\$2,439,668	\$2,433,669	\$2,374,218	\$2,560,041
LA	\$2,191,708	\$2,505,725	\$2,554,689	\$2,604,141	\$2,587,884	\$2,409,825	\$2,582,970
MA	\$3,247,148	\$3,385,475	\$3,423,733	\$3,449,395	\$3,413,560	\$3,346,669	\$3,538,865
MD	\$2,807,829	\$2,946,918	\$3,008,965	\$3,067,643	\$3,062,016	\$2,988,627	\$3,170,341
ME	\$925,456	\$1,063,783	\$1,123,275	\$1,181,762	\$1,177,883	\$1,116,986	\$1,263,854
MI	\$4,875,315	\$5,023,914	\$5,059,705	\$5,093,053	\$5,052,531	\$4,941,233	\$5,144,352
MN	\$2,610,305	\$2,748,632	\$2,807,289	\$2,864,372	\$2,856,123	\$2,793,089	\$2,983,854
MO	\$2,808,591	\$3,043,905	\$3,096,707	\$3,155,054	\$3,150,050	\$3,087,560	\$3,285,618
MS	\$1,638,841	\$1,777,168	\$1,830,121	\$1,886,927	\$1,882,233	\$1,809,550	\$1,973,756
MT	\$751,325	\$889,652	\$949,157	\$1,008,157	\$1,007,986	\$952,693	\$1,104,574
NC	\$4,211,633	\$4,241,339	\$4,309,258	\$4,394,254	\$4,419,501	\$4,401,145	\$4,696,318
ND	\$626,793	\$765,120	\$821,842	\$878,082	\$876,330	\$818,116	\$963,555
NE	\$1,122,069	\$1,260,396	\$1,317,786	\$1,372,965	\$1,370,433	\$1,311,709	\$1,466,582
NH	\$916,679	\$1,055,006	\$1,115,181	\$1,173,868	\$1,172,791	\$1,114,075	\$1,263,243
NJ	\$4,103,012	\$4,363,523	\$4,412,959	\$4,464,364	\$4,434,773	\$4,343,636	\$4,530,049
NM	\$1,179,001	\$1,317,328	\$1,378,496	\$1,442,371	\$1,445,113	\$1,392,895	\$1,553,168
NV	\$1,323,020	\$1,461,347	\$1,542,939	\$1,634,252	\$1,659,300	\$1,628,664	\$1,817,110
NY	\$9,004,514	\$9,142,841	\$9,146,819	\$9,146,249	\$9,074,434	\$8,955,719	\$9,233,751
OH	\$5,505,038	\$5,643,905	\$5,667,969	\$5,691,792	\$5,643,980	\$5,543,747	\$5,762,731
OK	\$1,920,127	\$2,058,454	\$2,112,874	\$2,162,902	\$2,158,232	\$2,100,996	\$2,283,382
OR	\$1,932,701	\$2,071,028	\$2,134,437	\$2,194,490	\$2,199,259	\$2,153,972	\$2,341,066
PA	\$5,917,510	\$6,057,207	\$6,085,045	\$6,075,494	\$6,034,092	\$5,963,310	\$6,190,856
PR	\$2,096,742	\$2,235,820	\$2,277,522	\$2,296,792	\$2,318,588	\$2,252,920	\$2,427,058
RI	\$823,812	\$962,139	\$1,020,285	\$1,076,537	\$1,069,862	\$1,006,294	\$1,148,886
SC	\$2,367,398	\$2,335,912	\$2,398,034	\$2,462,858	\$2,469,636	\$2,424,418	\$2,633,725
SD	\$684,211	\$822,538	\$880,376	\$938,791	\$937,650	\$881,774	\$1,032,923

State	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
TN	\$2,903,168	\$3,100,308	\$3,158,288	\$3,220,133	\$3,221,670	\$3,173,028	\$3,408,976
TX	\$10,183,839	\$10,328,875	\$10,460,595	\$10,597,273	\$10,661,984	\$10,787,020	\$11,275,657
UT	\$1,387,588	\$1,525,917	\$1,592,429	\$1,658,384	\$1,683,421	\$1,652,433	\$1,852,547
VA	\$3,638,702	\$3,777,029	\$3,851,240	\$3,913,359	\$3,928,187	\$3,872,179	\$4,098,398
VT	\$618,870	\$757,197	\$815,233	\$872,315	\$870,330	\$812,903	\$955,372
WA	\$3,125,606	\$3,223,195	\$3,288,255	\$3,354,800	\$3,364,690	\$3,328,627	\$3,547,140
WI	\$2,800,929	\$2,939,256	\$2,992,540	\$3,010,271	\$3,033,754	\$2,962,815	\$3,162,937
WV	\$1,154,946	\$1,293,273	\$1,349,667	\$1,394,138	\$1,396,003	\$1,333,562	\$1,483,188
WY	\$565,552	\$703,879	\$762,355	\$821,234	\$820,240	\$765,437	\$911,745
TOTAL	\$126,351,149	\$132,504,450	\$135,043,887	\$137,576,077	\$137,439,279	\$134,822,488	\$166,028,386

The federal source dollars make up a small fraction of the overall revenues for states agencies. Figure 4 displays SLAA-reported federal and state revenue over a 10-year period. For each observation year, state revenues make up the overwhelming majority of funds allocated to SLAAs. In the aggregate, state support for SLAAs fluctuated between \$700 million and \$1 billion between 1998 and 2007. In FY 2007, SLAAs reported state revenues of \$989.7 million and federal revenues of \$161.3 million.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 4. SLAA Revenue by Source, 1998–2007**



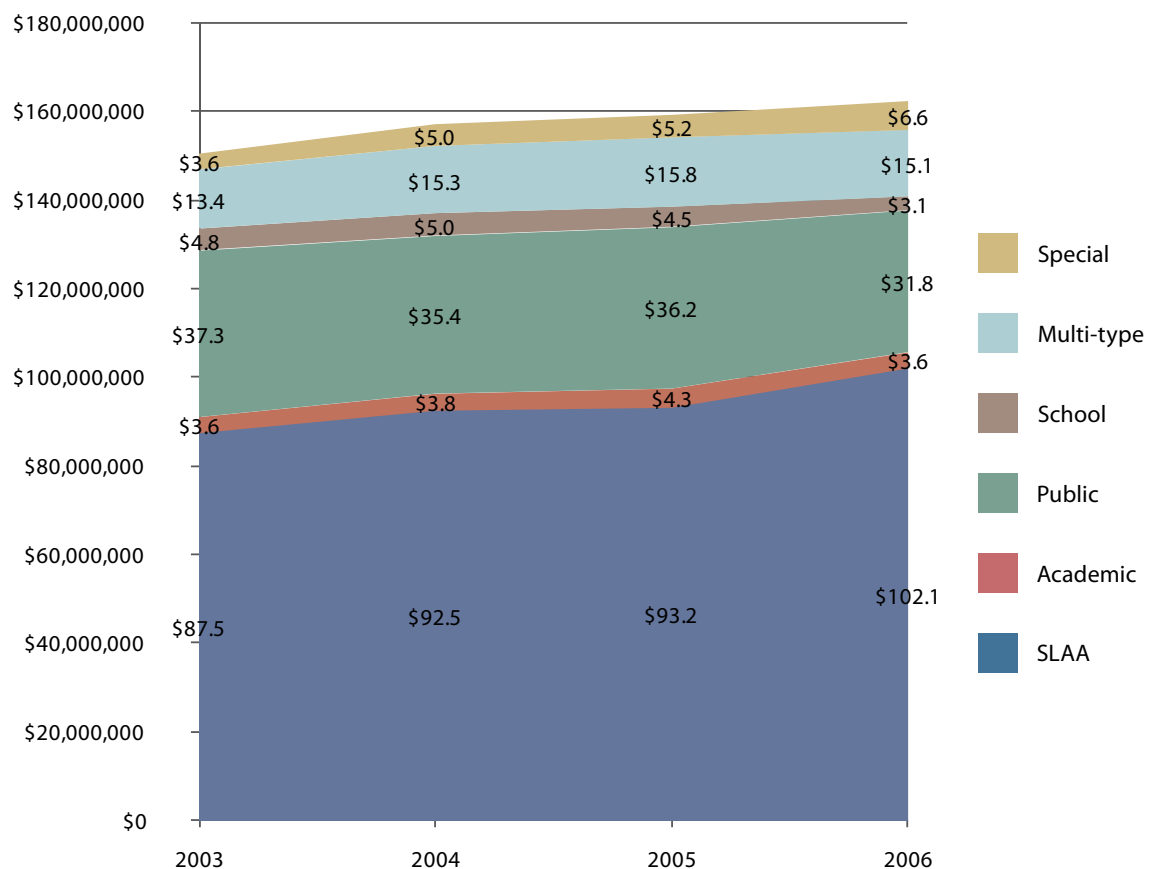
Source: State Library Agency Surveys, FY1998-2007, NCES and IMLS

<sup>17</sup> Federal revenue includes Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) (P.L. 104-208) State Program revenue, revenue from Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 101-254), and other federal revenue. State revenue includes state funds for State Library Agency operations, state aid to libraries, and other state revenue.

## GRANTS TO STATE LIBRARY ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES PROGRAM DATA

While the amount of support from state sources has shifted over time, program expenditures for different libraries remained fairly stable. Over the four-year period examined by Himmel and Wilson,<sup>18</sup> the expenditures for special libraries, school libraries, academic, and multi-type libraries across all states shifted slightly, with small increases for special libraries and multi-type libraries and a small decrease for school libraries. During this period, larger changes were observed in program expenditures for State Library Administrative Agencies and public libraries. SLAA project expenditures increased from \$87.5 million to 102.1 million, while the public library project expenditures dropped from \$37.3 million in FY2003 to 31.8 million in FY2006. See Figure 5.

**Figure 5. Grants to States Program Expenditures by Library Type, FY 2003–2006**

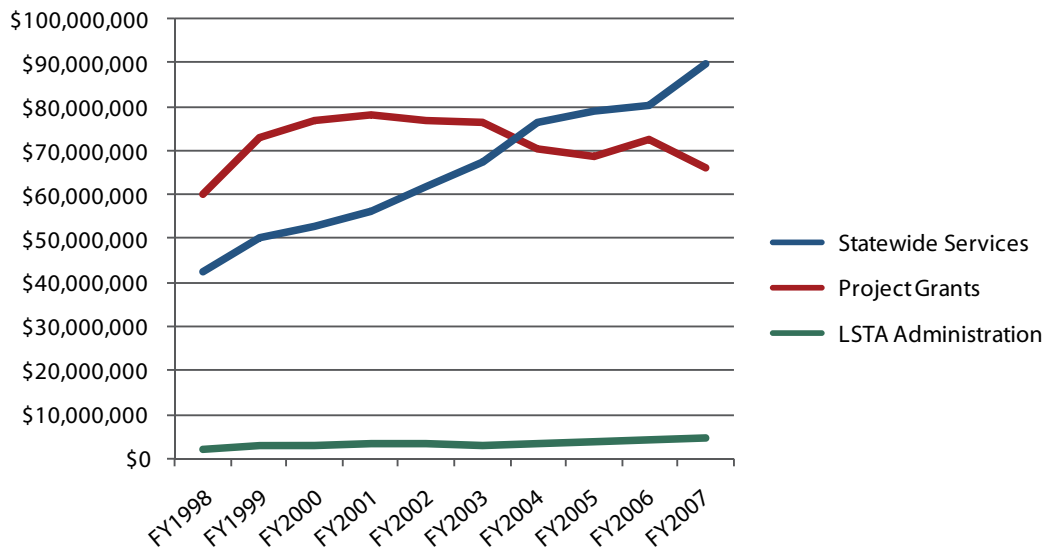


Source: State Program Reports, IMLS

<sup>18</sup> Himmel and Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act*.

The changes observed in program expenditures for different library types are consistent with a national trend toward supporting more statewide library service initiatives. Data analyzed between FY 1998 and FY 2007 reveal a growing investment trend toward projects that service the entire state, rather than a particular library system or community. Over these years State Library Administrative Agency expenditures for statewide services climbed consistently from just over \$40 million in FY 1998 to \$90 million in FY 2007. Over the same period, program expenditures have hovered between \$60 and \$80 million dollars for project sub grants, increasing rapidly in the late 1990s and then decreasing after FY 2001. See Figure 6.

**Figure 6. Grants to State Program Expenditures by Type, FY 1998–2007**

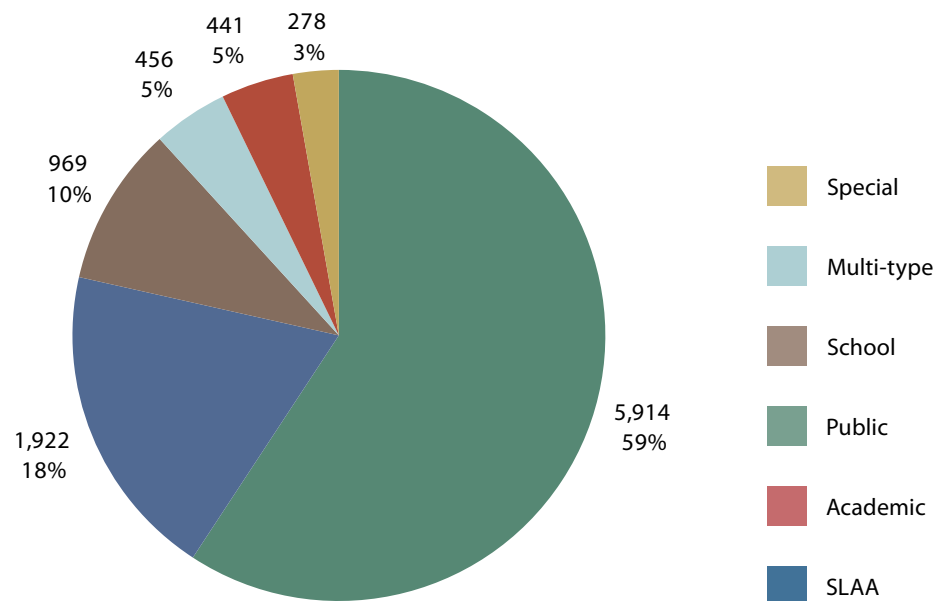


Source: State Library Agency Surveys, NCES and IMLS

It is not clear from the survey data precisely what is causing the change in the ratio of statewide service expenditures to library project subgrants. Nor can it be determined whether or not this trend is likely to continue into the future. But what is evident from the project initiatives reviewed for this report is that the technology shifts taking place in U.S. libraries provide many more options for delivering statewide services to the public with concentrated investment. Information resources that were once dependent upon physical distribution networks across many different libraries can now be shared over computer networks to many different institutional settings or even into the private homes of library patrons via the World Wide Web. New technologies and the availability of new digital resources make it much easier to distribute content to institutions across the entire state. The increase in statewide service expenditures is likely a function of the increased availability of scalable technology-based services, which, in many cases, are less expensive when purchased and administered at the state level.

While expenditures for statewide initiatives have climbed over the years, local libraries continue to be one of the most significant vehicles for Grants to States' programming. Over the four years examined by Himmel and Wilson,<sup>19</sup> the majority of the projects (59 percent) were administered by public libraries. Of the remaining projects, 18 percent were administered by State Library Administrative Agencies, 10 percent by schools, 5 percent each by academic libraries and multi-type libraries and 3 percent by special libraries.

**Figure 7. Subgrants Awarded by Library Type, FY 2003–2006**



Source: State Program Reports, IMLS

Over the past ten years, investments in statewide services have more than doubled, a change that coincides with the rapid proliferation of technology-based services and content for U.S. libraries. A number of programs identified in the previous section highlight a few of the ways in which different library services, from educational support to business information services, can be delivered to many different communities through a single program investment. The changes in the ratio of statewide expenditures to project grants is reflective of broader changes taking place in the information technology field and the rapid expansion of digital content for library services. The funding flexibility in the Grants to States program provides significant opportunities for State Library Administrative Agencies to develop tailored strategies that make use of state and federal funds to mount statewide initiatives while continuing to provide content and support to locally targeted services, many of which are delivered by public libraries.

<sup>19</sup> Himmel and Wilson, *Library Services and Technology Act*.

## SUMMARY REMARKS

While State Library Administrative Agencies are instrumental in providing guidance and support to local library services, the Library Services and Technology Act provides an important opportunity for strategic library service planning at the state and local levels. The Library Services and Technology Act provides general guidelines to State Library Administrative Agencies for library services while allowing the flexibility to respond to the needs of the local population in a rapidly changing service environment. The planning process for the Grants to States program results in a unique constellation of services for each state, depending upon the states' geography and population characteristics, technological change, library service infrastructure, and other sources of support. The library services that have developed over the years to address the act's purposes and priorities include a range of services designed to build human capital, expand existing library services and update the information infrastructure of today's libraries.

These broad service strategies are realized through a variety of targeted programs and state-wide efforts. Human capital strategies provide a wide range of program services for residents at every stage of the life course. Whether through age-specific services for teens, targeted outreach to isolated communities, or statewide literacy and reading initiatives, human capital projects target library services to better meet local needs. Library service expansion strategies broaden the definition and reach of library services by leveraging new technologies to expand into new service areas. This process of expansion and renewal in the definition and scope of library services depends upon the significant investment in the library's information infrastructure. Grant funds help State Library Administrative Agencies plan and support an information infrastructure that demands continuous updates to meet user demand and keep pace with a rapidly changing information technology sector.

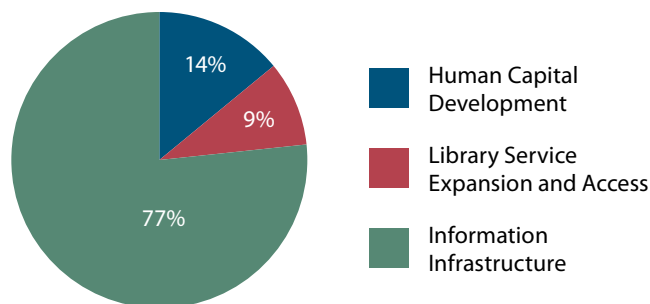
These regular investments in information technologies give State Library Administrative Agencies a new set of tools for supporting local and statewide initiatives alike. Investments in integrated library systems, licensed databases, and 24-hour information services leverage state and federal funds to provide a broader set of information resources to libraries and educational institutions. These relatively new information technology investments also seem to signal changes in the ways in which library services are delivered, as State Library Administrative Agencies report greater investment of federal dollars in statewide initiatives. Despite an apparent shift toward greater statewide services, the Grants to States administrative data suggest that local projects administered by public libraries continue to be one of the most significant vehicles for Grants to States' programming.

This review of program data and annual library survey data suggests that in the regular process of library service planning and adaptation is providing a needed service, as record numbers of residents access public libraries for a wide range of information and service needs. In the last year of the public library survey, visits to public libraries totaled 1.4 billion, or 4.9 library visits per capita. Among the many different factors that go into LSTA-mandated planning is the availability of state and local dollars. However, current economic conditions will present new challenges for State Library Administrative Agencies as they strive to meet the public's growing library service expectation in the face of constrained state budgets.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: ALABAMA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Alabama Public Library Service
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent administrative agency that answers to a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of Alabama
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	4,587,564
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$13,934,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$10,043,837
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Rebecca Mitchell, Public Library Service Director
<b>Web site</b>	www.apls.state.al.us

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Rebecca Mitchell

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Homework Alabama was a successful pilot project. It’s been so successful that the state legislature gives us about 40 percent of the cost to continue the program as a statewide initiative. Homework Alabama brings public libraries to the forefront in providing educational assistance for our students. It’s available only after school hours, but it covers K-adult education.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Libraries in Alabama are extremely independent. We have 218 public libraries. We have IT ‘circuit riders’ who go out to provide computer services at no charge and the state is also divided into 8 districts with professional consultants assigned to each district for ‘hands on and telephone consulting’.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

“Technology continues to be major challenge; being able to

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Alabama	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$2,369,145	\$2,507,472	\$2,556,671	\$2,610,549	\$10,043,837
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	105	98	84	130	417
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$493,267	\$530,277	\$571,296	\$816,845	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$6,140	\$10,000	\$9,399	\$4,500	

move on from where we are now to new things; trying to stay ahead of the curve in technology.”

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Strengthen communities by assisting public libraries to:
  - (a) serve as community activity and learning centers,
  - (b) serve as central sources of information about their communities and about community services,
  - (c) partner with other community agencies, institutions, and organizations to improve the quality of life for all of their citizens, (d) cooperate with their local governments and associated agencies to assist in the economic development of their communities, and (e) promote awareness of community services and awareness of the intrinsic value of public libraries.
- Strengthen information services through the provision of library materials and informational programs for all Alabamians.
- Strengthen information technology in public libraries by: (1) establishing or enhancing electronic linkages among or between libraries, (2) electronically linking libraries with educational, social, or information services, (3) accessing information through electronic networks, (4) paying the costs for libraries to acquire or share computer systems and telecommunication technologies, (5) paying the costs for libraries to acquire other technologies to record, save and retrieve information, and (6) training library staff, and users.
- Strengthen youth and family by targeting library and information services: (1) to youth (from birth through 17) in underserved urban and rural communities, including youth from families with incomes below the poverty line, and (2) to the parents and caregivers to improve their child-rearing knowledge and skills.
- Develop and strengthen partnerships with other units within state government, private industry, and the nonprofit sector to help provide (1) information and educational resources for public libraries and the people they serve and (2) information for government officials so that they can better perform their work in serving the people of Alabama.

### Exemplary Project: Jefferson County Library Cooperative

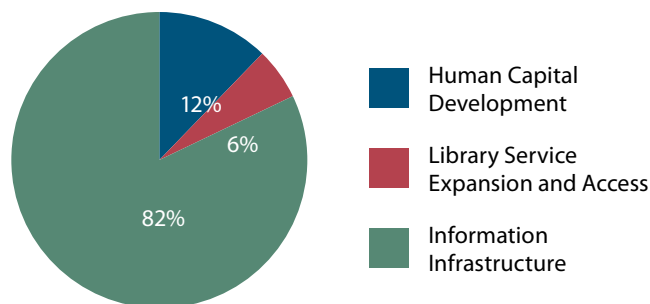
<b>Project title</b>	Library Technology Year 1-General
<b>Library</b>	Jefferson County Library Cooperative (JCLC)
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$51,200
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$64,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

This project allowed the Jefferson County Library Cooperative to add to and enhance its virtual services for current patrons and to attract new patrons by providing immediate, easy online access to its electronic databases, its bibliographic and holdings information, and its Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) reservation system. With this grant, the library was able to purchase and install software products that allow prospective patrons to register for a library card directly on the JCLC Web site and to have immediate access to JCLC online databases. These software products also allow library staff to create new bibliographic records directly in the OPAC so that patrons can place reserves on new and pre-publication titles, as well as allowing patrons to post reviews to the OPAC.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: ALASKA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Alaska Division of Libraries, Archives, and Museums
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education and Early Development
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	676,301
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$5,148,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,116,683
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Linda Thibodeau, State Librarian and Director, Division of Libraries, Archives & Museums
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://library.state.ak.us">http://library.state.ak.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Kathryn H. Shelton\*

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Most of what we have done relates to technology and in training librarians to grapple with technology and how to best serve their users. Many libraries in Alaska are not staffed by formally trained librarians so the State Library helps both with technology and with education and training.”

**Delivery of Library Services:** “Alaska is large geographically, but small in population. We’re different in the way delivery happens; we have no regional libraries. Eighty percent of all libraries aren’t on any road system. Most are very small, serving populations of fewer than 2,000 people. Isolation is a major challenge.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. For some libraries in rural and remote areas even the basic cost of fuel and utilities is a challenge. We give them state funds for collections, but they’re having trouble keeping the doors open.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Alaska	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$631,170	\$769,497	\$828,563	\$887,453	\$3,116,683
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	24	28	71	63	186
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$149,820	\$184,473	\$175,959	\$141,929	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$10,226	\$ 10,692	\$1,000	\$1,000	

2. Greying of the profession...who takes our place?  
There's no formal training for librarians in the state, they have to go outside. Distance education creates some possibilities, but it's expensive because those who enroll have to pay out of state tuition.
3. Training—there's lots of turnover; pay is poor. We try to bring people into the State Library for training and pay their travel expenses, but it's very challenging to sustain training for paraprofessionals. Distance delivery of education is an interesting possibility that we are exploring, but it is a challenge because of the broadband/connectivity issues in many of our remote sites.

\* Kathryn H. Shelton was the Chief Officer at the time that the interviews were conducted.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Alaskan libraries will support lifelong learning by expanding access to knowledge and information in current and emerging formats.
- Alaskan libraries will improve services to people of diverse backgrounds and to underserved populations.
- Alaskans will have increasingly equitable access to information through an enhanced technological infrastructure.
- Alaskan libraries will actively participate in networks, partnerships, and collaborative activities.
- Alaskan libraries will improve their capacity to provide library services that respond to community needs and expectations.

### Exemplary Project: Juneau Public Library

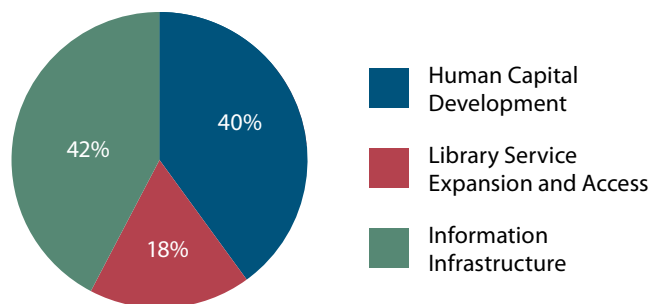
<b>Project title</b>	Regional Services
<b>Library</b>	Juneau Public Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$127,820
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$127,820
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The Regional Services program contracted through the Juneau Public Libraries provides basic library services to individuals and families living outside of local library service areas in southeastern Alaska. Services available to Regional Services patrons include: reader's advisory service; circulation of books, periodicals, and audiovisuals; reference service; and interlibrary loan service. The major benefit of this program has been to both provide and improve access to information and basic library service for all Alaskans, regardless of where they live in the state. Patrons appreciate the personal approach and service that this program makes possible for those living in some of the most remote parts of Alaska.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: ARIZONA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the legislative branch of the state government and reporting to a board
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	6,178,251
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$11,945,465
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$12,099,617
<b>Chief Officer</b>	GladysAnn Wells, State Library, Archives and Public Records Director
<b>Web site</b>	www.lib.az.us

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, GladysAnn Wells

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA has provided seed money to do proof of concept; the State Library is able to lead in preserving digital government and providing citizen access. We received a Library of Congress digitization grant after LSTA provided the initial seed money to test our concept. We use LSTA to help libraries position themselves as vital community resources.

“Arizona is growing; we’re building libraries and they’re staying open! Our libraries are heavily used, both in traditional ways and in new ways—bilingual reading to kids, post-employment/retirees learning new things.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We work directly with the counties, libraries, etc.; it’s easier for LSTA to make a difference because we have a direct relationship with users and libraries. Four-fifths of the Arizona population is in Tucson and Phoenix. But with LSTA we’ve been able to provide better access throughout

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Arizona	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$2,961,981	\$2,946,156	\$3,041,222	\$3,150,258	\$12,099,617
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	72	67	86	70	295
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$319,823	\$345,078	\$739,302	\$520,365	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$16,913	\$24,850	\$16,407	\$25,000	

a very rural state; LSTA levels the playing field and greatly enhances end user access.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Fiscal—the economy is a challenge for everybody across the United States. LSTA gives us the luxury of leveraging dollars. We have done lots—Gates, National Endowment for the Humanities, trusts, E-Rate, etc. LSTA helps us get the rest of the way. LSTA can help libraries be handicapped accessible through different formats and to do outreach to underserved populations for library services.
2. Demographics and how communities are changing—There are an enormous number of charter schools and homeschoolers in Arizona—we have to help libraries reach out to them, and help them educate for their whole lives.
3. The division between the digital haves and have-nots—we leverage E-Rate dollars; people without computers at home can go to the library. Internet access is expensive for people in rural areas. Providing Wi-Fi may seem like a small thing in some communities, but in little Patagonia it’s enormous!

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- **Customer Experience Goal Statement:** Arizona libraries will offer virtual and physical customer experiences for traditional and alternative library audiences to enhance the user’s ability, regardless of literacy level, to find and use information and services available to them.
- **Community Responsiveness Goal Statement:** Arizona communities will recognize library staff as having the ability to participate in assessing community needs, identifying resources, and planning collaboratively to address needs and opportunities via a portfolio of library services and programs that educate, inform, and interest community members.
- **Continuous Progress Goal Statement:** Arizona librarians will expand and enhance their ability to meet the lifespan learning needs of Arizonans.
- **Collaboration Goal Statement:** Arizona libraries will

use partnerships and collaboration with various types of libraries and cultural institutions to extend services, to reach new audiences, and to better serve the information needs of the rapidly growing, culturally and demographically diverse Arizona population.

- **Connections Goal Statement:** Arizonans will view libraries as trusted, knowledgeable, easy-to-access sources of information whether they connect in person, online, or via another organization.

**Exemplary Project: Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records**

<b>Project title</b>	Building a New Generation of Readers
<b>Library</b>	Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$53,639
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$60,893
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

Building a New Generation of Readers is a statewide early literacy project to support libraries in teaching parents and early childcare providers strategies to prepare preschool children to become readers. With the State Library providing training and materials to the library staff, participating libraries then offered workshops. They also taught parents and caregivers through everyday interactions; by creating space in their libraries where adults and children could enjoy doing early literacy activities together; and by modeling and pointing out early literacy strategies in story time. Libraries were strongly encouraged to choose community partners and reach outside library walls. The Public Library Association’s research-based *Every Child Ready to Read @ Your Library* continued as the basis for this early literacy instruction. An early literacy trainer, Saroj Ghoting, was hired to create a document showing alignment of the curriculum with the Arizona Department of Education’s Early Learning Standards for Language and Literacy. She also prepared materials to distribute at trainings statewide, giving suggestions in a very readable style for ways to help prepare children to read.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: ARKANSAS



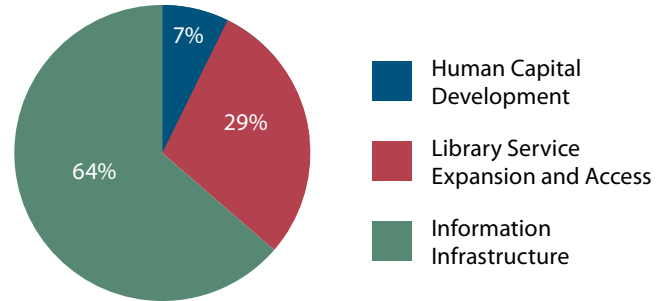
## Arkansas

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Arkansas State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,804,199
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$9,431,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$6,852,768
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Carolyn Ashcraft, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.asl.lib.ar.us

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Carolyn Ashcraft

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“It would have to be the statewide databases (Traveler is the name of the program). We have 1,200 libraries participating and we’re getting a good response.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“Rather than expend our limited LSTA dollars administering small grants, we concentrate on projects that have statewide impact or projects that serve the state through the State Library.”

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Demonstrating the economic value of libraries to local governments. Projects like Traveler (the statewide database program) enable us to promote the value of libraries.
2. Technology. With Gates grants, 97 percent of the

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Arkansas	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$1,568,332	\$1,704,034	\$1,760,329	\$1,820,073	\$6,852,768
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	15	15	13	13	56
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$630,518	\$650,557	\$666,299	\$685,906	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$26,428	\$21,179	\$57,094	\$59,140	

public libraries now have computers, but we need to improve broadband access.

3. Maintaining State Library services. We're moving five blocks away from the Capitol and will need to encourage more state workers to use our resources electronically.
4. The Hispanic population in the state is growing. Meeting the information needs of this growing population will be a challenge.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Link Arkansas libraries electronically with educational, social, or information services.
- Encourage Arkansas libraries of all types in all areas of the state to establish consortia and share resources.
- Provide access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats for individuals of all ages.
- Promote targeted library and information services to Arkansans having difficulty using a library.
- Provide leadership and services to carry out the purposes of the Library Services and Technology Act.

### Exemplary Project: Arkansas State Library

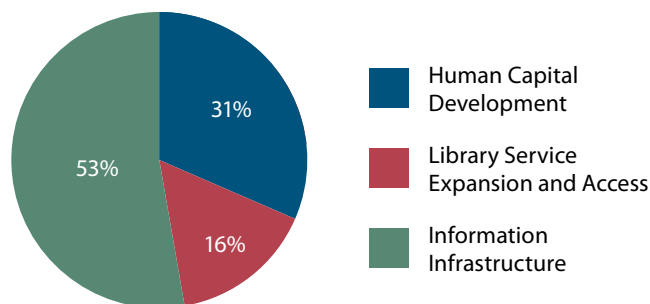
<b>Project title</b>	Traveler (Statewide Database Project)
<b>Library</b>	Arkansas State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$685,906
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$685,906
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

Traveler provides access to full-text databases and indexing services to all types of libraries statewide. This year the subscription expanded to include a collection of eBooks. A total of 1,175 libraries are registered for Traveler for 80 percent of the libraries of the state. 100 percent of each of the following types are registered: Public Library Headquarters, Special Libraries, Academic two-year, Academic four-year, and K–12 schools. There are now 33 parochial schools enrolled. Membership and usage continue to increase with every registration period. The databases cost approximately \$670 per library. It would cost each individual library more than \$125,000 to duplicate the same subscription.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: CALIFORNIA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	California State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency reporting to the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	36,121,296
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$64,928,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$65,597,619
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Stacey Aldrich, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.library.ca.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Susan Hildreth\*

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest value of LSTA is in the flexibility it provides for libraries to try things. LSTA lets us try things like

- An early literacy initiative...getting parents involved
- Engaging boomers in civic participation
- Consumer health

“We have a diversity of libraries, so we try to create a menu for them to select from. We try to shape opportunities. We model things and let libraries copy good programs. We also do competitive grants. We have a digital initiative...a demonstration in San Diego with digital storytelling stations. The library becomes community digital developer. We can’t say LSTA has had the greatest impact in any single area; it’s the cumulative effect of enabling libraries to try new methods of delivering services.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have regionals for resource sharing; they are supported with state funds and a little LSTA.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

California	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$16,222,180	\$16,360,507	\$16,457,012	\$16,557,920	\$65,597,619
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	88	46	55	46	235
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,988,169	\$2,962,815	\$2,539,464	\$2,527,432	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$81,662	\$192,719	\$144,608	\$141,500	

“There are still delivery hubs and second-level reference, but they’re also funded with state funds. We have 181 public library jurisdictions. This is a large state with a large population. Because of the size, we do very few state-wide LSTA activities. What we try to do is create models, have targeted programs. We try to demonstrate possibilities. Continuing education is a big priority; we have state-wide continuing education through a partner (Infopeople). California has a state-funded adult literacy program and some of the activities are further enhanced through the use of LSTA funds.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

“I’m concerned about the future of the State Library. I worry we won’t have a proactive role in providing service. I fear that the State Library will become an archives/repository only. I feel strongly that we should not be using LSTA dollars to run the State Library. For a state this size all the LSTA funds should impact local libraries.”

\* Susan Hildreth was the Chief Officer at the time that the interviews were conducted.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- **Literacy and Educational Support:** California libraries provide equitable access to literacy and learning opportunities so that all Californians can be successful in all of life’s endeavors.
- **Digital Preservation and Resource Sharing:** California libraries have the resources to develop digital projects that preserve and enhance access to valuable local content.
- **Technological Access for All:** California libraries provide electronic resources and efforts to improve their users, understanding and use of electronic library resources and services through development of, increased access to, and training about technology-based systems and resources.

**Exemplary Project: Peninsula Library System**

<b>Project title</b>	Infopeople: Moving Libraries Forward
<b>Library</b>	Peninsula Library System
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$1,760,599
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$2,714,599
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

The California State Library provides statewide continuing education and professional development services to encourage librarians across the state to stay current in a knowledge-based economy where technology and high quality/high-speed service is becoming the norm. The Infopeople: Moving Libraries Forward project, based out of the Peninsula Library System, provides a variety of resources to California librarians through on-ground training workshops, distance learning, Webcasts, and asynchronous Web courses. In addition, partnership programs with the Gates Foundation “Staying Connected” program, the Rural Library Initiative, Libris Design, California Library Association, California Preservation Program, the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, Califa Group, Tribal Libraries, the WebJunction Rural Library Sustainability Program, and the WebJunction Spanish Language Outreach Program helped Infopeople tailor the training workshops. Topics ranged from library service skills, to leadership training for mid-career California librarians, to Spanish language outreach programs, to an initiative in “Moving Libraries Forward to Web 2.0.” In total, 201 on-ground workshops were offered with a total of 3,781 attendees. The workshops, online courses, Webcasts, and sessions for the Rural Libraries initiative totaled 43 offerings with 379 attendees; the Spanish Language Outreach program offered 12 sessions, including support sessions, for 153 participants; 57 leadership training sessions were held with 1,223 attendees; 35 libraries selected to participate in a library Web site evaluation and improvement session with 55 attendees, and five on-ground and two online workshops were offered for “Moving Libraries Forward to Web 2.0” topic.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: COLORADO

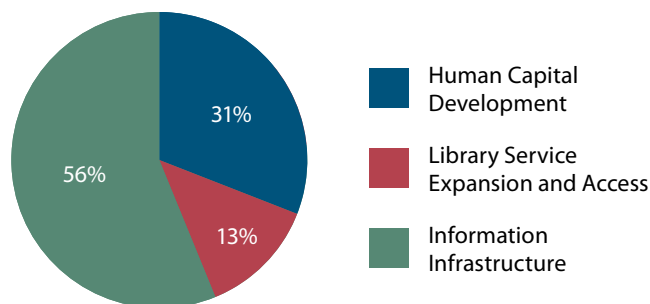
## Colorado

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Colorado State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Colorado Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	4,751,474
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$4,830,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$10,116,033
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Gene Hainer, State Library Director
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.cde.state.co.us/cdelib">www.cde.state.co.us/cdelib</a>

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Gene Hainer

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact has come when our LSTA Grants to States funds have been used as seed money to initiate large-scale projects. These include AskColorado, State Wide Interlibrary loan Fast Track (SWIFT), the Collaborative Digitization Program (CDP), the Power Library Program, and Colorado’s Historic Newspaper Collection (CHNC). Building large-scale projects that had to exist by themselves beyond LSTA forced sustainable thinking and creative collaborations between libraries.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“State fiscal constraints forced consolidation of seven regionals to just one in 2004, the Colorado Library Consortium (CLiC) in Denver. Through collaboration with the State Library it promotes new ideas and information sharing, seeks cooperative purchasing agreements for libraries, manages the statewide courier, and provides consulting

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Colorado	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$2,378,206	\$2,516,533	\$2,579,074	\$2,642,220	\$10,116,033
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	42	32	32	42	148
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$280,709	\$254,253	\$312,179	\$415,363	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$20,237	\$59,875	\$48,192	\$20,455	

that complements that provided by the State Library and others. LSTA helped sustain vital regional services during the transition until full state funding was achieved for CLIC.

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

- **State fiscal support.** Another looming fiscal slowdown or possible breakdown similar to 2002–3 threatens. Pending the outcome of several 2008 ballot initiatives and resolution of national financial crises, Colorado is likely to face another series of deficit years that will affect state-level policies and funding.
- **Local library support.** A fiscal downturn will affect local libraries. It will be increasingly hard for libraries (and schools) to get ballot issues passed. If the infrastructure becomes too unstable, those libraries that rely on city or county funding will see significant cuts; if the housing and taxation infrastructure doesn't recover quickly, districts that rely on property or ad valorem taxes will also see decreases, although data analysis of our libraries has shown these to be better able to weather such downturns better than non-district libraries.
- **Identifying the library mission.** Libraries talk about the need for change, but few can define “change to what” and fewer are making meaningful changes away from the books and information services model. If the library isn't about being a community resource beyond the printed word, its image will continue to deteriorate and it will become less critical to local community needs. We need LSTA dollars to demonstrate innovative service models.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Colorado residents will be able to access resources and services electronically through libraries to meet their information and learning needs.
- Colorado students and adult learners receive services from libraries and librarians that support educational achievement and lifelong learning.
- Colorado residents, people with disabilities, ethnic populations, institutional residents, and those under-

served by libraries receive services from Colorado libraries that meet their targeted needs.

- Colorado libraries cooperate to develop strategies and techniques that assure the sharing of resources to best meet the needs of Colorado residents.

**Exemplary Project: Colorado State Library**

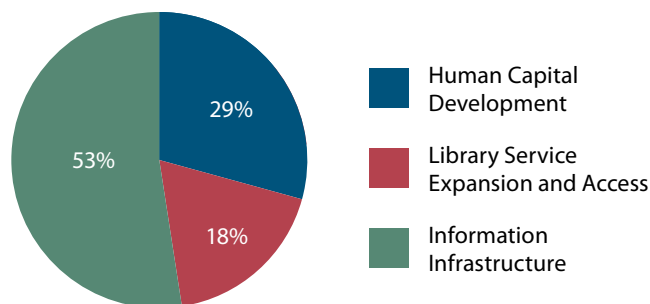
<b>Project title</b>	Power Libraries
<b>Library</b>	Colorado State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$56,204
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$56,204
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

The Power Libraries Program provides professional development to school librarians through training and mentoring. Established in 1998, the program seeks to establish statewide, standards-based library programs by increasing collaboration between teachers and librarians, and by integrating library work into the curriculum. Power Libraries develop leadership and expertise on the part of school librarians. The Power Libraries Program benefits school libraries by developing an awareness of the impact a good school library can have on student learning, developing a shared vision for school library improvement among administrators, teachers and library staff, establishing collegial relationships among mentor schools, and recognizing schools that show strong commitment to resources, library staffing, and standards-based educational practices. The Colorado Power Libraries Program has demonstrated again and again that peer-to-peer mentoring involving administrators, teachers, and library staff is a truly powerful way to encourage collaboration between school librarians and other educators.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: CONNECTICUT



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Connecticut State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Independent agency with an advisory council
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	3,487,896
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$17,976,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$8,202,809
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Kendall F. Wiggin, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.cslib.org

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Kendall F. Wiggin

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The biggest impact has been the development of iCONN, Connecticut’s Research Engine. We were able to demonstrate the value with federal grants; then we had something to show, to plug into the network. Training has also had a big impact; equipment, software, and staff keep changing. Federal funding has allowed us to keep special collections and to put new products out there for libraries to try. It has also helped us to sustain some things, for example, the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (LBPH). LSTA lets us continue to fund projects that meet needs and funds to try innovative things.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Connecticut has no county or regional library structures. All libraries are local except for three regions for automation and one cooperative, which are funded with state money.”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Connecticut	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$1,905,106	\$2,043,433	\$2,100,240	\$2,154,030	\$8,202,809
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	17	42	24	37	120
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$597,428	\$412,874	\$503,467	\$599,261	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$43,813	\$13,645	\$10,000	\$13,400	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

“The continued need to provide training is important. We will have to look at advocacy differently than in the past. We will have to look at reaching audiences in other languages beyond Spanish. The need seems to transcend city/town borders. We have significant numbers of Russian immigrants in at least three towns now.

“There’s the whole digitization issue; we need money to do basic digitization and get stuff up on the Web. We need to let people know about libraries and services; PR efforts take staff and you have to hire outside people to do that; librarians aren’t PR experts.

“We also need to do studies. How effectively are we reaching various communities? How do you keep libraries going when we know they’re being used? Is there a place for open-source software? We’ve gone to federated searching. We’re struggling with questions of open-source and federated searching. How do we move to the next level? There’s a lot of pressure to share and economize, but it’s hard and it’s complicated and the public has high expectations.”

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- All residents of Connecticut will have access to robust public access computing environments that feature reliable, high-quality library and information resources including statewide database programs, interlibrary loan, and delivery services.
- Enhance access to quality library services for persons with disabilities.
- Improve the quality of life of the target population by providing services and materials that help libraries address the literacy, citizenship, and English as a second language needs of patrons.
- Enhance literacy programs in libraries for children and their families.
- Enhance and improve library service to young adults.
- Enhance and improve library service to older adults.
- Enhance the ability of libraries to plan for and develop successful services that address the changing demographics of Connecticut’s population.

- Expand the availability of information and educational resources of Connecticut’s libraries through digitization.
- Build capacity of libraries to meet the needs of their communities, including helping them partner with public and private agencies and community-based organizations.

### Exemplary Project: Connecticut Digital Library

<b>Project title</b>	iCONN
<b>Library</b>	Connecticut Digital Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$249,802
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$958,766
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

iCONN—Connecticut’s research engine ([www.iconn.org](http://www.iconn.org))—allows users to search up to 32 subscription databases, including reQuest, the statewide library catalog, simultaneously. All Connecticut residents have access to this electronic library of essential information and learning resources. Public libraries, public and private colleges, public schools, and accredited private schools are eligible for IP-authenticated access, and individuals can access iCONN with their library barcode. iCONN is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The actual monetary value of all iCONN databases provided to local communities now exceeds \$35 million per year.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: DELAWARE

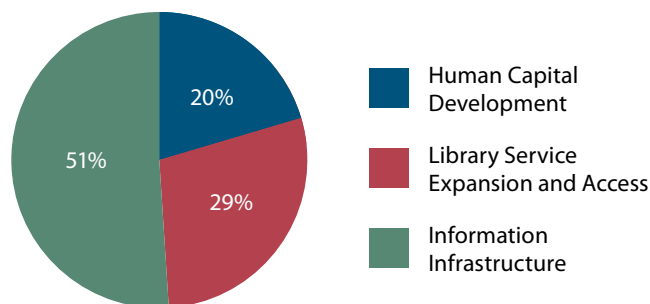
## Delaware

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Delaware Division of Libraries
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Delaware Department of State
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	850,366
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$9,251,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,417,287
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Annie Norman, State Librarian and Division of Libraries Director
<b>Web site</b>	www.state.lib.de.us

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Annie Norman

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA has enabled us to take a comprehensive approach to planning. The extensive planning helped us to identify capacity gaps as well as common goals, and has been effective in providing the evidence needed to obtain increased support and to implement improvements. Being a small state, we concentrate on projects that have state-wide impact.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“Delaware has three counties and thirty-three public libraries. We’re fortunate in that we’re able to interact with all of the public libraries (as well as the academic libraries and some of the school libraries) directly.”

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. While it’s outside the realm of LSTA funding, Delaware has an ongoing need for larger library buildings.

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Delaware	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$704,320	\$843,489	\$904,235	\$965,243	\$3,417,287
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	10	10	10	8	38
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$409,190	\$538,610	\$479,282	\$562,869	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$40,650	\$37,000	\$50,000	\$34,669	

2. Technological evolution...technology is a moving target and there are always new challenges.
3. Staff/professional development is a critical need. For example, funds spent on new technologies are less effective if people don't know how to use the technology well.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- The people of Delaware will be served by libraries that promote literacy, lifelong learning, and the joy of reading.
- The people of Delaware have equitable access to information and ideas through high-quality libraries, outreach services, and/or electronic/virtual library services.

**Exemplary Project:  
Delaware State Library/Division of Libraries**

<b>Project title</b>	The Delaware Book Festival
<b>Library</b>	Delaware State Library/Division of Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$40,916
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$40,916
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The Delaware Book Festival, an annual event open to all, promotes books, reading, libraries, and literacy. Objectives: To organize public programs about books, writing, emerging library technologies, and related subjects for readers of all ages; to encourage use of the resources provided by libraries; to foster reading and the discussion of books; to promote literacy and lifelong learning through reading; to develop partnerships to advance the mission of the Delaware Book Festival; to cultivate the habits of families reading together. Special activities this year covered an array of topics. Participants of all ages were invited to:

- Create a comic strip
- Be a book collector
- Learn to repair and appraise books
- Meet favorite literary characters
- Explore Shakespeare and haiku poetry
- Meet a favorite author and get a book signed
- Join a new statewide program sponsored by the Delaware Division of Libraries—Learning Journeys
- Track your reading in the learning journal

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

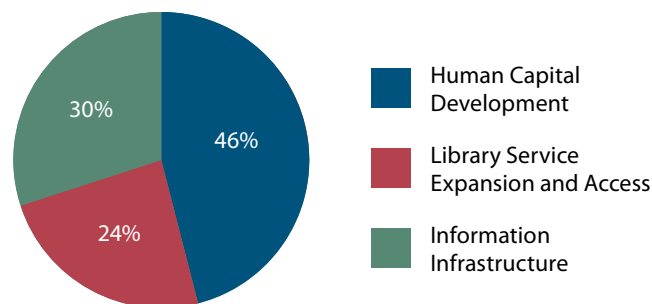
## District of Columbia

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	District of Columbia Public Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Reports to an external board
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	585,419
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$35,923,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$2,967,101
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Ginnie Cooper, Chief Librarian & State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.dclibrary.org

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Ginnie Cooper

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“In the past the greatest impact has been sustaining the adult literacy program. Literacy continues to be a critical issue in the District.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“The D.C. Public Library is different than other State Library Agencies in that there is only one public library. In the past, much of the focus for LSTA dollars was inward. Now we are really trying to pay attention to the LSTA plan and to the library and information needs of all of the people in the District. Interstate initiatives in the region may also be important in the future.”

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Inadequate funding. The fight gets harder all the time.
2. The real challenge is the transformation of the library. It's hard to sustain transformation. We can't get voices/advocates to support the services we don't

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

District of Columbia	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total Allotment</b>	\$598,204	\$736,531	\$790,234	\$842,132	\$2,967,101
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	12	9	13	15	49
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$209,632	\$214,338	\$270,225	\$236,318	
<b>Median Project Amount</b>	\$24,866	\$50,817	\$16,843	\$23,490	

offer yet. In the big picture, LSTA dollars are relatively small—marginal, you might say. But a lot of transformation starts at the margins. That’s why the LSTA Grants to States program is so important.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- All District of Columbia residents can read.
- All District of Columbia residents have equal access to quality information resources that are relevant to their lives.
- All District of Columbia residents are served by libraries that improve access to library resources and services by collaborating with other libraries and with nonprofit agencies, other units of government, and businesses in the community.

**Exemplary Project:  
Capital City Public Charter School Library**

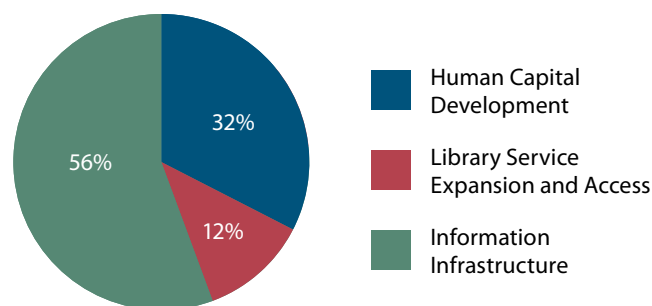
<b>Project title</b>	See Me, Hear Me, Write Me
<b>Library</b>	Capital City Public Charter School Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$5,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The Capital City Public Charter School (CCPCS) partnered with the Mt. Pleasant branch library for a poetry project called “See Me, Hear Me, Write Me.” The student body at CCPCS is composed of 36 percent African Americans, 31 percent whites, and 27 percent Latinos. Nearly half—46 percent—qualify for free or reduced-price lunch and 16 percent are limited or not proficient in the use of English. The purpose of the project was to keep students who were coming close to middle school age interested in reading and in using writing to express themselves. The poetry project was also seen as a way to work with students as a group, even though they might have differing reading levels, to build their skills and confidence in the use of words.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: FLORIDA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Division of Library and Information Services
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of State
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	18,019,093
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$60,871,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$32,440,719
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Judith Ring, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us">http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Judith Ring

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact has been the development of the Florida Electronic Library. It has a core set of databases that are accessible to all types of libraries and also includes chat reference service called ‘Ask a Librarian.’ It brings all libraries up to a certain level. The Florida Electronic Library brings current information together and makes it accessible; it gives every library incredible resources that they can offer their patrons. LSTA is vital in all the states for libraries to grow and develop. There’s so much information out there and libraries are good at aggregating and making information available. However, without LSTA Florida libraries won’t be able to keep up or to serve their communities’ needs.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Florida has rural regional library cooperatives that cover small, economically challenged counties. There are three

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Florida	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$7,898,120	\$8,037,303	\$8,172,813	\$8,332,483	\$32,440,719
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	50	41	40	37	168
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$2,087,962	\$2,641,426	\$3,453,940	\$3,330,214	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$83,451	\$94,500	\$78,744	\$110,234	

to five counties in a cooperative; they provide some centralized services in a cost-effective manner. There are also six multi-type regionals that serve all types of libraries.

“The rural cooperatives are supported with state aid; the multi-types also get state funds. However, both types of cooperatives can, and do, get LSTA funds through the competitive process. The Division of Library and Information Services delivers and coordinates statewide projects such as the Florida Electronic Library; summer reading program; and the Sunshine State Library Leadership Institute.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

“Funding! Funding! The economic downturn and the new cap on property taxes have been a double whammy for public libraries. We had 80 new libraries under construction two years ago. Now those being completed can’t open their doors; they don’t have materials and staff. The State Library Agency has lost 4.5 positions this budget year. We had a 4 percent holdback and are facing another 4 percent this year.

“I’m also concerned about technology and being able to progress. People don’t understand why they can’t get adequate broadband through their libraries.

“The demand for e-government services on the Internet, things like applying for food stamps, aid to children, etc., is increasing. People are coming into libraries to apply for these services.”

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- **Leadership Development and Recruitment:** Floridians need strong leadership by library staff that is able to advance and promote libraries, archives, and records management
- **Services:** Floridians receive information and innovative and responsive library services that meet their diverse geographic, cultural and socioeconomic needs.
- **Innovation and Collaboration:** Floridians need viable libraries and archives with services and facilities that adapt to meet user needs and that reflect collaboration and innovation.

### Exemplary Project: Orange County Library System

<b>Project title</b>	Technology and Language Training for Employability
<b>Library</b>	Orange County Library System
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$110,234
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$175,738
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The Orange County Library System offered a training program to individuals who were currently unemployed or are non-native English speakers for the improvement of computer skills and English language skills for the workplace. Computer equipment technicians established a mobile training lab at the North Orange Branch and a permanent computer training lab at both the South Creek and Hiwassee branches for classroom training purposes. They installed ELLIS (English Language Learning and Instruction System) software at these locations for English language training. Technology and customer support specialists then conducted both career-related computer classes and how-to classes on using ELLIS software to assist the target audiences in gaining employability skills. A strategic partnership with Workforce Central Florida facilitated reaching target audiences and evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: GEORGIA



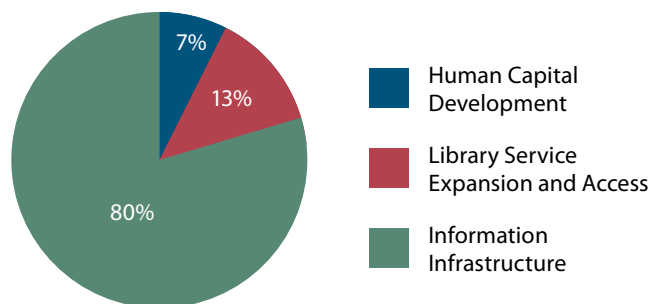
## Georgia

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Georgia Public Library Service
<b>Agency governance</b>	Reports to the University System Board of Regents
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	9,318,715
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$38,983,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$17,531,296
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Lamar Veatch, Assistant Vice Chancellor/State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.georgialibraries.org

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Lamar Veatch

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“We’ve been able to ‘raise all the boats.’ The greatest impact has been in the more rural areas; library service has improved markedly in those less populated areas of the state. Those small libraries now have access to resources through the network. Also, more emphasis on training and continuing education, particularly technology training, has given these libraries more/better tools.

“Without LSTA libraries wouldn’t be as technically relevant to their communities. E-Rate and the Gates funds have supplemented LSTA, combining to enhance the online access people in Georgia have through their local public libraries. Even the smallest public libraries offer technology services that help to keep them relevant.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have a high level of collaboration among public libraries in Georgia, so programs and projects that emphasize

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Georgia	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$4,225,196	\$4,349,960	\$4,433,740	\$4,522,400	\$17,531,296
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	11	7	11	11	40
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,800,057	\$1,524,949	\$1,779,809	\$1,438,004	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$169,725	\$316,320	\$214,597	\$223,907	

economies of scale are most feasible. We're using LSTA in that way, giving almost no individual, direct grants; and believe the state is getting a bigger bang for the buck. PINES and Evergreen programs, for example, allow greater use and benefit all participating libraries. (PINES is the public library automation and lending network; Evergreen is the open-source software developed in Georgia to run PINES.) Georgia has a mature technology and collaborative infrastructure and it can make funds go further because of that. Databases, network, and resource sharing happen at a high level."

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

"Maintaining the technology infrastructure at a level that keeps up with the public's demand is one of the top ones; recruiting and training new librarians and nurturing new leadership is another. In Georgia the public libraries have a long history of reliance on state funding; the challenge is to increase the portion of local funding. Georgia is about ninth in per capita state funding, but near 48th among the state in local funding support. The State Library Agency needs to be doing as much as it can toward advocacy and leadership training for Georgia's public library trustees, professional staff, and friends."

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- **Information Access:** Georgia library users of all ages will have increased access to library resources in a variety of formats for their information needs.
- **Electronic Linkages:** Georgia library users will have expanded access to information resources through electronic linkages between and among libraries of all types.
- **Children's and Family Literacy:** Georgia libraries will foster the development and improvement of family literacy skills, with emphasis on children, teens, and family groups.
- **Serving People with Disabilities:** Georgians with disabilities will be aware of and be able to effectively use library resources.

### Exemplary Project: Georgia Public Library Service

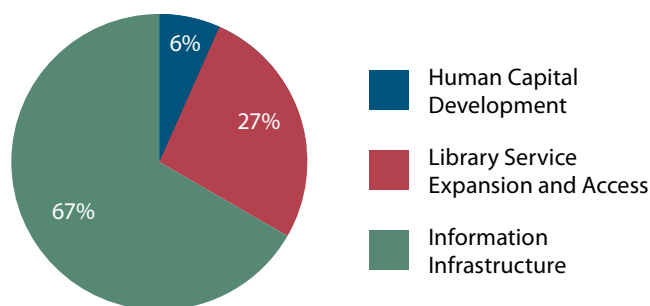
<b>Project title</b>	Georgia Library HomePLACE
<b>Library</b>	Georgia Public Library Service
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$223,907
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$223,907
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The purpose of Georgia HomePLACE (Providing Library and Archives Collections Electronically) is to support and encourage the participation of Georgia's public libraries in the Digital Library of Georgia (DLG), an initiative of Georgia Library Learning Online (GALILEO), Georgia's Virtual Library. HomePLACE provides a mechanism for bringing local/family history materials into the DLG through the process of digitization. The collaborative digitization efforts range from geographically focused and localized projects with individual public libraries to extensive projects of statewide scope that serve the interests of many libraries across Georgia. The HomePLACE digitization model relies on centralized technical expertise (at DLG) and distributed historical content expertise (at public libraries). HomePLACE conducts site visits to public libraries to build awareness of the DLG initiative, to identify historical resources suitable for digitization, and to provide logistical support during digitization. HomePLACE supports the extensive digitization and encoding processes executed at the DLG facilities, and also provides up-to-date computer and imaging equipment, along with associated software, so that the DLG can proceed with the required work more effectively and efficiently.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: HAWAII



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Hawaii State Public Library System
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the executive branch but reports to the Board of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,275,264
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$31,384,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$4,203,657
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Richard Burns, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.librarieshawaii.org">www.librarieshawaii.org</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Richard Burns

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The primary impact has been access to the databases in addition to our technology infrastructure and automation support. LSTA is crucial to this.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Geography has a big impact here; you can’t drive to pick up your interlibrary loans, for example. There are 51 public library facilities in the state; only eight have a T-1 line. Half of the libraries are on the main island of Oahu; the rest are on the remaining five islands. We have the only statewide public library system and we are also the state agency. We have a direct implementation function so we don’t go through a competitive grant process. There’s one public library system, one statewide public education system, and one statewide academic system. The Hawaii Library Consortium contracts for the databases; every type of library can join the consortium. It’s governed by a board of

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Hawaii	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$903,039	\$1,041,366	\$1,101,687	\$1,157,565	\$4,203,657
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	3	2	3	2	10
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$478,836	\$613,822	\$628,935	\$663,458	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$409,203	\$520,683	\$470,775	\$578,783	

directors; the Hawaii State Public Library System (HSPLS) has fiscal responsibility for the consortium. A significant amount of LSTA funding goes into the databases.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. The statewide economy is not doing well; it’s based on tourism and people have to fly here.
2. The technology infrastructure needs updating.
3. As a system we are in the early stages of selecting a new integrated library system. We currently use SirsiDynix’s Horizon System and need to move to something new.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Improve current telecommunications system to adequately support ILS (integrated library system) operations and access to online databases and other online resources in library facilities.
- Develop and promote an appropriate collection of databases and other online resources that complement and supplement physical library collections, especially for small branch libraries, and provide 24/7 virtual collections to anyone with an HSPLS library card and Internet access.
- Continue to expand self-service, privacy-enhancing, and personalized service options to address short staffing and revolving-door vacancies, improve services, empower users, and free staff from routine duties and focus on enhanced and more complex customer services.
- Deliver desired materials to customers in a timely, efficient, and user-friendly way.
- Provide library services and collections to unserved and underserved communities and diverse populations. Provide access to services for persons with limited english proficiency (LEP).
- Implement a staff intranet and other staff productivity tools to optimize limited staff resources to provide public library services and collections in an efficient, effective, and fiscally sound manner.

**Exemplary Project:  
Hawaii State Public Library System**

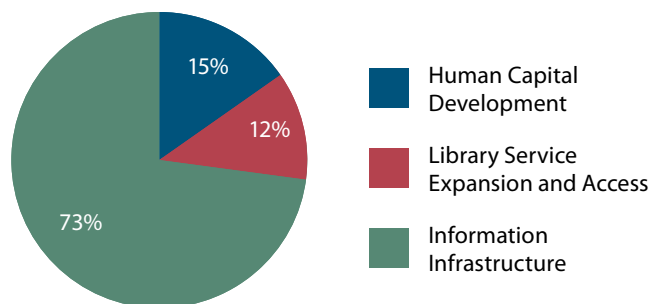
<b>Project title</b>	Hawaii Connectivity and Access
<b>Library</b>	Hawaii State Public Library System
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$494,107
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$494,107
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Access & Information Services

HSPLS seeks to improve access to collections and services through innovative and effective methods and technologies. One of the many activities in this project was the implementation of a self-checkout unit at the Kapolei Public Library. Success with the unit purchased with federal grant funds encouraged HSPLS to seek a grant from the Friends of the Library of Hawaii for a similar unit at the Hilo Public Library. Kapolei and Hilo are the largest libraries after the Hawaii State Library and as such serve as excellent demonstration sites. We hope to obtain state and other funding for additional units in HSPLS libraries. The self-checkout unit has helped reduce the sometimes long lines at the circulation desk. The public has given us many favorable comments on Hilo’s self-checkout unit. Children especially love the novelty of checking out their own books. Patrons like getting receipts with a list of the books they’ve checked out. Some individuals now make it a habit of using it rather than waiting in line at the circulation desk. Those patrons who are hesitant about using it are pleasantly surprised on how “easy it is to use.”

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: IDAHO



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Idaho Commission for Libraries
<b>Agency governance</b>	Reports to the Board of Library Commissioners who is appointed by the Board of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,461,183
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$4,240,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$4,397,480
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Ann Joslin, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.libraries.idaho.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Ann Joslin

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Recently, LSTA funds in Idaho have had the greatest impact in support of statewide projects. Until five years ago we offered a lot of competitive grants. When we proposed limiting competitive grants in order to pool funds for statewide projects, many library leaders supported the concept. Examples are:

- The OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) group services contract started with LSTA funds. After a three-year phased implementation, we asked the legislature to cover part of the annual fee and participating libraries to pay for their cataloging fees. The legislature supported it! We couldn't have achieved that without LSTA funds for start-up.
- Now we're funding a two-year pilot for downloadable e-audiobooks for all libraries. If the pilot is successful, we may ask the state and libraries to take that over as well.
- Read to Me (emergent literacy) has run with a small

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Idaho	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$946,563	\$1,084,890	\$1,150,464	\$1,215,563	\$4,397,480
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	13	13	14	15	55
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$314,427	\$307,159	\$397,033	\$366,823	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$41,039	\$35,040	\$17,570	\$18,160	

amount of LSTA funds for 10 years. For fiscal year 2009 we requested a two-year expansion of Read to Me with \$1.1 million in state dollars. The governor recommended and the legislature approved the first year expansion. That's a considerable percentage increase in our budget. Our documentation and statistics from the LSTA-funded program enabled us to make the case for expanding it.

"The point is that these are statewide projects and we've used LSTA to leverage state money. We have used LSTA dollars to publicize the availability of those projects and to do continuing education for librarians statewide. We've also funded a Futures Conference and one for services for Digital Natives. There has been a noticeable attitude change among librarians in the state, embracing change and looking for creative ways to reach their clientele."

**Delivery of Library Services:**

"We have no systems of any type, no intermediate level library agencies. There's no state aid; LSTA is our development money, so it does impact what we can do. Thirteen to fourteen percent of the Idaho population is outside a public library taxing jurisdiction. Technology has helped address that, but it is still a problem. Because there are no systems, we have a relatively large library development staff with seven consultants. We have no official responsibility for school libraries although we are beginning to work with them."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. How do we help libraries to plan and position themselves for the future when most are stretched providing services in the present?
2. The constantly changing landscape is a challenge. Many libraries are doing well in embracing change, but some are still in the 20th-century service mode. So, how do we help build their capacity?
3. Broadband is not adequately deployed in Idaho. The legislature is starting to see that, but it will take a while to get state government to take action. Some school and public libraries are not allowing down-

loadable audiobooks because that takes too much bandwidth.

4. We're reassessing how we provide continuing library education with LSTA funds. Continuing library education is key to building the capacity of library directors, staff, and governing bodies to offer better services.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Awareness and understanding of the disparate ways information is accessed and processed creates valued services.
- Libraries embrace and enhance digital natives' approach to information.
- Libraries flourish as a central place in a learning society.
- The citizens of Idaho identify their libraries as vital.
- Libraries thrive in an environment that encourages innovation, risk, and change.
- Libraries' infrastructures empower service development and delivery.
- Libraries reach out to all segments of Idaho's population.

**Exemplary Project:  
Idaho Commission for Libraries**

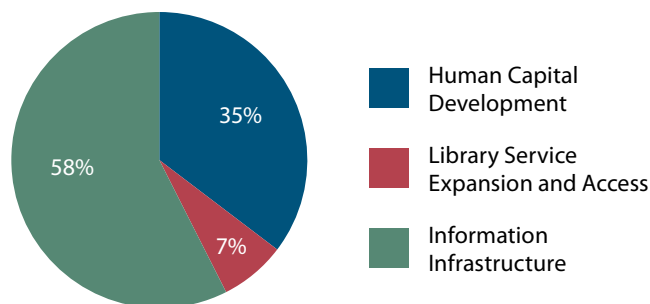
<b>Project title</b>	Literacy
<b>Library</b>	Idaho Commission for Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$362,320
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$362,320
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

This literacy program increases the skills and knowledge of librarians across Idaho, provides professional staff to facilitate the programs, and provides librarians the best training and program materials to achieve this. The program strives to instill in librarians, parents, and teachers the importance of reading to children of all ages starting in infancy, and to provide the tools necessary to create quality literacy programs in their libraries.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: ILLINOIS



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Illinois State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Illinois Secretary of State
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	12,759,673
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$61,751,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$24,677,312
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Anne Craig, State Library Director
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/library">www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/library</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Anne Craig

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Five thousand libraries in Illinois are eligible for this funding; it creates opportunities for innovation and creativity that they wouldn’t otherwise have. It allows them to become the heart of their community. We would be devastated without this funding. We wouldn’t be able to leverage support without the LSTA funds. There are lots of creative ideas out there.

“The Illinois Digital Archive ([www.idaillinois.org](http://www.idaillinois.org)) is also a cooperative project; hits have doubled every month. LSTA funds provide grants to small and large libraries to digitize materials and put things online. It gives them community and worldwide exposure. There are also mapping projects; a system is using interactive software with Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, to draw taxing district boundaries. It’s a fabulous tool.”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Illinois	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$6,035,999	\$6,177,300	\$6,214,291	\$6,249,722	\$24,677,312
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	434	366	296	537	1633
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$2,049,611	\$914,508	\$968,324	\$1,248,326	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$6,800	\$300	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“A state grant program supports the ten multi-type regional library systems (see [www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/library/what\\_we\\_do/systemsmap.html](http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/library/what_we_do/systemsmap.html)). We think because of the regional systems our LSTA competitive grants can do a lot more. When we give LSTA grant funds to a library, that library can share with others within their systems as well as libraries statewide. Because of the regional systems, libraries are plugged in. We can also give money to the systems and can leverage funds to do a lot of good. It means more exposure for LSTA programs. It isn't just the big libraries; we pride ourselves on giving grants to all libraries, everybody has ownership.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. The lack of funding for staffing—when someone leaves the State Library, we lose the position. Long-term employees are not being replaced and we're losing the institutional memory.
2. Training—keeping up with the world of technology. Grant applications come in with technology we haven't heard of. How do we evaluate that?
3. With the current flat funding there's a tension between the need to be educated and the need to support “bread and butter” services. Delivery, for example, isn't going down. Statistics are going up—20 percent to 30 percent in some areas. There's a tension between “bread and butter” services and the need for funds for innovation. LSTA helps people do creative/innovative things. We try to use state funds for the bread and butter things, but flat funding means less for those things.
4. We are also seeing younger librarians and staff in the field who aren't steeped in resource sharing. We need to be able to reach out to them to let them know how important it is.
5. We have state funds for Talking Book and Braille Service (TBBS), but funds are inadequate. So we've turned to LSTA to help support TBBS.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Position Illinois libraries, as the educational anchor of the community by providing opportunities that support information fluency and lifelong learning to address the diverse needs of Illinois residents.
- Position Illinois libraries to provide access to abundant resources and information, both virtual and tangible, to collaborate for resource sharing, develop ideas that embrace technology, and extend library services to all Illinois citizens.
- Position libraries to further a literate Illinois by creating a reading culture that encourages reading fluency for recreation or education.
- Provide tools for the future to facilitate the ability of libraries to lead their communities through planning, research, innovation, partnerships, best practices, and discovery to improve the quality of life for Illinoisans.

### Exemplary Project: Newberry Library

<b>Project title</b>	Genealogy/Local History Interactive Map
<b>Library</b>	Newberry Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$80,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$86,300
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

Geocoding and mapping five datasets allowed the Newberry Library to cross-reference and build an interactive map for genealogists and researchers in their Chicago community. Taking Chicago homicides 1912–1917, Roman Catholic churches, Lutheran churches, high school yearbooks, and neighborhood histories datasets as the basis for the map, the Newberry Library hoped to encourage local residents and genealogists to reference additional local history and, perhaps, discover information they did not know existed. Helping researchers and local historians was the focus of the interactive map with opportunities to contribute data and commentary to the map and find related resources in the library's collection.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: INDIANA

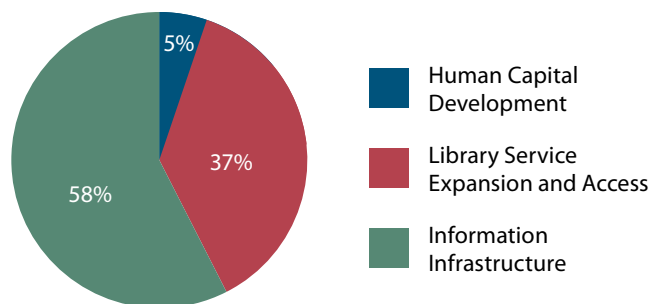
## Indiana

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Indiana State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the executive branch and reporting to the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	6,294,124
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$11,945,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$13,076,418
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Roberta L. Brooker, State Library Director
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.in.gov/library">www.in.gov/library</a>

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Roberta L. Brooker

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“All aspects of the Indiana LSTA program were thoroughly evaluated and updated. The Indiana State Library (ISL) improved all existing statewide library services, and began providing additional services, while still providing individual grants to libraries for technology, digitization, and innovative projects. Indiana’s statewide virtual library, INSPIRE, was updated, with new databases added, and easier search capability implemented. Also, through LSTA funds, the State Library implemented, statewide, the open source integrated library system, Evergreen, and began the statewide digital historic library, Indiana Memory.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“The State Library and the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) provide the majority of all types of services to all libraries statewide—interlibrary loan, delivery, continuing education, consulting, etc. SOLINET and INCOLSA,

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Indiana	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$3,125,606	\$3,263,933	\$3,317,057	\$3,369,822	\$13,076,418
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	95	19	22	18	154
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$403,000	\$454,754	\$460,085	\$506,246	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$5,236	\$129,657	\$104,369	\$163,082	

a regional network provider, provide the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) support and training along with other library services in Indiana.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

“The three biggest challenges in Indiana are bandwidth to libraries, decreasing budgets, and an increasing demand on libraries, and in many cases, changing service demands, given the recession and associated issues. The State Library will work with all types of libraries to use LSTA funds to provide excellent statewide library service at economical costs so that libraries can use their decreasing funding for other operations.”

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

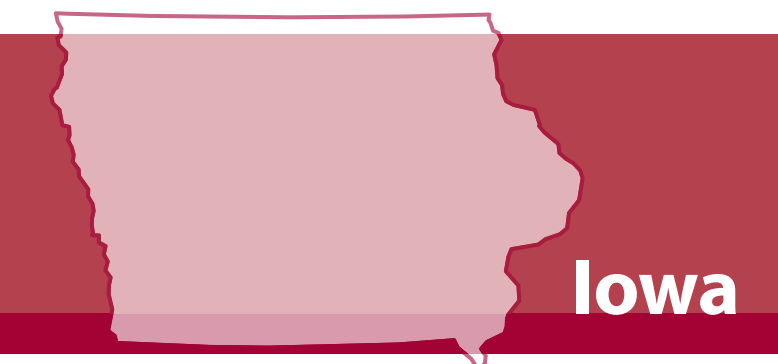
- Indiana libraries will provide up-to-date, reliable access to information to meet the needs of all Indiana residents by utilizing effective telecommunications, technology, and resources.
- The Indiana State Library, libraries, and library organizations will deliver new and improved programs that anticipate and meet the residents of Indiana’s constantly changing needs for library services and access to information.
- The Indiana State Library will provide leadership for digital library initiatives throughout the state.
- The Indiana State Library, libraries, and library organizations will strengthen public support for upgrading library services for every resident of Indiana through improved communication, collaboration, and partnership efforts within and beyond the library community.
- The Indiana State Library will provide resources and support to libraries who seek to serve special populations in the state.
- The Indiana State Library will provide resources and support to libraries who seek to serve the unserved or underserved populations in the state.

**Exemplary Project: Indiana State Library**

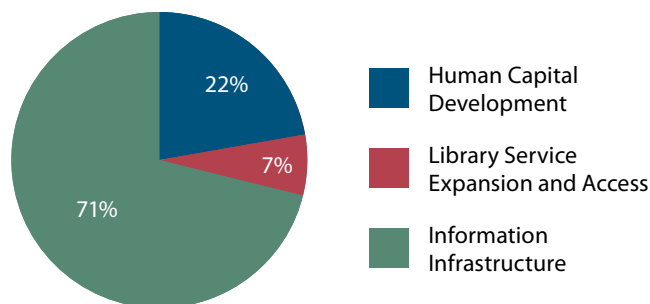
<b>Project title</b>	ISL Digitization
<b>Library</b>	Indiana State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$298,575
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$573,632
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The purpose of this digitization project is to make unique historical materials of interest available to people throughout Indiana with preference given to those materials of use by the educational community and to collaborative projects including those in which a library partners with a museum, local cultural organization, or school. The project seeks to provide a cornerstone for the creation of an Indiana Digital Library. Original materials, including manuscripts, photographs, artworks, and audiotapes, from more than 35 separate collections were digitized. Ten libraries were awarded grants and began digitization projects.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: IOWA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of Iowa
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the State Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,967,270
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$5,821,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$7,242,894
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Mary Wegner, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.statelibraryofiowa.org

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Mary Wegner

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. The continuing program with the biggest impact is statewide resource sharing and the virtual union catalog and interlibrary loan system that we developed. Requests go to the smallest, closest, like-type libraries, so that small libraries as well as large ones loan as well as borrow.
2. We use LSTA funds for databases, which are available to colleges, universities, and public libraries. The department of education buys the same ones for K–12, so it's a continuation of resources for the kids.
3. Training for librarians using LSTA-funded staff has also had a great impact. We have direct state aid tied to state standards, and continuing education is part of the standards. Successful training efforts have included Telling the Library Story, which helps librarians think of the role of the library in the community and to demonstrate the value of the library; the

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Iowa	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,668,229	\$1,806,556	\$1,858,287	\$1,909,822	\$7,242,894
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	16	5	5	5	31
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$575,767	\$558,622	\$630,856	\$682,657	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$9,309	\$528,337	\$356,859	\$505,624	

summer library program; early childhood literacy; the public library's role in information literacy; and more.

**Delivery of Library Services:**

“There’s continuing emphasis on local control. We have 543 independent municipal public libraries and virtually no library systems. That makes training and continuing education a big job for the State Library. It has been easy to get consensus to spend LSTA funds on statewide projects. It’s easy to be critical of having so many small libraries, but the correlation between size and quality is not absolute. We think about the critically important role that the public libraries play in their communities—whether large or small—and develop our programs to serve the range of libraries that we have.

“The state is divided into seven service areas; each regional service office has a couple of professionals. We collaborate with them, but they don’t report to the State Library; the seven have a separate line in the state budget.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Addressing the whole idea of larger units of services vs. local control. We’re dealing with 99 counties, 900 towns.
2. Funding more generally for the State Library and local libraries. There are also funding equity issues, a wide variance in per capita support levels from town to town and between city and county.
3. There’s strong interest in State Library development of a statewide open-source shared automation system.
4. Librarians say to us “help us keep up with technology.”

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Provide expanded, equitable access to library information, materials and services to all Iowans.
- Sustain a state of lifelong learners by developing early literacy skills, a love of reading and information literacy skills.
- Promote resource sharing and partnerships as a way for libraries to provide cost-effective, high-quality service to Iowans.

- Develop libraries’ capacity to provide excellent service to Iowans.

**Exemplary Project: State Library of Iowa**

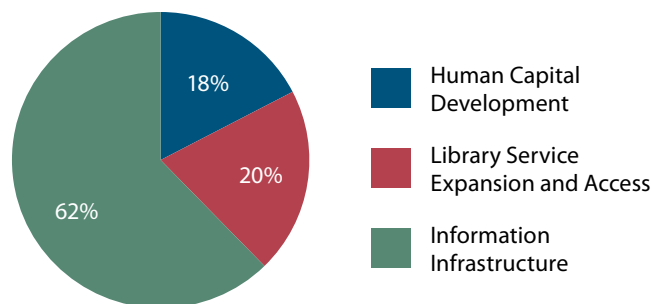
<b>Project title</b>	Statewide Leadership
<b>Library</b>	State Library of Iowa
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$682,657
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$682,657
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The State Library of Iowa strengthens libraries by providing state-level leadership, coordination, and planning. Library Development provides Iowa libraries with consulting services on statewide programs, technology, books and reading and other library issues by phone, e-mail, and onsite contacts. Libraries received consulting in the areas of library law, E-Rate, literacy, advocacy, and funding. The State Library defines high-quality library service, monitors libraries’ progress in improving services to Iowans, and provides incentives to Iowa public libraries for improving.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: KANSAS



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of Kansas
<b>Agency governance</b>	Independent agency reporting to the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,756,267
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$6,612,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$6,844,161
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Christie Brandau, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.skyways.org/KSL">www.skyways.org/KSL</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Christie Brandau

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. LSTA enabled Kansas to accomplish and sustain resource-sharing projects that simply would not have happened without the funding. We have used LSTA to develop the statewide union catalog and facilitate resource sharing through interlibrary loan. We're moving towards statewide patron-initiated interlibrary loans, which will further facilitate sharing materials.
2. The information and educational databases purchased with LSTA have had a tremendous impact on our state. Resources that were beyond the financial reach of most of our libraries are now offered statewide. And with IP authentication, residents can get access from anywhere in the state. This has resulted in broader and easier usage, and would not have been possible without LSTA.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Kansas	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,565,707	\$1,706,659	\$1,759,339	\$1,812,456	\$6,844,161
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	80	81	72	28	261
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$260,110	\$260,110	\$291,120	\$249,214	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$3,625	\$3,924	\$5,000	\$35,933	

3. In 2005, over 25 percent of the public libraries in Kansas were not automated. This inhibited access and resource sharing, so to solve that problem we suspended general individual grants, and instead offered funding to the system libraries to get their libraries automated. Currently 52 libraries have been automated with these funds through system coordination; many of the automation solutions have been innovative and some have utilized open-source software. The impact of this project for the libraries has been better positioning them to serve their patron both now and in the future, and the statewide impact is an improved statewide catalog. It wouldn't have happened with LSTA.”

**Delivery of Library Services:**

“The State Library works closely with the seven system libraries on projects ranging from continuing education to automation. That cooperation is completely voluntary, as the systems are multi-county municipalities entitled to their own taxing areas, and do not have to rely on the State Library for funding. A majority, but not all, of the public libraries belong to a system.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Our Internet access is not at the level it needs to be. Every public library has access, but less than 30 percent have broadband. It's a huge challenge. We need significant broadband access.
2. There is a possibility of 3%–5% cuts in funding for the State Library in the next year. This will impact our services and those of the local libraries who depend on state aid and our services.
3. There are many rural libraries serving populations under 2,500. Many of these libraries are directed by non-MLS staff, and a significant percentage is soon reaching retirement age. Replacing them will be a challenge as they are not well paid. The State Library needs to provide training to them and their replacements.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

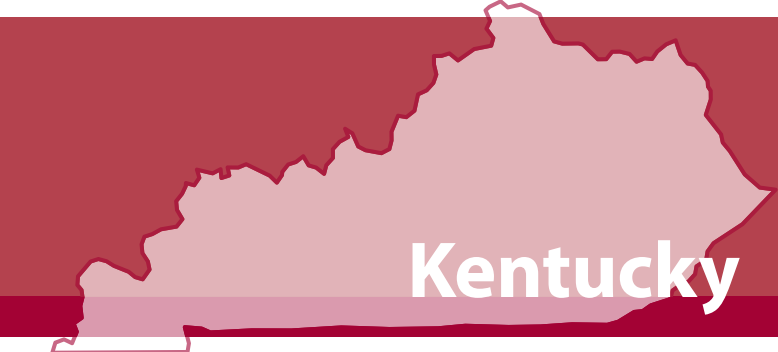
- Plan and implement a high-speed and reliable physical infrastructure for the delivery of library services to all Kansas library users.
- Provide user-centric library services that facilitate lifelong learning for all Kansas library users.
- Services for Kansas library users will be enhanced by improving the skills of librarians and trustees through continuing education and in-service training.

**Exemplary Project:  
South Central Kansas Library System**

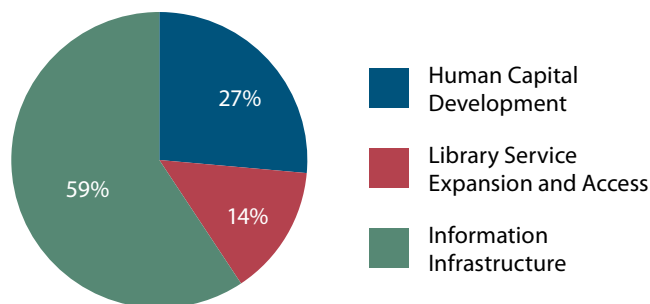
<b>Project title</b>	Project Automate @ SCKLS
<b>Library</b>	South Central Kansas Library System (SCKLS)
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$101,812
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$292,019
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The purpose of Project Automate @ SCKLS was to assist public libraries within the South Central Kansas Library System in automating their collections in order to provide an enhanced level of service to their patrons. Our primary focus was on those libraries that were not automated followed by migrating those using antiquated DOS-based automation systems to a current product. On May 1, 2007, all 12 participating Project Automate @ SCKLS sites went live. Not only were the librarians able to begin an electronic method of circulation, but their patrons also became more empowered users of the library. Remote access to the catalog by the patron is now an option at all sites. Patrons now also have the ability to view their circulation status, renew items and place reserves via the Internet from outside the confines of the library. This enhanced patron service has been embraced by the patrons and library staff alike.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: KENTUCKY



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	4,199,440
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$17,349,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$9,345,115
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Wayne Onkst, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.kdla.ky.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Wayne Onkst

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. Grants directly to libraries allow those libraries to try new things that they otherwise wouldn't do. Most of the time the library finds the funds to continue the program after the LSTA project is over if it is successful. Live homework help is an example (tutor.com). They would never have tried that without the first LSTA funds.
2. We provide grants to plan automation and to automate. Many small libraries couldn't have done that without the funding provided thru LSTA.
3. Two-thirds of the libraries in Kentucky are without an MLS as a director. We offer scholarships for getting an MLS. We have an extensive continuing education program and are making progress in training librarians. LSTA has been critical in training librarians and trustees.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Kentucky	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,191,121	\$2,329,448	\$2,384,878	\$2,439,668	\$9,345,115
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	48	53	50	47	198
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$360,883	\$356,185	\$299,025	\$302,887	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$17,369	\$13,871	\$19,968	\$28,856	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Kentucky public libraries are organized by county. There are 120 counties; 118 have public library services; three counties combine to provide services. One hundred and five counties have public library districts, separate taxing units. We use LSTA to support primarily public libraries. We don’t have cooperatives; we have regional consultants, funded by the state, who are stationed around the state. We reduced from 12 to eight of them because of budget limitations. There are many library directors without an MLS, some with no experience; regional consultants help them and trustees too.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Funding! Resources are being restricted; it’s hard to find money, especially for new programs, continuing education, and technology.
2. Keeping up with technology; we have a good start, but it’s never ending!
3. Finding qualified staff and keeping them trained is an ongoing challenge.
4. We would like to do more grants for innovative programs and offer more money for continuing education.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Provide a central source of information and resource sharing activities that support libraries in their efforts to meet their customers’ needs.
- Enhance the ability of libraries in Kentucky to meet the challenges presented by new technologies, and increase the electronic linkages between libraries statewide and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives
- Provide, support, improve, and expand library programming and services available to the underserved, unserved, and special-needs populations of Kentucky.
- Strengthen the statewide library system by providing a competent, qualified workforce to deliver services and programs addressed in the six LSTA purposes.

### Exemplary Project: Kentucky Regional Talking Book Library

<b>Project title</b>	Talking Book – Kentucky Regional
<b>Library</b>	Kentucky Regional Talking Book Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$28,856
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$28,856
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

The Kentucky Regional Talking Book Library (KTBL) provided direct services to patrons by circulating reading materials in alternative formats and the necessary playback equipment via the U.S. Postal Service. Customized service was provided to each patron, assisting them with book selection, equipment replacement, circulation adjustment, reference, and referral. Brochures, catalogs, newsletters, and patron guides were used to recruit new patrons and introduce them to the services available. A new easier and faster digital recording system with improved sound quality was purchased to record books of local interest for patrons.

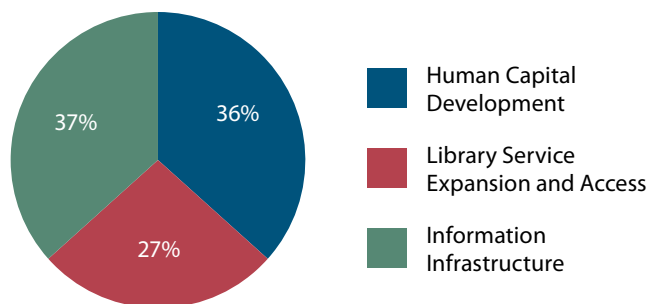
During the project year, KTBL began inducting patrons into the Kentucky chapter of the NLS 10<sup>2</sup> Club for patrons over 100 years of age who are still actively engaged in reading Braille or talking books. The first inductee was Mrs. Helen Pohl of Lexington, KY, who used talking books to take part in book club discussions held at her assisted living facility. Kentucky’s first lady, Glenna Fletcher, attended the event and presented an Unbridled Spirit Award to Mrs. Pohl.

Six other patrons have been inducted since that time, and all have expressed their appreciation for the recognition. One KTBL patron, a recent immigrant from the Middle East, used Braille books to learn English and is in the process of becoming a U.S. citizen.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: LOUISIANA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of Louisiana
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, under the Lt. Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	4,243,634
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$10,031,953
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$9,856,263
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Rebecca L. Hamilton, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.state.lib.la.us

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Rebecca L. Hamilton

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact of LSTA in the last five years has been in building a strong network—Internet and connectivity. We’re the first state to have connectivity at every public library in the state. The state is economically poor. If we didn’t do things at the state level, it wouldn’t happen. Not everybody has a computer at home. After the storms everybody went to the public library; they think of the library as safe.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Louisiana has parish- (county) wide library service with a few municipal libraries. All are independent of the State Library. We use all of the LSTA funds for statewide projects. The money affects all equally. The LSTA funds don’t have to go through local governments.”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Louisiana	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,191,708	\$2,505,725	\$2,554,689	\$2,604,141	\$9,856,263
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	8	8	6	7	29
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$860,672	\$526,409	\$1,351,520	\$1,155,050	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$163,256	\$172,618	\$279,290	\$85,628	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Massive retirements in the library world. Five to fifteen library directors in Louisiana will retire in the next five years; librarians are not well paid in the state. We're addressing that with leadership training.
2. Keeping up with technology and broadband is an ongoing challenge.
3. Deteriorating facilities—they're outdated and may not have been built as libraries to begin with.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Increase the number of Louisiana children reading at or above grade level as measured on fourth-grade standardized tests by taking a leadership role in providing statewide results-based literacy programs, reading programs, and opportunities to develop a love of reading.
- Foster the ongoing professional development of library staff throughout the state, enabling them to be well-informed and competent to provide superior services to their constituencies. Improve public library service so that 10 percent more public libraries reach or exceed the "Essential" Louisiana standard in terms of circulation, number of public access computers, and collection size by 2012.
- Provide additional services to current special-needs users and the underserved, increasing overall participation by current nonusers.
- Make current and relevant information readily available to and convenient for users by expanding access to information through statewide database subscriptions; an effective interlibrary loan system and van delivery service; technology and Internet support; a coordinated approach to reference services; and making library collections more visible on the Web.

### Exemplary Project: State Library of Louisiana

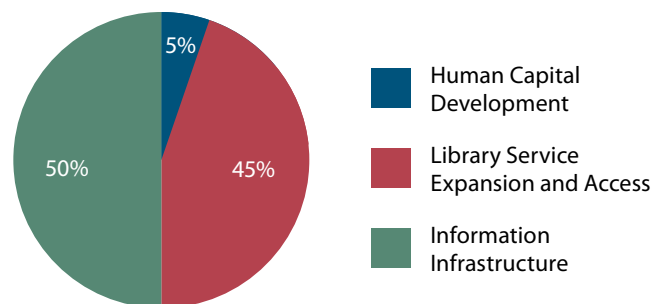
<b>Project title</b>	Summer Reading Programs
<b>Library</b>	State Library of Louisiana
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$83,671
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$126,774
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

"Book A Trip," the 2007 statewide children's summer reading program (pre-K through grade 6) and "Library Quest" the 2007 statewide teen reading program (grades 7–12), are part of Louisiana's summer reading program, one of the largest and most successful initiatives undertaken by the State Library of Louisiana. It is designed to encourage children to read and utilize the public library during the summer. Sixty-four of the sixty-seven public library systems in the state actively participated by using the statewide slogan, displaying and distributing the statewide promotional materials, and designing their summer programs to reflect the theme as outlined in the *State Library Summer Reading Manual*. Children registered with Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped are encouraged to participate as well. Promotional materials, clip art, book lists, Web links, story time ideas, crafts, activity sheets, decorations, reading incentive techniques, and evaluation tools are provided to all libraries. A performing artist directory is maintained on the State Library Web site. The program also provides evaluation tools.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MAINE



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Maine State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency reporting to a commission
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,313,355
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$5,294,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$4,294,276
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Linda Lord, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.maine.gov/msl

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, J. Gary Nichols\*

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Expanded access has been the greatest impact. Maine has gotten away from individual grants and has gone in the direction of networking and statewide grants. LSTA has helped us provide equity of access, to offer service to a rural environment, especially to those without libraries; for example, Books by Mail reaches way out there. LSTA has extended access with cooperative interlibrary loans, affordable databases, consulting, collaboration, extensions to academic libraries, and digitization. Academic, special, school, and public libraries participate to reach all citizens. With technology we have the Maine InfoNet, MARVEL databases, and Minerva.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have had regionals for 35 years and have total participation of all types of libraries. There are more than 900 school and public libraries. We get input from all types of

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Maine	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$925,456	\$1,063,783	\$1,123,275	\$1,181,762	\$4,294,276
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	7	7	8	9	31
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$460,953	\$641,735	\$621,227	\$692,703	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$105,798	\$82,519	\$70,229	\$36,957	

libraries; the Library Commission includes representatives from all types.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Sustaining affordable technology: 90 percent of our public libraries serve populations under 10,000. They don’t have the wealth of a population base for sustaining technology, especially not to expand bandwidth. There isn’t lots of competition, so it’s expensive.
2. Training: many libraries are run by volunteers; we must work with trustees to be sure libraries are connected and well run.
3. Funding is a core issue, especially local support. Schools are legislatively mandated, but public libraries are not. We need to look at that; too many libraries are left to their own devices.

\* Gary Nichols was the Chief Officer at the time that the interviews were conducted.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- To expand library resource sharing and services for all Maine citizens by partnering with public and private entities.
- To improve library services to individuals with disabilities and for Maine citizens, including children, living in underserved areas.

**Exemplary Project: Maine State Library**

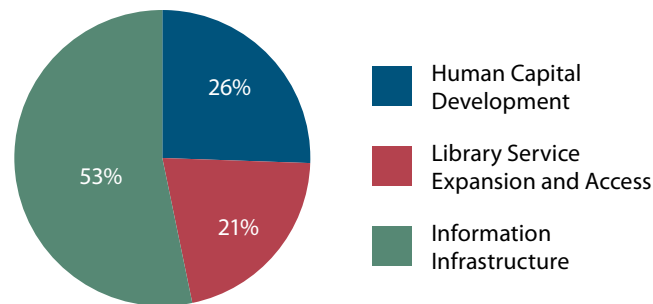
<b>Project title</b>	Van Delivery Service
<b>Library</b>	Maine State Library (MSL)
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$2,687
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$5,876
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The Maine State Library Reader and Information Services division administers the network for an outsourced delivery service system for a group of 122 college, public, school, and special libraries. The MSL contracts with a courier to provide delivery of interlibrary loan materials for Maine libraries not already part of a delivery system. All types of libraries—public, school, academic and special—are eligible to participate in this voluntary service. The Maine State Library belongs to the van delivery system. This following is a comment from a patron: “I mainly use MSL for interlibrary loans, and that has been fantastic—very fast and courteous.” When librarians were asked to prioritize the value of LSTA-sponsored programs, the van delivery system ranked second after online databases. From patrons: “I used to have to wait weeks to get books and now they’re here in two or three days!”

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MARYLAND



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Maryland State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	A division of the Maryland State Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	5,602,258
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$53,522,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$11,831,355
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Irene M. Padilla, Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/library">www.marylandpublicschools.org/MSDE/divisions/library</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Irene M. Padilla

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA has impacted our ability to stay on the leading edge in technology and in the delivery of resources; we offer an annual competitive grants program that allows local libraries to develop innovative programs, take risks they wouldn’t try otherwise, and quite often result in the development of model programs that can be replicated in other libraries. This funding also allows us to provide statewide projects like the MPower library card and catalog. It also helps us provide more equitable service across the state by allowing smaller libraries to try out new programs and ideas they can’t otherwise afford. LSTA has allowed us to provide staff development to librarians at the local level.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“There is no State Library facility. As an alternative we contract with the Enoch Pratt Free Library to provide and expand access to specialized library materials, electronic

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Maryland	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,807,829	\$2,946,918	\$3,008,965	\$3,067,643	\$11,831,355
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	47	33	41	37	158
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$508,900	\$499,678	\$425,030	\$798,787	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$38,125	\$34,000	

resources and services including interlibrary resource sharing, Sailor—Maryland’s online computer network, reference, and training. Maryland also has three regional libraries, which serve the smaller library systems. The regionals make available materials and services that individual member libraries cannot adequately provide and work with us as partners on grants. Working with 24 county libraries (rather than many small municipal libraries as in other states) makes our job easier. We have a good partnership with the Maryland Library Association, cooperating with each other on programs and statewide projects. Through the Maryland Library Consortium (MLC), we collaborate with academic, public, school, and special libraries interested in participating in the provision of multi-type and statewide services. The MLC is actively pursuing the joint purchase of subscription databases and has begun discussing possibilities for further collaboration for cost savings and mutual benefit. In the past we’ve provided grants primarily to public libraries but, with our new LSTA plan, we are moving toward including all types of libraries.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Funding is definitely a challenge. The relatively and constantly diminishing amount of state funds we receive affects how we use LSTA funds.
2. Succession planning is a challenge for us.
3. Staff development is a major issue!

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Improve the capacity of libraries to meet community needs for LSTA programs and services through assessing, planning, training, and evaluation.
- Increase the awareness and use of library services for Maryland residents through networking, outreach, and promotion of LSTA-funded programs and services.
- Encourage and support Maryland libraries to increase numbers and types of collaborations and partnerships by providing incentives, conferences, and opportunities.
- Expand access to library services and facilities for Marylanders through training, improved technology infrastructure, and resource delivery.

- Build a strong, diverse Maryland library workforce through staff development to provide LSTA programs and services.
- Expand development of technical infrastructure and implementation of innovative technology for Maryland libraries through planning, training, recruitment, and partnerships.

**Exemplary Project: Carroll County Public Library**

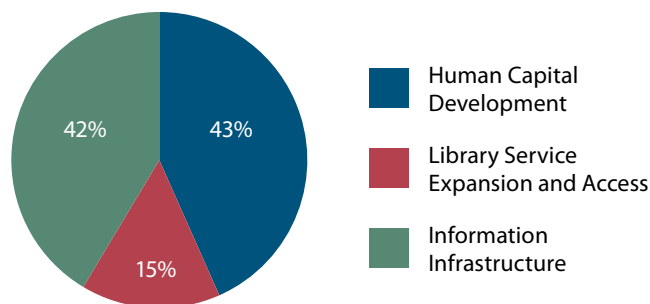
<b>Project title</b>	Emergent Literacy Peer Coaching
<b>Library</b>	Carroll County Public Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$30,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$38,500
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure, Human Capital Development

The Emergent Literacy Peer Coaching project developed a Peer Coaching Toolkit and training for perspective lead coaches to use with library staff to encourage peer coaching. The project seeks to improve and continue the use of emergent literacy and best practices in story times. An Emergent Literacy Peer Coaching wiki was also developed and launched midway through the project. It quickly became apparent that this was a more efficient and interactive means of sharing information than the aforementioned Toolkit. In the few months since its debut, we have incorporated training videos from a variety of literacy experts, including a lead coach and peer coach from Carroll County Public Library, background information in all areas of emergent literacy development, and specific sections for lead and peer coaches to gather and share information.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MASSACHUSETTS



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	6,443,424
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$49,057,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$13,505,751
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Robert C. Maier, Director, Board of Library Commissioners
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://mblc.state.ma.us">http://mblc.state.ma.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Robert C. Maier

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact was survival in the sense that LSTA really helped when state and local funds were dramatically reduced. LSTA has supported small libraries joining automated networks, database licensing, and regional delivery. We’ve also funded public-awareness efforts to promote LSTA-funded projects and services. LSTA has given libraries an opportunity to access funds for local projects at a time when local funds dried up.

“We have used LSTA to help libraries engage in community building—‘On the Same Page’ (one book–one community) discussion groups, for example. These are wide-ranging discussions that bring community members together. There have also been Conversation Circles for non English speaking people to let people practice their English; the literacy programs are English in a more formal setting. The Equal Access program offered LSTA minigrants to supplement Libraries for the Future support.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Massachusetts	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$3,247,148	\$3,385,475	\$3,423,733	\$3,449,395	\$13,505,751
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	121	93	91	99	404
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$393,360	\$540,540	\$714,634	\$658,384	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$9,950	\$9,344	\$10,000	\$10,000	

These have all helped libraries look out into the community instead of inward on themselves. LSTA gives us money to do those things that libraries couldn't do. We couldn't do without LSTA."

**Delivery of Library Services:**

"We have regionals that are now multi-type and are entirely state funded. Automated networks are partially state funded with the rest of their support coming from their members. The state budget has lines for regionals, the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and state aid to public libraries. Massachusetts is a high interlibrary loan state; that's basically supported through state funds, so these things don't consume LSTA funds."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Making the case for public libraries as an essential service funded locally: we have more than our share of municipal budgets that are under great stress and public libraries often take the brunt of cuts.
2. Finding the funds to offer electronic services statewide: we are working toward our overall goal of providing equity of access to library services statewide.
3. Promoting the services that libraries do offer: it is so frustrating to listen to people say they wish libraries provided a service that libraries actually do provide. People are just unaware of what libraries do. This is different from advocacy. People want to be told what libraries have.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Massachusetts residents, no matter where they live, will find and obtain the resources they need using an improved technological infrastructure that links all types of libraries and provides and coordinates shared electronic resources. Residents will have access to digitized images of unique and valuable resources, improved access tools, and properly preserved physical and electronic materials.
- Library users will have access to effective library and

information services provided by well-trained and supported library staff.

- All Massachusetts residents will be better prepared to meet life's challenges at school, in the workplace, and in their daily lives through access to programs and training that foster their development of information literacy skills and communication technology skills.
- Massachusetts children and young adults will have access to public and school libraries that are active partners in providing resources and learning opportunities that foster literacy from birth through the teen years.
- All Massachusetts residents will have equal access to library information, collections, and services regardless of their geographic location, cultural or socioeconomic background, and regardless of disability or limited functional literacy skills.
- Massachusetts residents, regardless of age, will have access to lifelong learning resources and programs through their local libraries.

**Exemplary Project: Palmer Public Library**

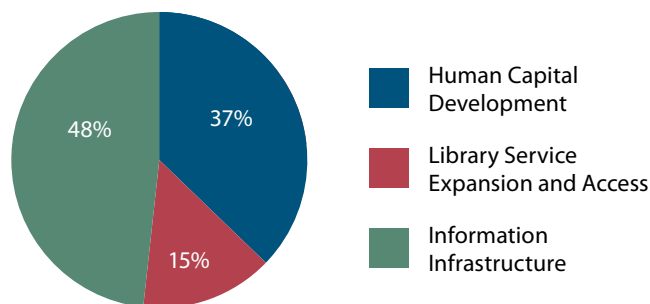
<b>Project title</b>	Equal Access/Youth Access
<b>Library</b>	Palmer Public Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$12,500
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

The Palmer Public Library project sought to reach teens/tweens, an underserved population. An assets and needs survey conducted by the library indicated that staff and patrons were disturbed by teen/tween behavior issues in the library and that teens and tweens needed and wanted to be engaged in fun and productive ways. The staff developed a 20-person teen advisory board, which met monthly, to brainstorm and plan programs and services for teens and tweens. The library also developed several partnerships with local agencies to decrease unproductive behaviors of teens in the library. Several powerful initiatives and programs resulted.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MICHIGAN



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Library of Michigan
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of History, Arts, and Libraries
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	10,083,878
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$23,654,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$20,051,987
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Nancy Robertson, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/libraryofmichigan">www.michigan.gov/libraryofmichigan</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Nancy Robertson

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA funding has enabled Michigan to provide its signature service to all residents in the state, the Michigan eLibrary (MeL at [www.mel.org](http://www.mel.org)). MeL is the state’s virtual library and statewide resource sharing system. It provides quality databases and shared resources to level the playing field statewide.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“The Library of Michigan works with all types of libraries via an assortment of channels. We work with regional cooperatives to assist local public libraries with a range of continuing education opportunities and technical and administrative support. The state appropriates state aid funding for public libraries; however, this is a very small percentage of their operating budgets. Staff in the Library Development area work with academic, school, public, and special libraries to provide consultation, continuing education, and programming. When funds are available, we run

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Michigan	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$4,875,315	\$5,023,914	\$5,059,705	\$5,093,053	\$20,051,987
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	75	38	20	21	154
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,650,000	\$1,533,002	\$1,666,167	\$1,699,239	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$1,500	\$21,584	\$61,099	\$19,829	

a competitive subgrant program, open to all libraries in the state. The majority of our LSTA funds are spent to continually enhance the Michigan eLibrary, which now has a statewide resource-sharing system allowing patron-initiated loans with speedy delivery to the home library. MeL also includes “Michigana,” a collection of digitized historical materials; “MORE” (Michigan Online Resources for Educators), curriculum support materials aligned with and searchable by Michigan’s educational standards; and a vast array of licensed databases providing full-text articles, e-books, practice tests and more.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Funding is number one. All types of libraries in the state are at risk; the lack of funds affects services, staffing, equipment, etc.
2. Fighting the concept that libraries are a quality-of-life service, a value added, is a major challenge. It’s hard to document that libraries are essential. We need to be able to show/quantify what libraries do.
3. The State Library Agency has IT limitations in that we do not have lots of autonomy in that area. Related to that is limited bandwidth connectivity around the state. We are working collaboratively to improve this situation.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- **Equity of Access:** Increase equity of information access and library resources by providing basic state-wide access to information and resources and special assistance to libraries in underserved rural and urban communities, and to libraries that are working to provide service to persons having difficulty using a library.
- **Equity of Service:** Increase equity of service to Michigan residents by providing professional development resources and opportunities to libraries throughout the state to improve public services, programming, and outreach, especially to underserved rural and urban populations.
- **Equity in Innovation:** Foster new, innovative services and programs by funding scalable pilot projects for use

by libraries statewide to meet and anticipate Michigan residents’ constantly changing needs for library services and information.

**Exemplary Project: Library of Michigan**

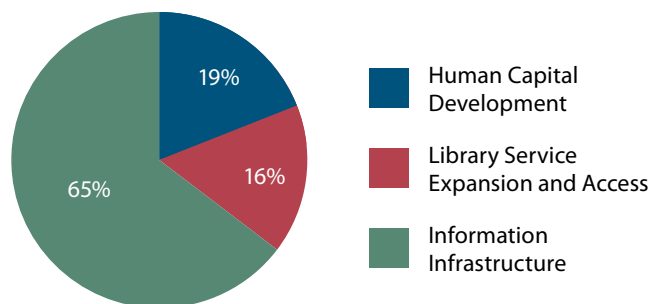
<b>Project title</b>	MeL Databases—Newsbank
<b>Library</b>	Library of Michigan
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$95,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$95,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

As part of the Michigan eLibrary (MeL), the fulltext of three major Michigan newspapers, the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Grand Rapids Press*, and the *Lansing State Journal*, are made available free to Michigan residents for use at their local libraries, from their homes, or from “anywhere, anytime.” This “anywhere, anytime” access offers opportunities to Michigan citizens to advance and enhance their lives as workers, students, citizens, family members, and lifelong learners. Local newspaper availability is a resource that allows research into local events and communities, supporting local communities and strengthening the cultural heritage of local areas. The subscription has been important because the local newspapers are not carried by other vendors, leaving a large gap in access for those libraries and schools that have not been able to contract with the smaller, more specific vendors.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MINNESOTA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library Services of Minnesota
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	5,143,134
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$16,213,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$11,030,598
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Suzanne Miller, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://education.state.mn.us/MDE/Learning_Support/Library_Services">http://education.state.mn.us/MDE/Learning_Support/Library_Services</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Suzanne Miller

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact has been on provision of core services through the MINITEX network, especially delivery. We’ve also used LSTA to leverage state funds for databases. We subsidized the licensed databases at first; now the databases are funded by the state. LSTA helps us provide creative outreach to new immigrants and for literacy initiatives, for example. The Minnesota Digital Library Coalition has been exclusively LSTA.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Minnesota has regional and multi-type library systems and MINITEX; there are also some school technology cooperatives among all these. There’s lots of very positive networking; sharing resources statewide creates better equity across the state. The State Library Agency has no direct control over these networks but works to facilitate cooperation through planning. MINITEX is the primary service provider and reaches all types of libraries.”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Minnesota	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,610,305	\$2,748,632	\$2,807,289	\$2,864,372	\$11,030,598
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	45	44	44	30	163
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$628,000	\$638,540	\$967,778	\$1,035,187	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$27,025	\$22,000	\$15,000	\$39,502	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Funding for the agency and our initiatives, including Talking Books and Braille, which is 70 percent supported with LSTA. We are committed to continued service for this population.
2. Structural disintegration in delivery across the state. People are unhappy with the regional system structure and corresponding service mandates; this is a huge local control state.
3. The reduced pool of qualified librarians. We don't have the capacity to address that challenge.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- **Target Programming to Underserved Populations:** Provide underserved populations with targeted library services that improve and enhance their quality of life and reduce barriers to library services and programs.
  - **Target Barrier-Free Programming for Individuals:** Provide targeted library services and programs to underserved individuals who are inhibited from accessing their local and/or regional library due to geographic, socioeconomic, and technology barriers.
  - **Target Programming to Children (0–17):** Provide children ages 0–17 with targeted library services reduce barriers, and improve reading skills and information literacy of children ages 0–17 to include, but not limited to, children living in poverty.
- **Technology and Infrastructure:** Support technology and infrastructure initiatives and services that build the capacity of Minnesota's libraries to serve their patrons.
  - **Statewide Initiatives:** Support statewide initiatives and services that build the capacity of Minnesota's libraries and their staff to serve their communities.

### Exemplary Project: Minnesota Digital Library Coalition

<b>Project title</b>	Minnesota Digital Library Maintenance & Development
<b>Library</b>	Minnesota Digital Library Coalition (MDL)
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$221,674
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$221,674
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

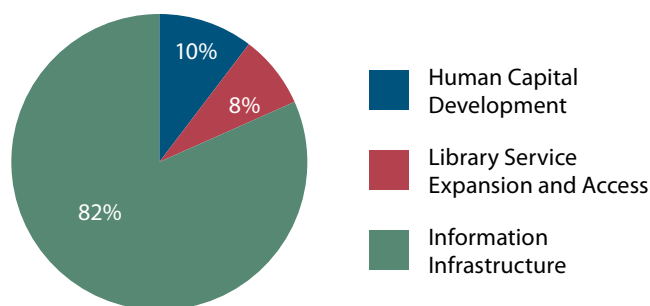
The Minnesota Digital Library Coalition was awarded an LSTA grant to sustain and expand upon the digitization of photographic and graphic images; to sustain and expand the digitization of textual objects; to develop additional curricular resources to promote the use of digital resources in the K–12 community; to conduct some studies of the Minnesota Reflections interface and of MDL participants; and to begin moving the MDL from a “project” stance funded and sustained through a series of grants to a “program” stance with stable funding for basic maintenance operations and grant funding to provide supplemental project-specific funding.

The MDL also contracted with Sandbox Studio to develop curriculum packages using the Pachyderm software and based on content available through Minnesota Reflection. While the target population for Minnesota Reflections is every resident of Minnesota, more than 40,000 unique visitors accessed the collection online during the grant year.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MISSISSIPPI



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Mississippi Library Commission
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency that has a board appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,896,713
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$13,302,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$7,133,057
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Sharman Smith, Executive Director, State Library Commission
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.mlc.lib.ms.us">www.mlc.lib.ms.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Sharman Smith

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Skills development! We are a rural state and a huge number of directors will be retiring soon; many public libraries are run by paraprofessionals. So, we’re growing our own. There’s an MLS degree granting institution (University of Southern Mississippi) as well. We require that system directors have an MLS. Training paraprofessionals at the branch level is important to assure access to quality, consistent library service.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“The regionals here are administrative units; they aren’t cooperatives. They’re paid for with local funds and are independent of the State Library. They’re like county libraries although some are multicounty. Mississippi has the Mississippi Library Commission (MLC), administrative systems, and 240 public libraries, so MLC works directly with systems and public libraries. It eliminates the expense of

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Mississippi	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,638,841	\$1,777,168	\$1,830,121	\$1,866,927	\$7,133,057
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	75	79	62	51	267
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$249,696	\$298,328	\$285,925	\$275,133	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$9,943	\$5,000	\$11,027	\$11,250	

intermediate units and makes for closer relationships, but it also makes us responsible for addressing their needs.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Staffing is huge.
2. Staying current with technology is also big: keeping libraries relevant. A director said to me, “We used to buy six book titles, but now we have to buy six versions of a single title.”
3. Finding the money for traditional services plus the new services: money just isn’t keeping up. We have been and will continue to focus on these three challenges. We use some LSTA funds for specific subgrants, but we also use LSTA to move the state forward as well.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- **Technology:** Enhance use of technology in Mississippi libraries to improve services and facilitate access to materials and information resources for Mississippians by supporting and providing statewide networking, technology access, subgrants, technology consulting/support, and initiatives to libraries.
- **Library Development:** Enhance library services through well-managed and well-operated libraries to provide quality library service to all Mississippians by providing subgrants, consulting/support, initiatives, resource assistance, and public library accreditation implementation.
- **Interlibrary Cooperation:** Enhance libraries’ ability to meet increasing citizen demands for information and library services through resource sharing and partnerships so Mississippi libraries may address the needs of citizens.
- **Special Populations:** Meet the library service needs of all Mississippians regardless of personal circumstance so that all can achieve their goals as lifelong learners through subgrants, direct and indirect outreach programs and initiatives, association with multifaceted organizations, and direct service initiatives.
- **Skills Development:** Strengthen library resources,

services, and tools and systems; expand services for learning and access; grow electronic networks and linkages between libraries; develop partnerships; target services to diverse individuals and those underserved or having difficulty using a library by enhancing the ability of libraries to more effectively utilize resources to deliver services so all Mississippians have equitable access to quality library service.

**Exemplary Project:  
Jackson-George Regional Library**

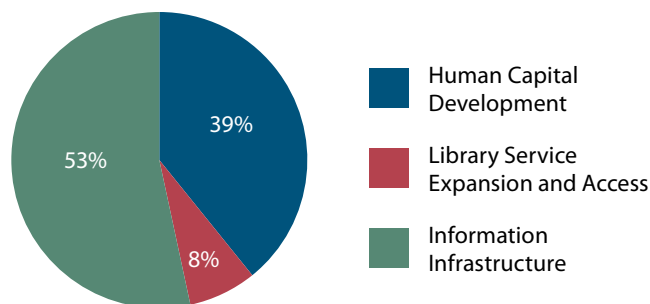
<b>Project title</b>	Libraries Rebuilding Lives: Bringing the Coast Back
<b>Library</b>	Jackson-George Regional Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$12,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$12,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

While still recovering from Hurricane Katrina itself, the Jackson-George Regional Library System noted heightened community needs and sought to provide for those needs. This project increased the library’s collection of home improvement and repair materials needed for the ongoing efforts to rebuild from the aftermath of hurricane Katrina. A total of 742 books were purchased; subjects included home building, carpentry, gardening/landscaping, plumbing, masonry, and more.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MISSOURI



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Missouri State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of State
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	5,832,977
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$11,292,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$12,104,257
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Margaret Conroy, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.sos.mo.gov/library">www.sos.mo.gov/library</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Margaret Conroy

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. We put money into statewide digitization for six years with competitive LSTA grants. The secretary of state got state money to expand the program beyond libraries; we were able to leverage state dollars. The Missouri State Archives is also in the secretary of state's Office, and Archives also got state money for staffing and equipment for the new program, now known as the Missouri Heritage Initiative.
2. We've also been successful in technology training and technical assistance with competitive grants.

### Delivery of Library Services:

"There are no regional libraries although there were regionals at one time and they were funded with LSTA. We've partnered with the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) regional network. There are academic consortia and we've supported some of that."

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Missouri	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,808,591	\$3,043,905	\$3,096,707	\$3,155,054	\$12,104,257
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	150	162	185	207	704
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$514,381	\$543,493	\$647,103	\$520,726	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$4,619	\$7,319	\$3,837	\$6,336	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Public libraries in the state are funded with property tax and that's being chipped away by the legislature.
2. There's a big discussion about the need for marketing, but we have no state funds for that. We're not seeing a drop in use; people are just concerned.
3. Libraries have also identified a need for greater funding for online databases. There's a perception of duplication with the licensing of databases among library consortia in Missouri, so we're investigating ways to identify and eliminate duplication, as well as to leverage existing database dollars to enhance access for a larger number of libraries.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Missouri libraries will provide robust, reliable, and secure access to information to meet the needs of all Missourians by utilizing efficient and effective telecommunications and technology capable of reaching the patron at the point of need, promoting good use of staff time, working well within a network environment, and being able to adapt to technological advances as needed.
- Enable residents to locate and easily use electronic content by providing databases and content in various formats, as well as training and tools for searching and using it effectively.
- Libraries will have technology that supports construction of a statewide union catalog, searching and discovery of materials not in their local collections, patron-initiated borrowing, and a courier service to provide low-cost, efficient delivery of materials from other libraries.
- Expand Missouri's cultural heritage digitization infrastructure in order to involve more stakeholders, digitize more historical materials, and make them accessible to more user communities via the Internet.
- Strengthen and expand both quality and availability of library services appropriate to meet the educational, cultural, intellectual, personal, and social development

needs of Missourians, particularly persons with difficulty using the library and underserved rural and urban areas.

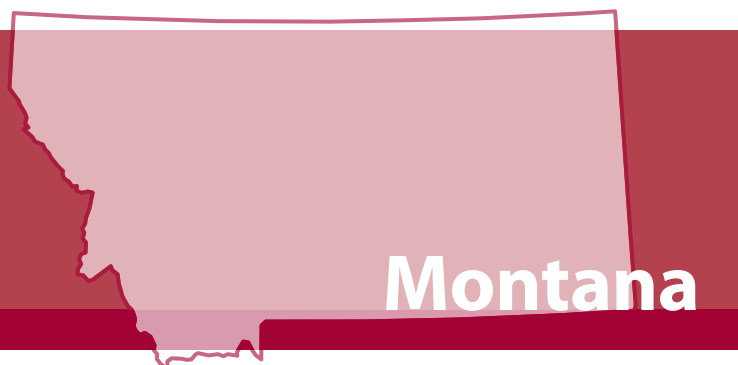
- Strengthen reading and homework support services to Missouri's school children.
- Provide library staff access to information about innovative programs, regional cooperatives, partnerships between other libraries, and community agencies.
- Provide every Missouri citizen with library service by helping citizens extend tax-supported library service to each county in Missouri or to expand existing city libraries into county districts where no prior county library exists, and to ensure that those library services are provided in an effective and efficient manner to expand services to maximum resource capacity.

### Exemplary Project: Polk County Library

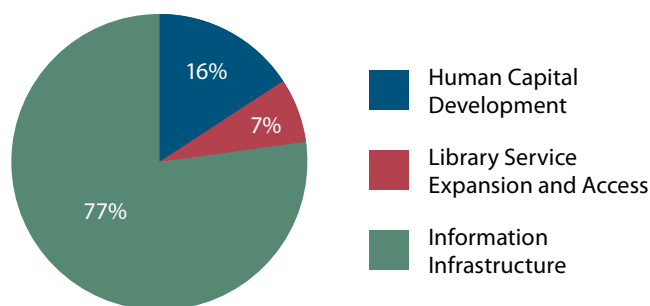
Project title	Cooperation
<b>Library</b>	Polk County Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$1,110
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$4,050
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The project addressed the need of a minority population—female farmers—as well as an underserved population—farmers in a rural area. It was a cooperative project between the library and the local University of Missouri extension office to provide two six-session program series on financial planning, estate planning, record-keeping software, and other farm business-related topics to rural, female farming residents in the county. All but five of the participants had no awareness of the library and its services prior to the project. Participants asked for more educational opportunities at the library and many have shared their knowledge of the library with friends and family.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: MONTANA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Montana State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency that reports to a board
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	945,428
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$4,145,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,598,291
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Darlene Staffeldt, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://msl.mt.gov">http://msl.mt.gov</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Darlene Staffeldt

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA has made statewide projects and demonstrations possible. In the earlier five year period we gave small individual grants to libraries; we do more with statewide projects now. Without LSTA it would not be possible to have the Montana Shared Catalog, e-content projects (both the shared catalog and e-content projects were started with LSTA seed money), or training for programming.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Libraries are all independent organizations; there are no legal governmental ties to the State Library. There are six federation areas that are geographic. They give us smaller areas to work with and we use them for awareness. We use LSTA funds for the consultant in the two field offices and one in Helena. (There's one consultant for each two federations.)”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Montana	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$751,325	\$889,652	\$949,157	\$1,008,157	\$3,598,291
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	11	13	14	15	53
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,820,046	\$213,604	\$245,575	\$290,975	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$30,053	\$32,000	\$22,749	\$20,982	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Making sure we get every library involved in resource sharing projects/consortia. They see the benefits once they start, but getting them the first time is hardest.
2. Convincing funders that libraries are essential. Librarians don't traditionally sell themselves well.
3. Keeping libraries, staff, and trustees knowledgeable and up-to date. Every day there's something new, not only technology, but philosophically as well.
4. Getting and keeping librarians in leadership positions. Librarians are poorly paid; they get lower pay than information technicians."

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Improve quantity and quality of information available by providing libraries with affordable electronic databases and make access to library materials convenient and efficient with self-service capabilities so that the information needs of all Montana residents are met.
- Montana library leaders and librarians need improved skills and knowledge to provide services and programs addressed in the six LSTA priorities. This will be accomplished by providing strong leadership and direction, reliable consultation services, and high-quality training opportunities that are relevant to the priorities of the LSTA legislation.
- Improve and expand existing partnerships and collaborative efforts among libraries and other organizations and demonstrate benefits of cooperation and sharing to achieve expanded library services and access to information for all Montana residents.
- Increase awareness of TBL services through partnerships with libraries and eye care professionals and expand digital audio resources through collaboration with NLS, other states, and increased local digital production to provide special needs patrons with the information they need.

### Exemplary Project: Montana State Library

<b>Project title</b>	Training Specialist Project
<b>Library</b>	Montana State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$43,562
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$50,027
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure , Library Service Expansion and Access

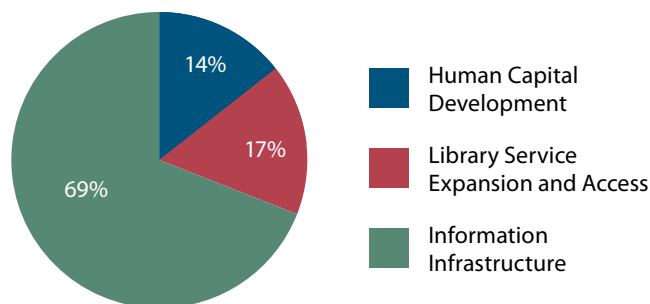
The Training Specialist Project is intended to fill a recognized gap in Montana State Library's continuing education program by providing a training professional to focus on delivering library skills training on both a statewide and local basis. The specialist designs and delivers training to Montana librarians in the use of electronic resources, including products and tools that are available through statewide licenses such as OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) FirstSearch and the Gale and Ebsco periodical databases. The specialist also locates and evaluates existing library education opportunities offered by other organizations for inclusion on a continuing education resource page for the State Library Web site. During the report period, the training specialist traveled nearly 14,000 miles, visiting 41 public libraries and four school libraries. A total of 352 participants received face-to-face training and 79 participants received online training. The training specialist produced more than 20 training aids, including PowerPoint presentations, handouts, training outlines, user guides, and other instructional materials.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEBRASKA



## Nebraska

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Nebraska Library Commission
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency that reports to a board appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,759,779
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$5,045,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$5,073,216
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Rod Wagner, Library Commission Director
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.nlc.state.ne.us">www.nlc.state.ne.us</a>

### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Rod Wagner

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The most significant impact in Nebraska has come from the emphasis on technology and the use of LSTA to support technology projects. LSTA helped libraries buy computers, set up labs, and automate systems. We’ve also used some LSTA funds for digitization projects. That area has gone beyond what we anticipated. The program is Nebraska Memories; there have been some interesting projects; we got calls from communities with unusual photos, etc. So, we’ve offered things to make it easy to do; we send staff out to help. We thought interest would be limited in digitization, but it has been a pleasant surprise. The training programs we’ve offered on digitization have filled up.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“Public libraries in Nebraska are primarily independent; most are municipal libraries; there are about 270 in total. One of the differences is the high percentage of public

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Nebraska	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,122,069	\$1,260,396	\$1,317,786	\$1,372,965	\$5,073,216
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	21	14	24	27	86
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$588,362	\$656,373	\$565,081	\$593,954	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$6,110	\$12,079	\$8,031	\$7,766	

libraries serving populations in small and rural communities; that's important in the dynamic here. There are two urban public libraries; 12 serve populations in the 15,000 to 50,000 range; and the rest serve populations of under 15,000, with most serving communities of under 1,000 population. There are very few county-supported libraries, although some counties do give some money to libraries to serve the populations outside the cities. So, the Nebraska Library Commission gives state and federal dollars to libraries. About two-thirds of the public libraries are accredited so they can apply for grants. There are also six regional library systems that get state and federal funds to do training, consulting, etc. They can also apply for grants for special projects. Our goal is to make 25 percent of the LSTA funds available for subgrants."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

"The challenges are customer service, marketing, keeping current, and continuing education. We need to find good basic training for newcomers to libraries who don't have library training, especially in small-town libraries. It's a dilemma that IMLS takes a restricted view of continuing education.

"Our state funds complement our use of LSTA. LSTA gives us a bit of latitude. We are trying to find ways to support new things, downloadable resources, for example. We are adding to the databases we provide (have six to eight now). We are deficient in databases for elementary and middle school age students now. There's a new interest in audiobooks and we're using LSTA to support that. We're also interested in supporting libraries that need to change their automation systems. We're developing a plan to help them."

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- All Nebraskans will have improved access to enhanced library and information services, provided and facilitated by qualified library personnel, boards, and supporters with the knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes necessary to provide excellent library and information services.
- Nebraska libraries will have appropriate technology to access and deliver online library and information services.

**Exemplary Project: Lincoln City Libraries**

<b>Project title</b>	Remembering the Nebraska Federal Writers' Project
<b>Library</b>	Lincoln City Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$3,436
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$4,792
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The Lincoln City Libraries project targeted those interested in Nebraska's literary heritage and traditions, local history, and folklore. This project was based on the archival material donated by the family of Rudolph Umland, who served as the WPA Nebraska Federal Writers Project (FWP) Assistant State Director from 1936 to 1940, and on publications of the Nebraska Writers' Project. Federal administrators of the FWP considered the Nebraska Project such a success that they sought to use it as a model for other states. The Nebraska Project produced and published more material per dollar spent than any other state project. This digitization project was designed to make these valuable one-of-a-kind materials available on the World Wide Web.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEVADA

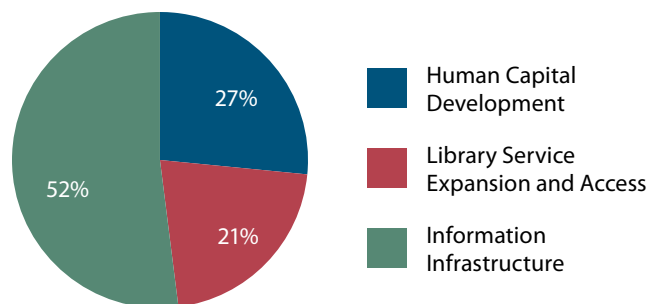
## Nevada

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Nevada State Library and Archives
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Cultural Affairs
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,484,196
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$5,871,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$5,961,558
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Daphne Arnaiz-DeLeon, State Library and Archives Administrator
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://nevadaculture.org/docs/nsla">http://nevadaculture.org/docs/nsla</a>

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Daphne Arnaiz-DeLeon

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The biggest impact over the last five years has come with LSTA being used for digitization projects that provide access and Virtual Reference for the entire state.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“Nevada has wide variation in population concentrations; there are large concentrations in the Las Vegas area, but in the north and east the communities are small and rural. Consortia have grown to share things statewide. CLAN (Cooperative Libraries Automated Network) covers 80 percent of the rural libraries. Metro libraries come directly to the State Library (for grants, etc.) while the rural libraries come through CLAN. We have minigrants for small libraries; we also have open competitive grants and statewide projects funded with LSTA.”

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Nevada	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,323,020	\$1,461,347	\$1,542,939	\$1,634,252	\$5,961,558
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	40	42	33	36	151
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$351,641	\$362,676	\$300,000	\$300,000	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$17,430	\$16,800	\$ 22,700	\$26,000	

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Technological—how will we reach patrons statewide technologically?
2. Physical—there are buildings needing better access, wiring.
3. Repositioning our services in the minds of our users.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Residents of Nevada will have convenient access to current, reliable information through effective technology, resources, and telecommunications.
- The people, governments and associated cultural heritage organizations of Nevada will share responsibility to preserve, protect, and make the state’s unique heritage available.
- All residents of Nevada will be served by library and allied information providers that are staffed by well-trained professional workers who are equipped to deliver high-quality service as addressed in the six LSTA priorities.
- Assure equitable access to library and information services is available to all individuals including the unserved or underserved populations of the state.

**Exemplary Project:  
Henderson District Public Libraries**

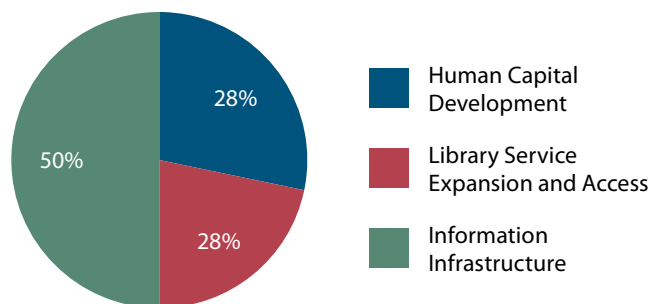
<b>Project title</b>	Get Real
<b>Library</b>	Henderson District Public Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$7,420
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$7,420
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development, Library Service Expansion and Access

This Henderson District Public Libraries project provided discussion sessions for teens to help them talk about and face issues that are present in their everyday lives and to connect with library and other community resources. Visits by an award-winning author of young adult fiction and workshops provided by a psychologist gave the teens an opportunity to learn constructive ways to deal with their emotions and the issues they face. The library also held book discussion groups at a variety of its locations. The surveys and comments from participants showed that they came to the realization that reading and writing can be positive outlets for helping them to deal with the issues that they face in their lives.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEW HAMPSHIRE



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of New Hampshire
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Cultural Resources
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,308,824
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$3,641,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$4,260,734
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Michael York, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.nh.gov/nhsl

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Michael York

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“We try to identify programs that will impact as many people and libraries as possible with the funds. I always talk about the impact of federal funds when I ask for state support from the governor and the legislature in our budgetary process. The legislature is aware of the LSTA funding and what it does. We run the statewide delivery service with LSTA funds, for example. Our use of LSTA allows us to help all NH public libraries, especially those with limited resources. We have always used LSTA to cover statewide, high-impact projects. Small grants to individual libraries just don't have the impact that the statewide grants do.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“New Hampshire has 234 communities and 234 public libraries, each with a board of trustees. We do have many voluntary cooperatives that were established to improve library services in defined geographic areas in our state.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

New Hampshire	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$916,679	\$1,055,006	\$1,115,181	\$1,173,868	\$4,260,734
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	8	12	13	11	44
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$287,965	\$307,117	\$304,495	\$320,590	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$96,108	\$26,657	\$69,264	\$58,298	

These co-ops have worked very well. We have used our LSTA funds to help libraries offer services that they would find it difficult to offer without our assistance. We like to entice and enable with LSTA to get libraries into things like the downloadable audios. Our structure requires large statewide projects. For example, the State Library helped establish a consortium to provide access to downloadable audiobooks. The project was a State Library initiative that began in November 2005. Forty libraries joined initially. We used LSTA dollars to cover the hosting and set up costs. We also had some funds left from the Gates Foundation, from a technology grant, and received approval from Gates to offer grants to libraries to join the Downloadable Audiobooks Consortium. We used LSTA for seed money to purchase content for the consortium so the project would not be undercapitalized at the outset. Libraries pay an annual fee, based on their population, which is used to purchase content for the consortium. Now we have 125 libraries participating. The communities represented by this group of 125 have a combined population of 1.1 million people; the state has a total of 1.3 million people.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. The biggest is financing! We’re dependent upon on LSTA. With no sales or income tax, the local libraries rely on the highly regressive property tax. We lack discretionary funds. In the past we were able to experiment more with LSTA funds. Experimentation is becoming a luxury as we rely more on LSTA funding to support key functions of the State Library.
2. Another issue is that lots of librarians are nearing retirement, many at the State Library as well as New Hampshire public library directors, and it will be hard to replace them because salaries have not kept pace with the rising cost of everything from fuel to housing.
3. Deferred maintenance on library buildings will be an expensive problem for municipalities. State-owned buildings are also having problems and will have serious problems in the future because of deferred maintenance. The State Library building is 110 years old, a beautiful building, in need of extensive care.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Utilize appropriate technology for statewide programs to improve access to information and ensure delivery of that information to the citizens of New Hampshire.
- Maintain and create partnerships to enhance outreach services to those who have difficulties or barriers in using libraries.
- Strengthen the capacity of New Hampshire library personnel to meet the technology needs of their patrons by providing training, education, and consulting to New Hampshire library personnel in order that New Hampshire citizens may improve their information-seeking knowledge, skills, and judgment.
- Implement a State Library preservation initiative that offers programs and services for preservation planning and disaster preparedness and recovery.

**Exemplary Project:  
New Hampshire State Library**

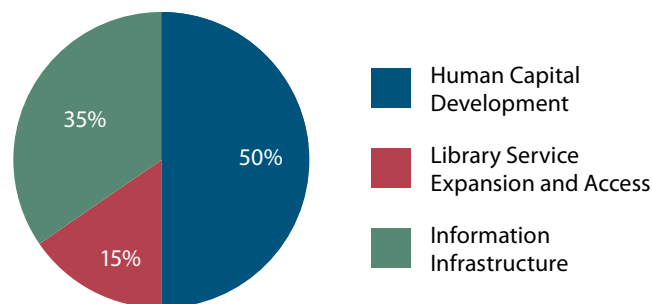
<b>Project title</b>	Kids, Books and the Arts
<b>Library</b>	New Hampshire State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$14,500
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

Kids, Books and the Arts is a cooperative project of the New Hampshire State Library, the New Hampshire State Council on the Arts, and CHILIS (the Children’s Librarians of New Hampshire). The project helps New Hampshire public libraries provide quality arts experiences for the children in their communities and helps to promote summer reading. Each summer, grants are awarded to libraries with limited resources to bring selected artists to their communities for performances and workshops. A \$5,000 LSTA seed grant produced funding almost three fold. For an average cost of little more than \$3 per child, quality programming was brought to rural and urban communities to help inspire children to read through arts programming.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEW JERSEY



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	New Jersey State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Thomas Edison State College
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	8,640,218
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$28,414,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$17,343,858
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Norma Blake, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.njstatelib.org

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Norma Blake

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LBH (Library for the Blind and Handicapped) is a major use of LSTA funds here; it is an outstanding organization and a cutting edge special library in the United States. LBH does a lot of things beyond just the basic lending of recorded books. Several statewide programs have had a big impact: JerseyCAT (virtual catalog and interlibrary loans), statewide databases, and the technology support services. Pilot programs have included Trading Spaces, Senior Space (gaming), and the wireless projects where we’ve been able to offer some funds and have matching funds. The matching and maintenance of effort requirements are important elements in the LSTA program. We’ve been able to leverage money, but we couldn’t have done the projects without the federal funds to begin with.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have four cooperatives and seven consortia, and the

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

New Jersey	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$4,103,012	\$4,363,523	\$4,412,959	\$4,464,364	\$17,343,858
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	29	23	29	22	103
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,383,259	\$1,730,528	\$1,976,893	\$2,082,708	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$24,734	\$14,842	\$12,561	\$20,000	

impact varies depending upon which subgroup we're working with. But, New Jersey has lots of little libraries and transportation is difficult, so we do a lot with virtual services. With 461 buildings, there are too many entities in the state to have an impact with little grants. So we emphasize statewide and pilot projects."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. The state's budget deficit will continue to be a problem. There's a \$1.2 billion state deficit; it may actually be larger than that. Some libraries will have to fight being dissolved legally.
2. Diversity—the numbers of our traditional users are decreasing and we'll need to be proactive with new groups. We're moving from being an organization where people go to drop off and pick up things to a place where people want to sit and stay; we're morphing to a new organization.
3. Continuing education and marketing! We've had a successful trustee institute and recruitment and leadership programs in the past. There may not be state funds to do that. There are wonderful, needed things that we just can't do now.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- All New Jersey residents will have access to quality information resources and services that contribute to their success in school and at work, and that enrich their daily lives.
- All New Jersey residents will have access to a wide range of quality information resources available through the Internet and other electronic networks.
- All New Jersey residents will enjoy enhanced access to library services and resources because library staff have the knowledge, skills, and competencies they need to effectively advance the six LSTA purposes.
- New Jersey libraries partner with each other, with businesses, and with other community-based organizations to maximize the public's return on their investment in libraries.

**Exemplary Project:  
South Jersey Regional Library Cooperative**

<b>Project title</b>	Interactive Real-Time Reference Service
<b>Library</b>	South Jersey Regional Library Cooperative
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$350,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$375,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

QandANJ.org offers ready-reference service statewide 24 hours a day, seven days a week; it combines Internet chat with the ability of trained librarians to select and send Web sites and other electronic information directly to the customer's computer. In this project year there was a continued dedication to, and emphasis on, continuing education for librarians staffing the service, including meetings for the project managers to discuss the challenges of providing 24/7 virtual services. Several presentations were made by QandANJ.org project staff both statewide and nationally to share information on this innovative service, and strategies used to market it to New Jersey residents and students. QandANJ.org continues, successfully, to be a part of the nationwide cooperative of QuestionPoint libraries for back-up coverage. The QandANJ.org program also launched its MySpace page this year ([www.myspace.com/qandanj](http://www.myspace.com/qandanj)). The service released a new marketing campaign, "Does Your Dog Know Something You Don't?" using graphics developed with LSTA funds administered by the Oregon State Library. Planning began in FY 2007 for a marketing campaign involving a professionally produced 30-second ad targeting the teen/college market.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEW MEXICO

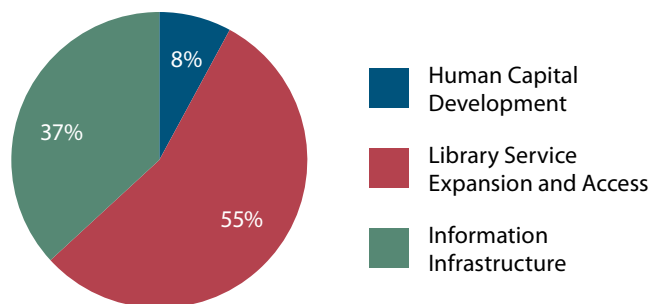
## New Mexico

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	New Mexico State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Cultural Affairs
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,937,916
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$8,135,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$5,317,196
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Susan Oberlander, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.stlib.state.nm.us

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Susan Oberlander

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The greatest impact is the ability to provide service to the whole state, to fill in the gaps with rural services and databases. About 500,000 people out of 2 million in New Mexico are underserved or without local library services.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“New Mexico is a pretty poor state outside of Albuquerque. There are lots of small towns competing for limited resources. Libraries are supported with a gross receipts tax (tax on services). We’re concerned that police and fire will get the limited funds that are available. The cost of fuel is a big deal here because we’re so spread out.

“We have no separate entities, no country or regional systems. Individual towns want libraries, but we can’t afford them. There are too many and they’re too close together already. It’s the western mentality; there’s not much cooperation. So, we try to demonstrate with resource-

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

New Mexico	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,179,001	\$1,317,328	\$1,378,496	\$1,442,371	\$5,317,196
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	6	6	8	11	31
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$805,730	\$919,076	\$1,012,419	\$784,786	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$61,846	\$77,005	\$48,919	\$26,678	

sharing initiatives with self selected libraries; that's just starting to work. We will use LSTA funds to support these regional cooperatives. Right now the State Library staff is helping with open-source automation to get the cooperatives going. We will do grants to create incentives. Bookmobiles and books by mail are very appreciated, but they're expensive."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Funding for libraries is a major challenge.
2. Another challenge is the synergy of coordinating services in New Mexico because there are no cooperative structures in place. We don't believe cooperatives or technology would save money, but we'd get more services for the same amount of money.
3. Technology and telecommunications issues in libraries are also challenging. The number of terminals has gone up as have the percents of users and percents of visits. But, it's an area where libraries don't have expertise. Technology keeps libraries relevant and growing, but it will require more training.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Establish benchmark assessments to improve and enhance shared statewide library information services and technology resources to meet the needs of New Mexico libraries, library customers, and special populations.
- Improve library service to rural, visually impaired, homebound, and underserved New Mexico residents by providing services tailored to address specific needs.
- Ensure that New Mexico's libraries are equitably positioned to have the fullest access to current and emerging information technologies and statewide subscription databases, and are able to make the most productive use of them for their communities.
- Improve reference service in New Mexico by providing interlibrary reference service to supplement rural libraries service and by training public and school library staff in effective reference skills.

**Exemplary Project: New Mexico State Library**

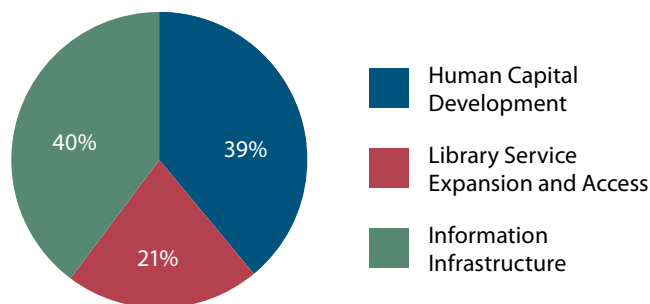
<b>Project title</b>	Rural Services Program
<b>Library</b>	New Mexico State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$784,786
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$1,156,852
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access, Information Infrastructure

The New Mexico State Library's Rural Services Program provides library services to rural and remote populations through four regional bookmobiles and the BooksbyMail program, which are administered by the State Library. Most bookmobile stops are at places so small and in areas so sparsely populated that there is no form of town government. There are seldom mechanisms for providing infrastructure such as water systems, sewer systems, or local police forces beyond the county sheriff or the state police. At best it is a remote possibility that library outlets supported by local resources will be established in these outlying areas of New Mexico. Books by Mail is a book delivery service offered to rural residents of New Mexico who do not live near an established library. The service is also available to individuals in New Mexico who are homebound and unable to visit a local library. In the reporting period the bookmobiles served 29 of New Mexico's 33 counties and the BooksbyMail program served all 33 counties.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NEW YORK



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	New York State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	19,367,028
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$111,117,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$36,440,423
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Bernard A. Margolis, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.nysl.nysed.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Jeffrey W. Cannell\*

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. The NOVEL NY pilot for a Statewide Internet Library (database program) is entirely LSTA funded and reaches every corner of the state. There are 5,500 libraries being served and 29.6 million searches in 2007–2008. The State Library continues to seek state funds to support a Statewide Internet Library.
2. Statewide summer reading served 1.3 million in 2007; our goal is 1.5 million by 2010.
3. LSTA has enabled us to take advantage of the Gates grants. Also, the Research Library has, with LSTA funding, enhanced interlibrary loan and resource sharing; the resident borrowers' card extended direct borrowing to residents. We have also updated online services and the Web site.

### Delivery of Library Services:

"New York has 7,000 libraries. It's great in that it's easier

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

New York	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$9,004,514	\$9,142,841	\$9,146,819	\$9,146,249	\$36,440,423
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	126	112	76	74	388
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$2,601,838	\$3,573,499	\$2,783,637	\$2,883,107	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$12,771	\$7,395	\$26,363	\$22,159	

and more cost-effective to deliver services and materials to large numbers of libraries. However, with increased costs and a decreasing amount of federal LSTA funds available to New York, there is a growing challenge to the State Library's capacity to continue to offer cost-effective statewide initiatives and also provide grants for new projects to the library systems. We partner wherever possible. It's cost-effective to grant money to the systems rather than to many small libraries. However, we haven't done much with competitive subgrants in recent years; there's too little money to go around."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Having adequate funding is a major challenge; the economy is tough.
2. Having skilled and diverse staff: Library directors are retiring; there's increased need for leadership and management training, also trustee training. We need to recruit for diversity—the population is changing a lot.
3. Having the necessary infrastructure: An assessment showed that \$2.2 billion is needed for public library construction.
4. In the digital era, technology is changing and putting extra service demands on libraries. It has become traditional services plus technology. Broadband is a huge issue.
5. There are new issues too; huge datasets are being produced and libraries are expected to take those in, to be an archives for those too. There are rights management issues related to that. Libraries are becoming producers of information and there are privacy and confidentiality issues related to that. We have to offer staff training in new ways of doing things.
6. There's an increased focus on early literacy and helping students succeed.

\* Jeffrey W. Cannell was the Chief Officer at the time that the interviews were conducted.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- All New Yorkers will have reliable, electronic access to high-quality information resources through the expansion of NOVEL NY and through enhancement of libraries' technology capabilities to meet users' information needs.
- All New Yorkers will have improved access to library resources and services that advance and enhance their personal, educational, and working lives.
- The New York State Library, library systems, and libraries will deliver new and improved programs that anticipate and meet constantly changing needs for library services.
- The New York State Library, library systems, libraries, and library organizations will strengthen public policy support for upgrading library services for every New Yorker through improved communication.

**Exemplary Project:  
Monroe County Library System**

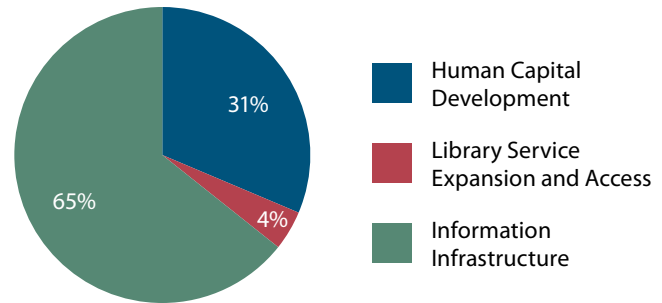
<b>Project title</b>	Library Services to Youth with Disabilities
<b>Library</b>	Monroe County Library System
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$35,300
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$35,300
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure , Library Service Expansion and Access

This project of the Monroe County Library System developed library programs and materials for children and teens with disabilities, enabling them to become involved in regular library programming and to become lifelong library users. Librarians and staff received training in the skills needed to give better service to the target population. Presentations were made to parent organizations; e-mail announcements were sent to a list of parents and professionals; and nine community partnerships were developed.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NORTH CAROLINA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of North Carolina
<b>Agency governance</b>	A division of the Department of Cultural Resources within the executive branch
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	8,845,343
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$26,836,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$17,047,863
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Mary Boone, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov">http://statelibrary.ncdcr.gov</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Mary Boone

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Digitization has been our greatest impact; lots wouldn’t be digitized if not for libraries. LSTA has enabled us to provide real leadership in creating digital access to unique North Carolina historical collections. Through NC ECHO (Exploring Cultural Heritage Online) we have surveyed 950 collections in the state and done 70 subgrants for digitization. All the digitization projects are encouraged to have a K–12 component. The digitization project focusing on state government publications was fully funded by LSTA in the beginning, but last year we got three state-funded positions to continue the work permanently. Over the last ten years there have also been lots of automation projects; in the first five years we ensured that all the community college, academic, and public libraries were automated. In the last five years we have sustained that. Most important for the schools have been print collection development grants.”

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

North Carolina	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	4,103,012	\$4,241,339	\$4,309,258	\$4,394,254	17,047,863
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	158	162	148	118	586
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$547,972	\$415,028	\$193,932	\$305,580	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$14,950	\$11,690	\$10,000	\$13,200	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Our public libraries are organized as county, multi-county regional, and independent municipal library systems serving all North Carolinians. There are 77 public library systems, 17 UNC system libraries, 36 independent college libraries, and 58 community college libraries. We work with all of these independent communities of interest (COIs). There are some joint libraries in the state, but they aren’t consortia.

“Our statewide database program, NC LIVE, has always been fully state funded for public libraries, public universities and community colleges. We sometimes use LSTA to supplement resources; e.g., we bought the PBS video series in part with LSTA funds, becoming the first state program to make these available. We continue to fund print collections in schools (also some in public and community college libraries). We have awarded 760 school library collection development grants to 698 schools (out of 2,452 total public and charter schools in North Carolina).”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Funding!! Every state governmental agency in North Carolina took a small hit this year; we see more cuts coming in the counties and towns. Local superintendents control the school dollars and that has a potential impact on funding for school libraries.
2. Keeping up with technology: we want to be creative. We have established a digital information management program. We want to be on the leading edge, but it’s hard when state government IT rules limit access to new and experimental applications.
3. Continuing education! We have several good programs. We have had a master trainer program since 1998, but we can’t do that type of continuing education anymore unless it’s state funded or tied directly to a grant. We’ve done trustee conferences that are very well received. We’ve moved all training to state funding, but we may not be able to do it all with budget cuts.
4. The lack of construction money is a problem. North Carolina is growing; big growth means new buildings are needed. We’ve got a lot of good things going, a

real transition to a knowledge-based economy, but we also have have-nots in rural counties in various parts of the state.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Enrich the lives of North Carolinians through enhanced and targeted programs and services in our libraries that address the needs of specific audiences.
- Enhance information for lifelong learning for all North Carolinians by expanding the information resources in our state’s libraries through strengthening, sharing, digitizing, and preserving our valuable and unique collections.
- Promote equal access to 21st-century library services for all North Carolinians by providing contemporary and evolving technologies to our state’s libraries through programs designed to address infrastructure, resources, and services.

### Exemplary Project: State Library of North Carolina

<b>Project title</b>	Statewide Leadership: NC Live Electronic Resources
<b>Library</b>	State Library of North Carolina
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$201,600
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$201,600
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access, Information Infrastructure

Using an LSTA grant matched by state funds, the State Library of North Carolina has added valuable new resources to NC LIVE, North Carolina’s statewide electronic collaborative ([www.nclive.org](http://www.nclive.org)), with the purchase of Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) videos. North Carolina was the first state to make these documentary and educational videos available to all its citizens through public and academic libraries, earning NC LIVE the 2008 Rethinking Resource Sharing Innovation Award. Subsequent LSTA funds expanded access to the PBS video collection to schools, making these videos available to North Carolina’s classrooms.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: NORTH DAKOTA

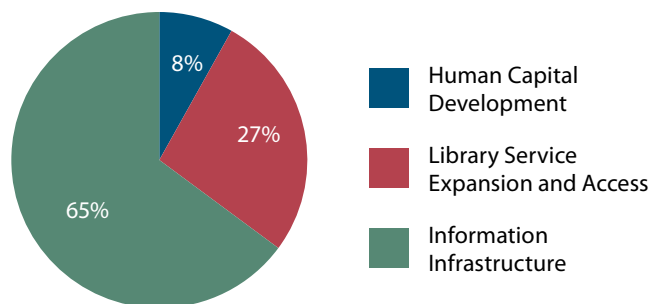
## North Dakota

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	North Dakota State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Reports to the Department of Public Instruction
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	636,453
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$2,324,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,091,837
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Doris Ott, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.library.nd.gov

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Doris Ott

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA enables us to create a statewide catalog and provide interlibrary loans, Talking Books, and online library resources to all North Dakota citizens. This has resulted in statewide resource sharing.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“The State Library’s responsibilities are statewide for all types of libraries. We use LSTA for the statewide catalog and online resources. The catalog has the holdings of all types of libraries—academic, public, schools, hospitals, etc.—which share resources with other North Dakota libraries at no charge. We have been doing document delivery via the postal service since 1921. The online resources are accessible to all North Dakota citizens.”

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. The biggest challenge is to continue having a reliable statewide ILS (integrated library system).

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

North Dakota	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$626,793	\$765,120	\$821,842	\$878,082	\$3,091,837
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	8	6	8	6	28
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$417,691	\$543,776	\$621,541	\$662,372	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$12,551	\$22,997	\$6,482	\$24,500	

2. Funding for online resources is a continuing challenge. The resources give us 24/7 service that's accessible to all North Dakota citizens.
3. Training—recruiting professionals and training existing staff. We have been recruiting North Dakotans into the profession (growing our own) by offering Training Grants for North Dakota students pursuing their MLS degrees.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Create a statewide community of libraries working together to provide quality library services in North Dakota.
- Develop and deliver library services to North Dakota citizens.
- Assure equitable access to information resources and library services to individuals throughout the state.

### Exemplary Project: North Dakota State Library

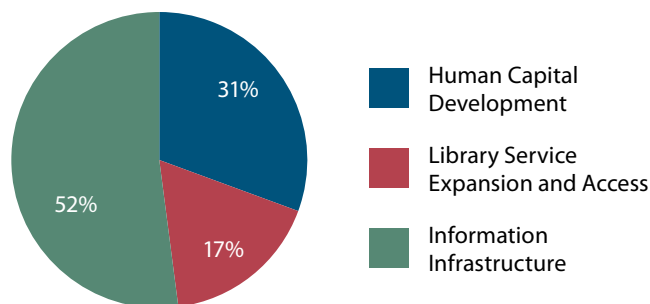
<b>Project title</b>	Information and Resource Sharing
<b>Library</b>	North Dakota State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$661,372
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$661,372
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access, Information Infrastructure

The North Dakota State Library provides information and resource sharing to libraries, librarians, board members, students, teachers, special populations, and citizens throughout North Dakota. The information and resources fill the education, business, training, leisure, and lifelong learning needs of the state's population. The North Dakota State Library works in cooperation with school, public, academic, and special libraries to promote the availability of services and distribution of the services and materials. The State Library interlibrary loan department has a one-day turnaround time period for requests. The interlibrary loan staff access in-state materials first, using ODIN (Online Dakota Information Network) and two other networks that link area libraries. The agency contracts with OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) and the MINITEX network for materials not found in-state. The State Library coordinates and provides access to e-books and Online Library Resources (OLR) that include Gale, ProQuest, and EBSCO. The staff uses direct mail, a listserv, and a newsletter to inform citizens and librarians about the services and information that is available at the State Library. More than 13,500 citizens hold a State Library card.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: OHIO



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	State Library of Ohio
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the executive branch and reports to an independent board appointed by the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	11,458,390
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$21,725,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$22,508,704
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Joanne Budler, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.library.ohio.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Joanne Budler

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. Automation of school libraries: We have automated 85–90 percent of the systems.
2. Statewide programs: without LSTA we could not have done 24/7 Virtual Reference. We needed big money for the equipment and software for implementing the service. We have found that when people really want an authoritative answer, they go to a librarian.

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Public libraries in Ohio have state LLGSF (Library and Local Government Support Funds), so they don't rely heavily on LSTA. This funding was based on personal income tax but has been changed in the last year. It is now called the Public Library Fund (PLF) and is 2.22 percent of the general state revenue.

“The basic LSTA requests here are more cutting edge than I've seen elsewhere; e.g., Hamilton County did a

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Ohio	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$5,505,038	\$5,643,905	\$5,667,969	\$5,691,792	\$22,508,704
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	68	63	38	50	219
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$597,747	\$876,296	\$1,298,574	\$1,394,374	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$21,906	\$21,084	\$41,221	\$23,753	

digitization project and wanted a cutting-edge scanner. With the schools we've been responsible for major automation; over 11–12 years we've used \$14.5 million of LSTA for school automation.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. Funding: The state library took a 10 percent cut last year and there's another 10 percent coming. In the middle of all our planning for cuts, we were asked to adjust for an additional 4.75 percent cut this year. We're really hurting! It's true for public libraries too. Frozen support hurts even our libraries. And now the PLF is based on general state revenue which is in crisis.
2. Perceptions: People love libraries, but they don't understand the potential of libraries. We have a problem with marketing what we do.
3. Privacy: That's becoming an issue beyond the Internet.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- To ensure that all libraries use technology to improve services and facilitate access to materials and information resources for all residents.
- Facilitate and conduct continuing education and training opportunities for library staff. All training will address the priorities of the LSTA legislation with particular emphasis on strengthening the abilities of library staff to access library resources and information to benefit the library user.
- Encourage libraries to provide information and access to library services to those having difficulty using the library.
- Support the role libraries play in children's lives, particularly children at risk, birth to age 5, and their ongoing success in school and as lifelong learners.

**Exemplary Project:  
University of Cincinnati/Netwellness**

<b>Project title</b>	Resource Sharing/ADAM Health Encyclopedia
<b>Library</b>	University of Cincinnati/ NetWellness
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$25,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$75,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

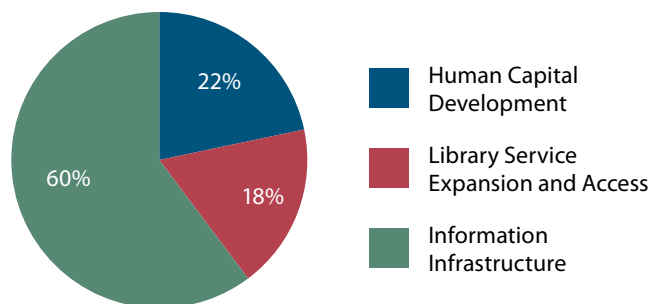
The purpose of NetWellness is to provide health information directly to the consumer via the Internet. One of the first health sites on the Internet, NetWellness is a non-profit service providing health and medical information directly to the public from Ohio's three research-intensive academic medical centers (University of Cincinnati, Ohio State University, and Case Western Reserve University). NetWellness covers a full range of health topics in an easy-to-understand format with information for all age groups and diverse populations, including minorities and the underserved. NetWellness provides the knowledge needed to increase prevention, enhance provider/patient communication, and reduce health care costs. Funds from this grant covered half of NetWellness's annual cost for ADAM, which is a key element of NetWellness. NetWellness has over one million visitors per month. During the project period, ADAM received more than 1,634,339 page views, making it the second most widely used tool on NetWellness, second only to the Ask an Expert questions and answers.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: OKLAHOMA



Oklahoma

## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Oklahoma Department of Libraries
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency with a governing board appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	3,568,132
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$9,515,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$8,254,357
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Susan McVey, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.odl.state.ok.us

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Susan McVey

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. We've used a combination of funding sources—state dollars, Gates, and LSTA funds synergistically; we leverage LSTA with other funds to do things that are missing in the other sources. For example, we've done training in computer labs with LSTA because Gates didn't cover this.
2. We have used LSTA for salaries for staff to work with libraries in the state. We haven't done lots of competitive grants, but tend to do more statewide grants. That has been a good way to spend the LSTA dollars to reach citizens, e.g., with statewide databases. It's more economical if we purchase things on the statewide level rather than at the local library or school level.

### Delivery of Library Services:

"Ninety-six percent of the libraries provide wireless access.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Oklahoma	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,920,127	\$2,058,454	\$2,112,874	\$2,162,902	\$8,254,357
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	26	18	17	16	77
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$518,791	\$796,508	\$1,172,561	\$1,102,193	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$17,775	\$24,288	\$28,500	\$29,817	

The OITP (Office for Information Technology Policy) survey put us in the top 10 states in providing access. Oklahoma has state universal E-Rate, so all libraries have broadband. We used Gates and LSTA funds to upgrade the routers, etc. And, we do a lot of follow-up on federal E-Rate and on outreach to be sure librarians know how and have the equipment they need. Now the project is to get all libraries to have a Web site.

There are no other independent, outside library organizations in Oklahoma, no regional systems, etc. That gives us a direct connection to local public libraries in the state; it's a strong connection and we get regular feedback; libraries feel close to us."

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. For both the State Library and public libraries, funding is the biggest challenge because of decisions to reduce state income taxes. As a result most agencies received a standstill budget. Pass through funds going for state aid weren't touched, so that has given local libraries more, but local communities are struggling. There's not much growth in funding.
2. Staying technologically current is a challenge. A number of libraries haven't replaced the Gates computers and are significantly behind. Strong state support is needed to do this.
3. Continuing to be or becoming significant to the community with programming is a challenge. We coordinate programming for adults and children. One Book/One State was successful. The biggest impact was in rural areas that had never had an author speak before. LSTA let them leverage their ability to build connections with other groups in the community.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- In order to participate globally, Oklahoma citizens must have access to vital and cost-effective resources available through the library. Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL) will assist communities attain these resources.
- ODL will assist Oklahoma librarians attain increased

competencies to enable them to meet the information needs of their patrons.

- Oklahomans at risk due to educational, economic, physical, and social conditions will be provided resources and opportunities to acquire basic information skills.
- Assist libraries to identify and to adopt innovative technology and to incorporate these services into library operations.
- The Oklahoma Department of Libraries, Oklahoma's public libraries, as well as library-based and community-based literacy programs will strengthen and broaden their base of support.

### Exemplary Project: Oklahoma Department of Libraries

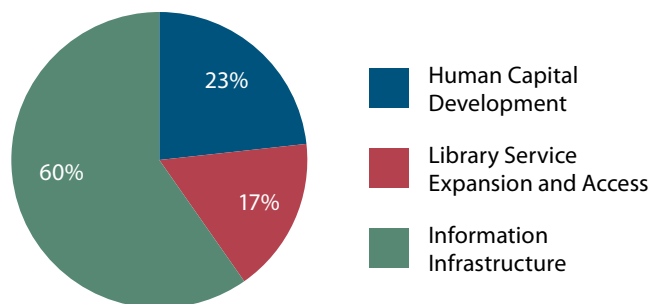
<b>Project title</b>	Library Technology Year 1-General
<b>Library</b>	Oklahoma Department of Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	:\$48,650
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	:\$48,650
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The Oklahoma Summer Reading Program for FY 2006 was designed with two goals: number one was to celebrate Oklahoma's Centennial year. The program was designed to teach children and young adults about the history of Oklahoma. The second goal was the ongoing encouragement of reading for pleasure and introducing new patrons of all ages to the library. The Summer Reading Program was produced by the Youth Services Consultant, in collaboration with the Public Information Office. The talents of native Oklahomans and nationally known artists were procured to produce artwork for the posters and clip art. The Oklahoma Department of Libraries partnered with Oklahoma-based Sonic Corporation, which provided book bags, including the children's artwork and coupons. Library patrons of all ages enjoyed the colorful posters and postcards depicting historical Oklahomans in a vibrant and relatable format.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: OREGON



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Oregon State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency that reports to board appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	3,680,968
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$6,326,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$8,332,656
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Jim Scheppke, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://oregon.gov/OSL">http://oregon.gov/OSL</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Jim Scheppke

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. The greatest impact has been in statewide resource sharing, databases especially. That couldn't have happened without LSTA. LSTA subsidizes the databases for public, academic, and school libraries.
2. Another big impact is L-net ([oregonlibraries.net](http://oregonlibraries.net)), our statewide e-reference service. It serves all Oregonians; 35 libraries of all types staff the service; we couldn't do that without LSTA.
3. With Oregon school libraries we leveraged funds from the Department of Education for the Oregon School Library Information System ([oslis.org](http://oslis.org)). It levels the information playing field for all K–12 students in the state.
4. LSTA functions as research and development funds for our libraries. The Plinkit content management system started as a Multnomah County Library demonstration project; it is now being used in Oregon and 12 other states ([plinkit.org](http://plinkit.org)).

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Oregon	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,932,701	\$2,071,028	\$2,134,437	\$2,194,490	\$8,332,656
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	29	24	30	29	112
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$478,952	\$647,877	\$390,368	\$476,764	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$ 33,335	\$41,098	\$42,464	\$44,676	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have done a good job of creating partnerships. We’ve learned how to partner effectively with libraries and other organizations outside the state bureaucracy so we don’t have to do everything ourselves. A good example is L-net, which is provided to the whole state through a contract with Multnomah County Library. Our statewide courier is provided by the Orbis Cascade Alliance and was begun years ago with seed money from LSTA. The Oregon Association of School Libraries works with us to provide the Oregon School Library Information System with LSTA funds. We even partnered with the State Library of Ohio and the Cleveland Public Library to develop the open-source software we use for L-net.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Providing public library service to unserved/underserved populations: We invested lots of LSTA dollars in extending services to those populations with limited success. Our State Library Board probably won’t want to continue to invest so much LSTA funds as we have recently; however, it will continue to be an issue we need to grapple with somehow.
2. Opportunities: e-reference has great potential. It’s not mainstream yet, but we want Oregon to be among the leaders in this area.
3. Another opportunity is the excitement about open-source integrated library systems. The Sage Library System, which serves 11 counties in eastern Oregon, is migrating to Evergreen with two years of start-up funding from LSTA.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- **Providing Access to Information Resources:** All Oregonians have access to high-quality library and information resources, anytime, anywhere, that help them achieve success in school, in the workplace, and in their daily lives.
- **Developing Information Literacy Skills:** All Oregonians possess the information literacy skills necessary to find, evaluate, and use the information resources that they need to succeed.

- **Fostering the Joy of Reading:** All Oregonians experience the joy of reading and develop and maintain a high level of reading ability.
- **Increasing Capacity to Provide Library Service:** Libraries in Oregon offer expanded access to information and educational resources, enhanced access to networked information, improved linkages between and among all types of libraries, and more effective services to populations targeted in LSTA because library staff have the knowledge, skills, and competencies they need to effectively advance the six LSTA purposes.
- **Using Technology to Expand Access and to Increase Efficiency:** Oregon libraries use cost-effective technologies to expand and enhance the access that all Oregonians have to information resources.
- **Positioning Libraries to Help Build Strong Communities:** Oregon libraries are centers of community life where Oregonians connect with information resources and with each other.

### Exemplary Project: Oregon State University Library

<b>Project title</b>	A Federated Search Tool for Oregon Libraries
<b>Library</b>	Oregon State University Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$53,215
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$100,424
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access, Information Infrastructure

This project created an open-source next-generation federated search tool. The tool searches across many databases and electronic collections at one time, providing users with the ability to do a single search, instead of having to search each database separately. A federated search tool called LibraryFind was developed and is made available to all via <http://libraryfind.org>. The software is now the primary search interface for databases licensed by Oregon State University Library. The Web site has a demo version of the software, documentation, live chat support, and a blog for software installers.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: PENNSYLVANIA

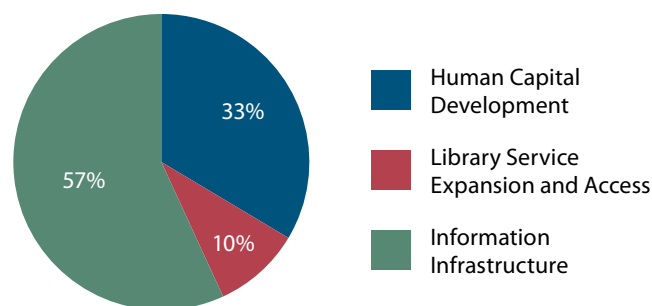
## Pennsylvania

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Office of Commonwealth Libraries
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	12,388,055
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$88,545,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$24,135,256
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Mary Clare Zales, Deputy Secretary of Education & Commissioner for Libraries
<b>Web site</b>	www.statelibrary.state.pa.us

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Mary Clare Zales

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA is absolutely indispensable! It’s our only source for technological innovation and creativity. We used LSTA as seed funding to pilot our reciprocal borrowing and our statewide databases (POWER Library). The Department of Education, our parent agency, recognized the worth and contribution of these programs and both are now funded by line items in the state budget. The legislature also supports these programs.

“Pennsylvania conducted a return on investment study using LSTA funds showing a \$5 return for every \$1 invested in libraries. We are also investing in our school libraries. Most recently we initiated a One Book, Every Young Child program that won the John Cotton Dana Award in 2007. The One Book, Every Young Child program provides a preliteracy experience to 500,000+ children. LSTA also makes possible an annual program to identify best practices in children’s services.”

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Pennsylvania	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$5,917,510	\$6,057,207	\$6,085,045	\$6,075,494	\$24,135,256
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	89	96	103	111	399
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$883,261	\$905,006	\$855,379	\$1,050,338	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$44,057	\$45,084	\$35,000	\$30,000	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Pennsylvania’s public library structure supports both district library centers *and* county library systems. The structure has a positive impact in the flow of information and resources. However, with the more recent development of county-level systems, the advances in technology and changes in how the public uses libraries, where both district library centers and counties serve the same populations the delivery of service can create challenges. In response, we are working with a pilot district library center/county system to identify optional structures. Pennsylvania’s structure is established in our Library Code and reinforced in the state aid distribution formula. Because changing statutes can take several years, we are trying to work regionally voluntarily to make more immediate improvements.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

“Funding is probably the common denominator of challenges most states face. In Pennsylvania there is no state or local mandate to fund libraries as there are in other states, so funding issues receive the greatest amount of our attention. Beyond funding I would identify our challenges as:

1. Attracting strong trustees and providing continuing education specifically for them.
2. Professional librarian certification prepares good librarians but does not do an adequate job of preparing good librarians to become good library directors and leaders. In response, Pennsylvania is developing a post-MLS certification with a focus on administration, management, and leadership.
3. Critical need for infrastructure improvements. Like many states, the majority of our libraries are located in buildings ill suited to maximize technology and allow easy, safe access to the building and the materials and programs inside. Our libraries need to look welcoming and vibrant.
4. Preservation: Pennsylvania is an historic state with publications and newspapers that trace the beginning of printing in the colonies and collections that influ-

enced the formation of our nation. The State Library of Pennsylvania built a state-of-the-art preservation environment to safeguard these and other rare materials. We recognize there are valuable materials in local libraries, historic societies and municipal buildings, and even residences that can benefit from the preservation standards now in place at the State Library of Pennsylvania. We as a Commonwealth must make the care of and preservation of these materials a priority in the near future before these precious materials are lost.”

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Expand access to information resources for all Pennsylvania residents through infrastructure support and support for activities that enhance resource sharing.
- Pennsylvania libraries will expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources through improved resources and innovative programming.

### Exemplary Project: South Park Township Library

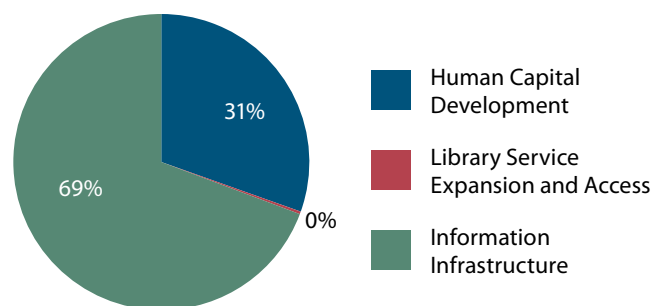
<b>Project title</b>	Consumer Education Initiative
<b>Library</b>	South Park Township Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$20,500
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$20,500
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access, Information Infrastructure

The South Park Township Public Library developed a consumer education initiative consisting of a nonfiction section, improved access to electronic and print consumer education material, and programming that introduced the public to different aspects of consumer awareness. The library purchased current peer-reviewed books, audiovisual materials, exercise kits, and CD-ROMS in following subject categories: consumer health; small business; consumer finance; consumer law; consumer awareness; and real estate.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: PUERTO RICO



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Library and Information Services Program
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	3,926,698
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$8,906,876
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Sandra Castro, Director, Library and Information Services Program, and Carlos Chardón, Secretary of Education
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://de.gobierno.pr">http://de.gobierno.pr</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Aura Rodriguez Ramos\*

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. LSTA has had an enormous impact; it has helped us to make great progress in the development of all types of libraries. It has supported new insights in technology use; technology has become an integral part of library service.
2. LSTA has supported our major electronic library network, SABER. The main virtue of SABER is the automation of library services; many public and school libraries have joined.
3. LSTA funds have given libraries the opportunity to update collections in both printed and unprinted formats. Special populations are also served.
4. The education and training of public and school librarians: many school librarians are supported in getting their MLS.
5. There are also alliances among organizations and communities.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Puerto Rico	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	2,096,742	\$2,235,820	\$2,277,522	\$2,296,792	\$8,906,876
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	82	60	62	29	233
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$534,297	\$703,318	\$1,236,154	\$1,776,381	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$14,995	\$15,000	\$15,002	\$15,500	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Fifty eight percent of the population is under poverty level. Most people do not have computers at home. Public and school libraries are the only means they have to handle or manage technology. LSTA dollars let us update and continue to develop technology.

“Our emphasis is on school and public libraries and also on library development. We assign funds through subgrants to all types of libraries.

“There are no systematic general efforts for the development of consortia, even though some efforts have been made between some types of libraries, such as academic and public libraries. For example, public libraries have BiBico: nine municipal libraries share databases. The major cooperation originates in Caguas, the city that coordinates the program. Academic libraries have COBIMET, a virtual library of universities.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Continue working on consortia among all types of libraries.
2. Update technology.
3. Provide special training, especially in public libraries.
4. Enhance reading motivation.
5. Develop the virtual library.

\* Aura Rodriguez Ramos was the Chief Officer at the time that the interviews were conducted.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- To increase the public’s use of information technology by increasing electronic capabilities of libraries, promoting technology in libraries and training librarians and the public to effectively use technology.
- Improve the academic performance of Puerto Rico’s public school students by encouraging the development of strong school libraries, through adequate materials, technology resources and the development of cultural, educational and motivational reading activities.
- Promotion and enhancement of targeted library services to people of diverse geographic, cultural,

socioeconomic backgrounds, including senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills.

- Improve quality of services performed by librarians who lack academic requirements by providing these personnel with the opportunities not only to prepare themselves for their job, but also to continue studying toward a master’s degree in library science—thus having more professionals who meet the necessary requirements to provide excellent library services.

### Exemplary Project: Biblioteca Esc. Intermedia Tallaboa Alta

<b>Project title</b>	Integrando las Destrezas Bibliotecarias y de Información a través de la Tecnología
<b>Library</b>	Biblioteca Esc. Intermedia Tallaboa Alta
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$15,000
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$15,000
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The purpose of the project was to provide learning experiences that would allow students to be effective users of information. The school will develop activities to improve the academic performance of 239 junior high school students by integrating technology and information skills into their learning process. Emphasis was given to the enrichment of reading oral and writing skills. The funds were dedicated to the acquisition of educational materials, computer, printer, “Smart Board,” educational software, DVD, and renewal of Mandarin M3 Library Automation System.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: RHODE ISLAND

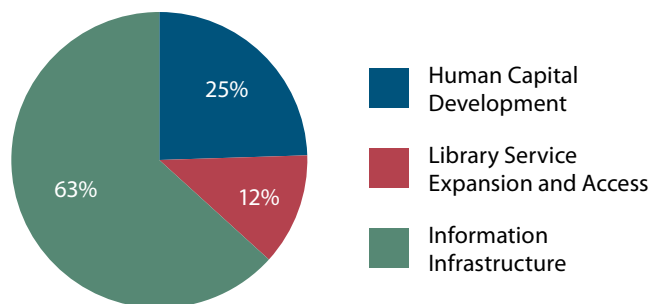


This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Rhode Island Office of Library and Information Services
<b>Agency governance</b>	A division of the Department of Administration
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,058,991
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$13,171,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,882,773
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Howard Boksenbaum, Chief of Library Services
<b>Web site</b>	www.olis.ri.gov

## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Howard Boksenbaum

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Without LSTA, the Rhode Island Office of Library and Information Services (OLIS) might have gone down the drain! LSTA lets us do several things; the biggest is continuing education for librarians. We wouldn’t have been able to develop the K–12 network without LSTA. It provides a subsidy for statewide delivery to 193 locations. Without that subsidy delivery would halt. And, we have relied on LSTA funds for participation in NELINET; LSTA lets us be a part of the national scene.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Rhode Island is small. All the public libraries are in one consortium; all academic libraries including a few outside Rhode Island in another, and a consortia of K–12 school libraries (representing 40 percent of the students) are in a third consortium. The three major consortia represent 99 percent of the library activity in the state. That’s a

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Rhode Island	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$823,812	\$962,139	\$1,020,285	\$1,076,537	\$3,882,773
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	12	11	11	12	46
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$258,417	\$277,988	\$392,844	\$383,105	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$32,193	\$53,654	\$20,000	\$47,317	

blueprint for a plan of where we invest LSTA. Most recently we've focused on school libraries. Ultimately, if we could use more LSTA, we could federate the three consortia, have a unified search tool. This structure lets us use LSTA more efficiently than we could without the structure; it lets us provide umbrella services and take advantage of scale on a statewide basis.

"OLIS is about development; there's no bricks and mortar State Library. OLIS administers grants in aid to municipalities for providing library services. Local libraries can receive up to 25 percent of their expenditures in state aid; the percentage includes expenditures beyond operations. While OLIS administers it, it isn't in the OLIS budget, so it's not a part of the maintenance of effort."

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Continuing education is a challenge because we can't do it as a goal with LSTA. We'll have to continue to do continuing education, but find funding elsewhere.
2. Facilities are a challenge: we have a lively construction program that hasn't suffered yet, but there are lots of aging buildings and noncompliant ADA facilities.
3. We need to employ Web 2.0 as a tool—training, custom programming, increasing the capacity, and developing local resources.
4. We need to do public relations for understanding, creating a foundation for people to understand what they can do in a library. People need to know why they should pay for things when the Internet is free. They need to know what Tutor.com can do for kids. People don't understand the interactive tools that they could use. Libraries are good for kids and for economic development.

#### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Provide library services to people with disabilities in Rhode Island.
- Enhance services that libraries in Rhode Island provide, particularly those provided to traditionally underserved populations.
- Effect collaboration and cooperation of a multitype

nature among public, academic, school, and special libraries, including those in museums and historical repositories.

- Provide statewide those services more cost effective or beneficial at the statewide scale than as provided by individual libraries.

#### Exemplary Project: Rhode Island Office of Library and Information Services

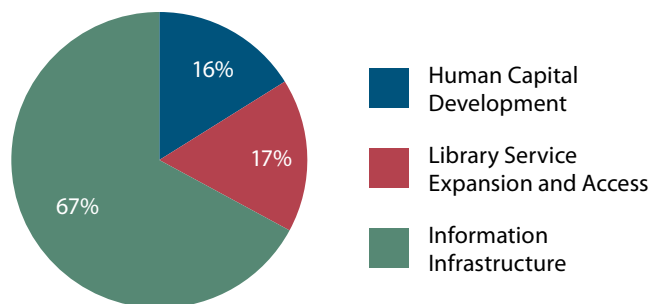
<b>Project title</b>	World Wide Web/Publications
<b>Library</b>	Rhode Island Office of Library and Information Services (OLIS)
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$43,104
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$132,832
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure, Library Service Expansion and Access

OLIS created and maintains two Web sites: the OLIS Web site at [www.olils.ri.gov](http://www.olils.ri.gov) and the State of Rhode Island Government Information Services at [www.info.ri.gov](http://www.info.ri.gov). The mission of the OLIS Web sites is to support the agency's mission through the use of Web technology and to enhance the OLIS's value to its many audiences both within and outside the library community and the community of state government staff. The OLIS Web site disseminates information about state programs, services and resources for Rhode Island libraries. It serves as a clearinghouse for information on the Library of Rhode Island network, and presents accurate information in a format that is user-friendly, easy to navigate, and accessible. The purpose of the State Government Information (INFO) Web site is to provide Rhode Island residents, state government staff, and other interested parties with a user-friendly interface for state, state government and human services information. The information can be accessed by categories, by agency names, or by a well-thought-out topical index. Users seeking government services who may not know which departments, agencies, or quasi-agencies to turn to find the topical index most helpful.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: SOUTH CAROLINA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	South Carolina State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency that reports to a board appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	4,324,799
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$16,084,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$9,566,202
<b>Chief Officer</b>	David Goble, State Library Director
<b>Web site</b>	www.statelibrary.sc.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, David Goble

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. DISCUS (South Carolina's Virtual Library)—at the end of the initial three-year period, the legislature provided funding because they saw a value of the content to the K–12 community.
2. Schoolrooms (K–12 portal)—we hope this program will move to state funding as DISCUS did. School-Rooms provides resources, built around school curriculum, to assist students with homework and school projects. Users can search their library's catalog, educational Web sites, and selected DISCUS databases all at once.

### Delivery of Library Services:

"We partner with PASCAL (Partnership Among South Carolina Academic Libraries), the SC Arts Commission, and the Humanities CouncilSC. The SC Arts Commission, Humanities CouncilSC, and State Library share a Literary Arts

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

South Carolina	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,367,398	\$2,335,912	\$2,398,034	\$2,462,858	\$9,566,202
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	35	40	33	17	125
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$755,003	\$594,227	\$552,278	\$941,765	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$44,980	\$45,319	

Partnership Coordinator. Each organization pays one-third of the position's salary."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

"Our agency is not funded appropriately when we have a significant number of staff paid with LSTA funds. We'll be taking steps to remedy this by effectively communicating to funders that libraries are essential to:

1. Education and cultural heritage
2. Economic development
3. The wellness of South Carolina citizens
4. Family literacy
5. Good governance

"Collaboration is essential. We have to educate funders so they view library services as essential to South Carolina's well being and intellectual landscape. Without LSTA, I could not meet the legislative mandates for our State Library."

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Facilitate resource sharing and statewide library improvements and encourage participation and growth in cooperatives among the state's libraries (with emphasis on the state's public libraries).
- Expand and improve library services, programs and resources through the provision of varied educational/literacy opportunities, expansion of outreach services, and exploration and implementation of the concept of "library as community."
- Provide South Carolina's library staff members and trustees with educational opportunities that facilitate the development and delivery of library programs that address LSTA priorities.
- Enhance the technological environment of South Carolina libraries by facilitating faster access to expanded electronic collections, improving the skills of public library technology staffs, serving as a leader in Web site development/accessibility, providing IT consultation services, and facilitating opportunities for the testing/implementation of new and emerging technologies for South Carolina libraries.

- Foster the development/support of new/existing partnerships by encouraging public library/community partnerships, directing LSTA funds to support collaborative statewide and local library projects, guiding strategies for effective marketing of LSTA-funded projects, providing training, and demonstrating leadership for the benefit of all South Carolinians.

**Exemplary Project:  
Richland County Public Library**

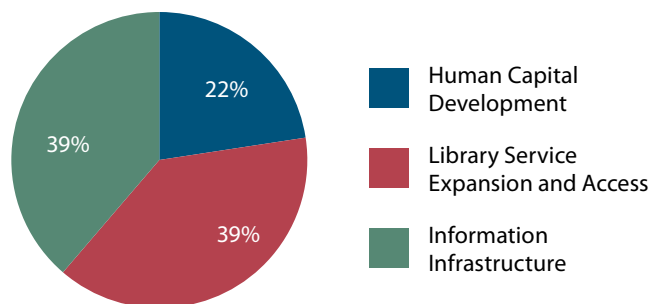
<b>Project title</b>	The Library Connect Center: A 21st Century Library
<b>Library</b>	Richland County Public Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$64,563
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$140,575
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

RCPL proposed the "Library Connect Center" LSTA project to facilitate the development of a library to service the residents (approximately 40,000) of northwestern Richland County. Its purpose was to provide better library service to an underserved area at a reasonable cost using technology to link the center with resources already available in the RCPL system. Local and other funds were used to rent storefront space of about 3,000 square feet with services to include computers with Internet, catalog, database, DISCUS (SC's Virtual Library) and word processing capabilities; wireless service; materials collections for children and adults; and RFID (Radio Frequency IDentification) and self check technology. LSTA project funds provided for purchase of computer, telephone, and network equipment that will give Northwestern Richland County residents access to library resources and services already enjoyed by residents residing in other areas of the county.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: SOUTH DAKOTA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	South Dakota State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	787,380
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$2,874,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,325,916
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Dan Siebersma, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.sdstatelibrary.com

### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Dan Siebersma

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA is critical to the State Library’s new strategic plan. It’s a major transition from a large collection to being a service agency to support local libraries. Under the new plan we’re developing core electronic resources for around the state. That’s invaluable to libraries here. We couldn’t have had those resources without LSTA; in the larger libraries it has freed money for them to use elsewhere.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“South Dakota doesn’t have library regionals or cooperatives. There are about 120 public libraries in the state, and any program or service from the State Library is direct to individual libraries.”

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. What to do for interlibrary cooperation, and especially the interlibrary loan system, is a challenge. There used to be loans from the State Library directly to

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

South Dakota	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$684,211	\$822,538	\$880,376	\$938,791	\$3,325,916
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	6	8	7	6	27
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$295,985	\$351,053	\$365,272	\$327,397	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$33,159	\$30,244	\$41,045	\$112,369	

individual citizens throughout the state; now we are encouraging people to use their local libraries.

2. We are working on universal library access and continuing the automation of our libraries. Larger libraries have automation, but the smaller libraries need less complex systems, and they all need to be seamlessly tied together.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

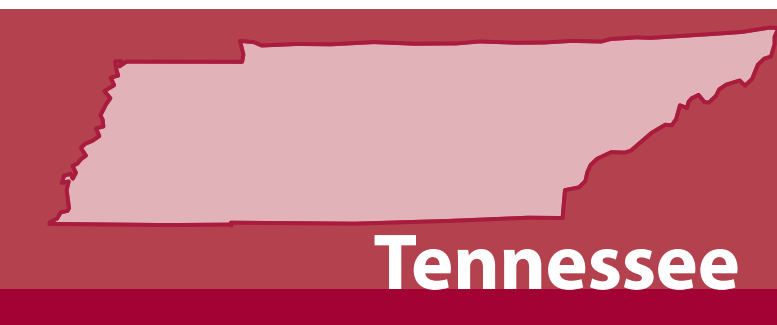
- Improve library services delivered to South Dakota citizens through increased professional development opportunities related to the six LSTA priorities, in collaboration with the South Dakota Library Association and others.
- Strengthen the ability of local libraries to meet the needs of their local constituents by providing resources and technical expertise that supports one or more of the LSTA priorities.
- Ensure high-quality and timely backup research services are provided to South Dakota citizens by strengthening the research skills of local library staff.
- Designated collections (both print and nonprint) of the South Dakota State Library will meet the specialized needs of the state’s citizens.
- Strengthen the Interlibrary Loan Program.
- Provide services to blind and visually impaired citizens.
- Identify programs to reach hard-to-serve patrons.
- Facilitate shared purchasing of resources by libraries.
- Implement a statewide system for connecting automated library systems.
- Administration of LSTA.

### Exemplary Project: South Dakota State Library

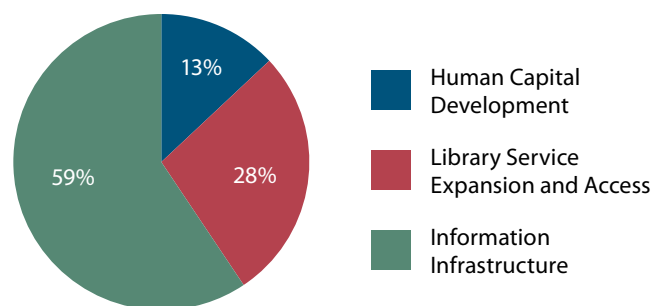
<b>Project title</b>	Children’s Services
<b>Library</b>	South Dakota State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$152,865
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$207,547
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development

The South Dakota State Library supports local libraries’ efforts to provide children’s and young adult programs that promote high-quality literacy activities. A second purpose of this project is to assist schools with developing school media programs which promote literacy and support the curriculum. And, a third purpose is to support families and encourage reading to their children. The State Library held JumpStart workshops in five locations to promote summer reading program planning and to encourage expanding planning to include programming for young adults. The State Library promoted summer reading programs (SRP) through active participation in the regional summer reading program collaborative and by purchasing the SRP manuals for all South Dakota participating libraries. The SDSL partnered with South Dakota Public Broadcasting to promote reading for fun with Read Across South Dakota with Leona. This program was presented in 10 communities statewide and served as the kick-off event for summer reading in those communities. The State Library continued to collaborate with other programs within the South Dakota Department of Education to target economically disadvantaged children through continued work with HeadStart programs statewide. Finally, the SDSL launched a statewide initiative to encourage parents to read to their preschool children and to seek materials for their reading from the local public library. This project centers around a reading list of 100 Favorite Books and a Growth Chart that was included in the Bright Start packets distributed to every South Dakota family with a newborn beginning 1/1/2007 and continuing for three years.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: TENNESSEE



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Tennessee State Library and Archives
<b>Agency governance</b>	Adivision of the Department of State under the legislative branch
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	6,068,306
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$17,564,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$12,381,897
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Jeanne Sugg, State Librarian & Archivist
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.tennessee.gov/tsla">www.tennessee.gov/tsla</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Jeanne Sugg

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Technology!

- We use LSTA funds to pay five people around the state to provide technology support to small and medium sized libraries. That levels the playing field for libraries who cannot afford their own tech support staff.
- We give LSTA technology grants to purchase library hardware and software. They are 50/50 matching grants that leverage local support.
- The Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL) databases began with LSTA funding. TEL is available to all Tennessee citizens.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“The Tennessee State Library and Archives is a combined library and archives so we’re committed to serving counties for the archives function as well as to serving libraries. Our library-side mandate is to serve public libraries through

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Tennessee	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,903,168	\$3,100,308	\$3,158,288	\$3,220,133	\$12,381,897
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	12	16	15	15	58
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$751,399	\$754,346	\$928,194	\$ 994,927	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$117,714	\$117,164	\$124,621	\$112,101	

the state-funded Regional Library System. LSTA allows us to provide other types of libraries with resource-sharing initiatives, such as the Tennessee Electronic Library which is funded with a combination of state, federal, and local dollars. Other LSTA initiatives include the statewide catalog and an interlibrary loan cost reimbursement program.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

- **Increased local support:** We impose maintenance of effort, but that’s a double-edged sword because it doesn’t encourage increases. We ask only for a level of funding equal to or greater than the previous year’s level.
- **The future of the 70-year-old TN Regional Library System:** Regional staff do training, technology, programs, and cataloging for member public libraries. That assistance sometimes works against local funding when the State provides so much for the local libraries.
- **Shared automation systems:** We’ve not been able to convince our administration that shared automation systems operated by the regions are a good thing.
- **Library marketing needs:** We’ve been trying to get the University of Tennessee Library School to get a student to do a statewide marketing plan. We know we cannot use LSTA funds for this.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- **Education and Lifelong Learning:** Enhance lifelong learning patterns 1) by providing free statewide online access to full-text periodicals and reference resources on a wide variety of topics; 2) by providing interlibrary loan assistance to libraries; and 3) by providing a reference intermediary for individuals having a difficult time finding the information they need for success.
- **Quality of life for groups with special needs:** Enhance the quality of life of diverse groups of library users, including those with special needs, through the provision of specially formatted library materials and services designed for them.
- **Technology:** Provide information technology assistance for regional and public library staff 1) by offering

matching grants for computers, peripherals, and other technology in public libraries; 2) by providing technological support and training for staff of small and medium size public libraries and for regional library staff; 3) by maintaining a statewide catalog to promote cataloging assistance and interlibrary loan capabilities.

- **Knowledgeable staff:** To offer core competencies-based training for public and regional library staff and trustees that addresses the services/programs listed in the six LSTA priorities for state grants.

**Exemplary Project:  
Tennessee State Library and Archives**

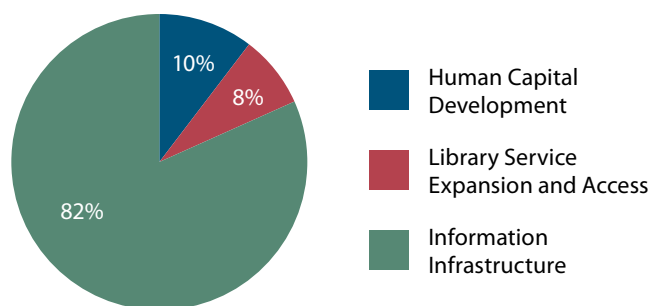
<b>Project title</b>	Network Services Consultant Program
<b>Library</b>	Tennessee State Library and Archives
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$437,365
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$437,365
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The Tennessee State Library and Archives provides small- and medium-sized public and all regional libraries with free technology assistance and training. The Network Services Consultants provide technical leadership and perform technical support work to public libraries across Tennessee. They determine current and future technology requirements; plan and implement network developments and upgrades accordingly; install and upgrade microcomputer hardware and software; consult with library personnel in assessing systems and physical facility planning; develop training aids and materials appropriate for library staff members; and plan, organize and conduct basic and advanced training sessions in both classroom and on-site settings.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: TEXAS



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Texas State Library & Archives Commission
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency within the executive branch that reports to a commission appointed by the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	23,367,534
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$31,769,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$41,570,582
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Peggy D. Rudd, State Library and Archives Commission Director and Librarian.
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.tsl.state.tx.us">www.tsl.state.tx.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Peggy D. Rudd

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The Technical Assistance Negotiated Grants (TANG) have built the capacity of public library directors, particularly in smaller communities, to evaluate, troubleshoot, and effectively use technology. TANG funds enabled each of the 10 regional public library systems to hire or contract for staff and technical support that has had a major impact on the success of public access computing in our libraries. These grants have been very successful; TANG is a star for us!”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“The size of Texas and its diversity pose tremendous challenges for developing and administering programs to support the growth and development of library services in the state. Resource sharing gets a big boost in Texas because of the longstanding existence of our TexShare resource sharing consortium that includes academic, public, and some medical libraries. In 1996 when LSCA was replaced

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Texas	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$10,183,839	\$10,328,875	\$10,460,595	\$10,597,273	\$41,570,582
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	31	33	40	14	118
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$1,969,343	\$1,965,279	\$2,072,227	\$4,946,558	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$70,771	\$155,992	

by LSTA, little changed in Texas. So, we are still supporting programs that are deeply rooted in the state while trying to carve out federal funds for new and innovative programs. That's not easy."

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

"Facilities are under par, particularly in small communities. Also, almost all of the burden of supporting Texas public libraries falls on local communities to the tune of 98 percent of operating funds. LSTA funds help libraries experiment with new and innovative programs and services or integrate best practices into their operations. These are things they can't do with limited local and state funding. And LSTA helps libraries leverage local, in-kind, and private dollars. Another challenge is keeping up with technology and building the libraries' capacity with technology, online resources, and digitization. It can be difficult for librarians to make the case locally for updating computer equipment. LSTA can have a role there."

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Provide Texans with access to a broad range of library materials.
- Provide assistance to libraries to support literacy and educational attainment in their communities.
- Assist libraries in providing programs and services to meet the needs of their populations.
- Assist libraries with technology to serve the information needs of Texans.

**Exemplary Project:  
Texas State Library and Archives Commission**

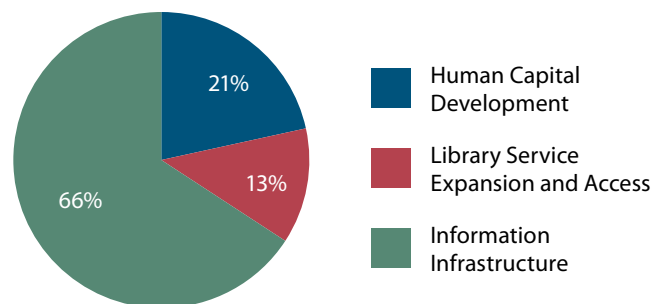
<b>Project title</b>	Technical Assistance Negotiated Grants
<b>Library</b>	Texas State Library and Archives Commission
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$675,537
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$675,537
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

The Technical Assistance Negotiated Grant (TANG) Program's purpose is to achieve the statewide goal of encouraging and assisting libraries to use technology to serve the information needs of Texans. Eight of the 10 regional systems utilize the approach of hiring a staff member to provide onsite and remote technical assistance and consulting in accomplishing the objectives of the program. One regional system utilized a third-party vendor to provide similar services to the libraries, while the remaining library system utilized the project funding to provide online technology training opportunities for their libraries. For the systems that have hired a staff person, the primary project activities center on visiting libraries to respond to a wide range of technology problems. Software or hardware troubleshooting, repair, or upgrade and configuration changes focused on making the technology easier to manage are the most commonly mentioned. Additional activities involve consulting with the libraries on how best to manage, plan for, and utilize technology to provide services to their communities and training in formal and informal situations to develop greater self-sufficiency in areas of technology, including troubleshooting and repair. The TANG project is possibly the most highly valued project funded through the LSTA programs in the state. For many libraries, especially those in rural areas, TANG is a lifeline that enables the library to provide a dependable and high level of technology to their community that would otherwise not be possible.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: UTAH



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Utah State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Community and Culture
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	2,585,155
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$8,380,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$6,164,318
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Donna Jones Morris, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://library.utah.gov">http://library.utah.gov</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Donna Jones Morris

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“The most significant impact from LSTA funding is major support for PUBLIC PIONEER, Utah’s online library of electronic resources, which provides unequalled access to premium databases statewide.

“LSTA resources support the Library for the Blind and Disabled by purchasing large print books, operating the radio reading service, and reader’s advisory. The Utah State Library (USL) provides Braille library services to people in 22 states, including full service to Wyoming, by mailing more than two tons of materials daily.

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Utah does not have systems, cooperatives, or consortia serving its public libraries; thus, considerable training and consulting are provided through USL in support of its public library certification program. State Library consultants assist libraries to meet certification standards

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Utah	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,387,588	\$1,525,917	\$1,592,429	\$1,658,384	\$6,164,318
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	74	56	41	52	223
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$234,778	\$390,210	\$372,223	\$367,901	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$6,597	\$7,002	\$7,500	\$7,500	

to provide the best possible service, and to receive state funds. Utah has 56 certified public library entities, with 124 separate facilities, and two county bookmobiles.

“USL allocates LSTA funds to public, academic, school, and special libraries, through the LSTA Advisory Council and the State Library Board. Except for population concentrations throughout Salt Lake valley, Utah’s population is widely dispersed, requiring state and LSTA funds for rural bookmobile services by State Library staff in 15 counties from 10 bookmobiles.

“Utah used LSTA and state funds to build capabilities to work with ethnic populations, starting with quickly growing Hispanic groups, and expanding to our Native American population. State Library- and LSTA- funded workshops are teaching public librarians how to best meet the needs of these special populations, and providing outreach to the ethnic groups and targeted basic collections.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

1. USL’s biggest challenge is funding shortfalls that are just beginning to impact state government. The State Library budget was cut significantly in FY 2009 and FY 2010 with major impact on every program.
2. Buildings/facilities are aging. A 21st Century Library Needs Assessment published by USL in 2002 found that 63 percent of all public library buildings had been constructed before 1980 and by 2010, 82 percent will be more than 20 years old.
3. The future of K–12 media centers and their teacher librarian staffing is a major concern, due to schools continually reducing the number of certified media specialists.
4. Technology is major challenge because of the insufficient resources to meet the ever-changing technology needs and training requirements.
5. Many library leaders are retiring. It is essential that LSTA priorities included leadership training and continuing education.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Increase the ability of Utah’s libraries to provide quality information services and resources to their patrons by

providing access to Internet-based educational, recreational, and informational resources, and by providing materials available from other libraries.

- To support the diffusion of library resources, services, and information via the Internet; providing public access to unique historical materials related to Utah.
- Enable Utah’s libraries to maintain an up-to-date and robust technology infrastructure in order to assure that Utahns can access networked information efficiently and effectively through their libraries.
- Serve targeted populations in Utah that require customized assistance in accessing library and information services and materials by assisting Utah’s libraries to acquire special equipment, hardware and/or software, to build collections in customized formats or in languages other than English, or to offer customized training opportunities, in-house, or outreach programs.

**Exemplary Project: Utah State Library Division**

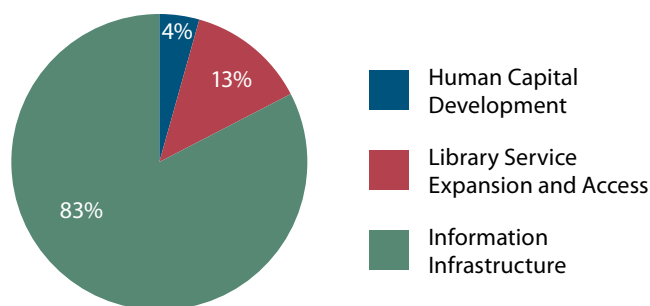
<b>Project title</b>	PIONEER: Utah’s Online Library
<b>Library</b>	Utah State Library Division
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$367,901
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$367,901
<b>Program Category</b>	Human Capital Development, Library Service Expansion and Access

PIONEER, Utah’s Online Library (<http://pioneer.utah.gov>) provides premium Internet resources to public library patrons of Utah, supplementing their library experience with extensive online information not available on the free internet. The Utah State Library Division negotiates with database vendors to provide statewide access to premium Internet resources such as full-text newspaper and magazine databases, business information, genealogical information, school report resources, auto repair manuals, etc. It collaborates with academic and K–12 partners to provide statewide access to these resources and provides training in the use of the resources, through in-person training workshops, both at the State Library and across the state.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: VERMONT



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Vermont Department of Libraries
<b>Agency governance</b>	Part of the Agency of Administration
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	620,196
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$3,582,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$3,063,615
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Martha Reid, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	www.libraries.vermont.gov

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Martha Reid

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“There has been an enormous impact; without LSTA the Department of Libraries program would essentially collapse. The biggest impact is in technology and aligning that with resource sharing. LSTA-funded programs include: (1) the Vermont Online Library databases available to public, school, and academic libraries, and (2) the Vermont Automated Library System (VALS), the statewide technology infrastructure that supports basic Internet access for small libraries, e-mail–based interlibrary loan, and two linked union library catalogs.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“Vermont does not have regional library systems or cooperatives. The (approximately) 190 public libraries are stand-alone institutions—municipal or incorporated, and school and academic libraries are also independent institutions. However, we have a growing number of library consortia

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Vermont	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	618,870	\$757,197	\$815,233	\$872,315	3,063,615
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	11	9	11	12	43
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$114,776	\$176,417	\$198,788	\$232,032	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$67,672	\$104,602	\$45,697	\$45,872	

and collaborative groups in the state. The Association of Vermont Independent Colleges (AVIC) has a roundtable for librarians; the Vermont State College librarians have shared agreements and cooperative projects; and the Vermont Consortium of Academic Libraries (VCAL) is a newly formed group of 20 NEASC- (New England Association of Schools and Colleges) accredited academic institutions. The Green Mountain Library Consortium, formed in 2007, includes more than 100 libraries of all types. Members pooled their funds to purchase a shared subscription to Overdrive downloadable audio and plan other projects. In addition, a group of libraries is developing a grassroots open-source ILS (integrated library system) network with Koha.”

**Challenges in the Coming Five Years:**

- **Funding is critical.** The state general fund is shrinking; the department budget was cut 6 percent in FY 2009 and there will be further cuts in FY 2010. There is no direct state aid to public libraries .... Vermont libraries depend on multiple sources of funding, including grants, some of which are administered by the Department of Libraries.
- **Technology.** Keeping up with equipment, software, and training. Expanded broadband service across the state has been identified as a critical need for economic development and the Department is working with other agencies to improve citizen access to high-speed Internet. There is a huge demand for additional statewide library technology, including an improved library union catalog and an updated resource-sharing management system. Balancing the needs of small libraries with the expectations of larger libraries is another challenge. Our citizens expect excellent service but our larger libraries fall short of being “cutting edge” and our smallest libraries struggle to provide even basic services.

**Program Goals for 2008–2012**

- Vermonters will have electronic access to high-quality information resources.
- Vermonters will have access to the wealth of information and materials available in Vermont’s libraries and

beyond, through enhanced and expanded resource sharing and cooperative efforts among libraries

- Vermonters will have access to a wide range of high quality library services to meet their lifelong learning, informational, recreational, and occupational needs and interests.
- Vermont children, Vermonters with disabilities or who have difficulty using a library as well as Vermonters of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds will have equitable access to a wide range of high-quality library services to meet their lifelong learning, informational, recreational, and occupational needs and interests.

**Exemplary Project:  
Vermont Department of Libraries**

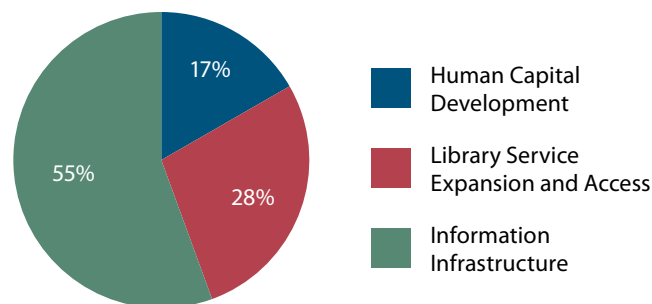
<b>Project title</b>	Reference & Interlibrary Loan Services—DOL/UVM Access Office
<b>Library</b>	Vermont Department of Libraries
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$46,197
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$46,197
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

This project allows the State Library Agency, the Department of Libraries (DOL), to make the resources of the state land-grant institution, the University of Vermont (UVM) libraries available to libraries and their users on a state-wide basis. A formal agreement between UVM and DOL provides an LSTA grant to the university for expansion of its reference collections (made available to all Vermonters as a result of the Access Office), while providing for a DOL staff member to be housed at UVM’s Bailey/Howe Library in order to make use of that library’s resources to assist libraries statewide. DOL’s staff member, a professional librarian, works 20 hours per week at the Bailey/Howe Library, and handles all in-state interlibrary loan requests to UVM from Vermont libraries of all types and makes use of that library’s reference and other collections to assist Vermont’s local libraries with their information needs.

## LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: VIRGINIA



### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Library of Virginia
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency within the Department of Education
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	7,628,347
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$37,281,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$15,180,330
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Sandra Treadway, Librarian of Virginia
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.lva.virginia.gov">www.lva.virginia.gov</a>

### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Sandra Treadway

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Clearly there has been a tremendous impact on technology, the technology we can offer to public libraries through databases and the consulting we do with them. It has also helped us make some gains in access and by what we’ve done at the Library of Virginia. People want access to digitized resources; we’ve been able to make things available through the State Library Web site. We are making holdings more accessible.”

#### Delivery of Library Services:

“We distribute state funds to the libraries; they’re required to have a director with an MLS to receive state funds. That allows us to have more direct connections with libraries and clientele. We use LSTA predominantly for databases and the statewide summer reading program.”

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Virginia	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$3,638,702	\$3,777,029	\$3,851,240	\$3,913,359	\$15,180,330
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	5	5	5	5	20
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$2,330,695	\$2,132,985	\$2,436,540	\$2,347,551	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$372,192	\$491,063	\$357,749	\$292,043	

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. We're still grappling with unequal access; there's a gap between what the best libraries and the struggling ones can provide. The economy is hurting us with this; we are hoping to get state aid up again.
2. Technology is number two; the absolute rate of change is a challenge. Hardware/software/training...it's a huge challenge to keep up. We're trying to be ahead of the curve.
3. The library development staff feels having strong professionals leading the libraries is really important. Library leadership has to be educated/aware and able to articulate the value of libraries.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

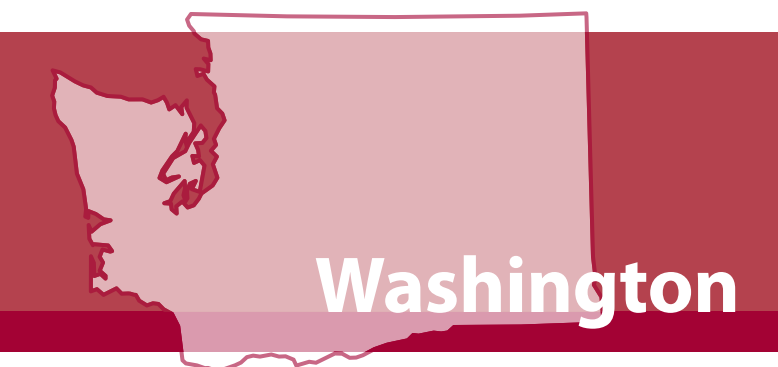
- The Library of Virginia will create opportunities for library leaders to build skills and will provide leadership and direct support for planning, evaluation, collaboration, and professional development that foster and advance libraries' innovative responses to community needs that address any of the six LSTA priorities.
- All Virginians will have improved access to quality library and information resources and services that help develop skills for and provide support for responding to changing needs, opportunities, and environments.
- All Virginia youth will experience improved traditional and technological library services and programs that are targeted to enhance academic performance and to develop the strong information literacy skills necessary for the digital age.
- Appropriate library staff will have access to training opportunities that address the six LSTA priorities in order to improve library services, make effective use of new technologies, implement planning and evaluation programs that incorporate leading contemporary methodologies and skills, and create exceptional cutting-edge library services for all Virginians.

### Exemplary Project: Library of Virginia

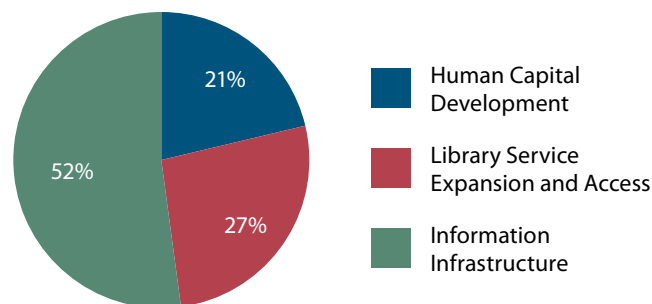
<b>Project title</b>	Find It Virginia
<b>Library</b>	Library of Virginia
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$2,347,551
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$18,733,261
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

Find It Virginia is a collection of databases that provide Virginians with 24/7 access to newspapers, magazine and journal articles, and books such as encyclopedias that ensure relevant and equitable access statewide to quality information resources. In 2006 there were more than 16 million searches. Eighty percent of these were searches by K–12 students. This project has resulted in closer working relationships between the K–12 schools, public libraries and community colleges. Many public libraries offer training in the use of databases and other resources available to school teachers just prior to the start of school or early in the school year. Some public libraries visit the schools to promote library card sign-ups since a public library card is needed for remote access.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: WASHINGTON



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Washington State Library Division
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Office of the Secretary of State
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	6,360,529
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$9,940,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$12,991,856
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Jan Walsh, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.secstate.wa.gov/library">www.secstate.wa.gov/library</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Jan Walsh

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“Projects that are multi-type have the greatest impact. We have a strong Library Council of Washington with representatives from all types, sizes, rural/urban, and disadvantaged library areas. The council supports the multi-type approach and moving the state forward as a whole rather than using separate subgrants.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We have no regional libraries, cooperatives, or consortia. We have city libraries and district systems in most counties. The district systems are larger units (one to five counties). We deal with the individual libraries themselves. There aren’t any cross-state organizations. We don’t have state aid; we try to move all types of libraries forward.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Funding is huge, for all libraries. As the 1 percent levy lid kicks in, they’re struggling. City and district

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Washington	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$3,125,606	\$3,223,195	\$3,288,255	\$3,354,800	\$12,991,856
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	21	20	20	22	83
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$642,782	\$632,728	\$564,055	\$578,624	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$74,867	\$92,707	\$51,724	\$82,271	

libraries are feeling that. The State Library has to be diligent to keep the funding it has.

2. Leadership and the graying of the profession are a challenge, but people aren't retiring when they expected to be able to do so. It's critical that libraries have someone to lead, market, and advocate for the library.
3. For the State Library it's a new building.
4. Advocacy and marketing, making the library relevant, regardless of the type of library is a challenge.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Washingtonians will have increased physical and remote access to traditional and digital library resources and services in all areas of the state.
- Washington libraries will provide enhanced and expanded library services, resources, and programs to all segments of their communities.
- Through consulting, training, and collaboration, Washington librarians will have an increased capacity to effectively serve customers.

### Exemplary Project: Washington State Library

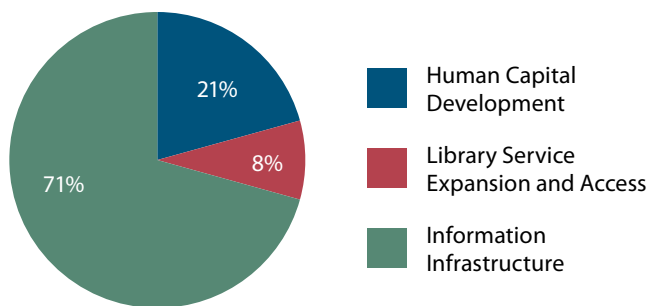
<b>Project title</b>	Cooperative Virtual Reference (VR)
<b>Library</b>	Washington State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$45,275
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$45,275
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

The project develops and supports best practices, methods, and standards for creating virtual reference services in Washington state libraries of all types. The goal is to provide a range of online reference services that address the informational and educational needs of all Washingtonians through collaboration among libraries across the state. The project funded cooperative fees for around-the-clock service for all libraries that use QuestionPoint (QP) to provide chat, funded QP Reference Management Service software and a portion of the cooperative coverage costs, and paid for training sessions by OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) Western.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: WEST VIRGINIA



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Library Commission of West Virginia
<b>Agency governance</b>	An independent agency in the executive branch that answers to the Governor
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	1,806,760
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$13,406,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$5,192,024
<b>Chief Officer</b>	J.D. Waggoner, Library Commission Secretary
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://www.librarycommission.lib.wv.us">www.librarycommission.lib.wv.us</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, J.D. Waggoner

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

“LSTA has supported our state budget funds. Other state divisions have lost money, but the maintenance of effort requirement has kept us level, with a slight increase. West Virginia doesn’t like to give federal money back! The governor and legislature want to meet all the matches possible.”

### Delivery of Library Services:

“In West Virginia a 10-mile drive may take half an hour. Context is important. Schools have consolidated. Now it’s just the libraries providing local access and support to people. The rural and mountainous terrain places limitations on things. It may be only a few miles between communities as the crow flies, but there may be two mountains and three rivers in between! We don’t have regional libraries; we do have a requirement that libraries not directed by an MLS must enter an affiliate arrange-

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

West Virginia	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$1,154,946	\$1,293,273	\$1,349,667	\$1,394,138	\$5,192,024
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	9	8	9	14	40
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$407,305	\$378,314	\$588,595	\$409,623	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$89,553	\$164,265	\$47,757	\$34,771	

ment with a library directed by an MLS. Two-thirds of our libraries are without an MLS director.

“We have tried to lift technology; we pay 100 percent of the T-1 lines and 56K lines; fewer than 20 libraries are still on 56K. All that is done centrally by the State Library. We also use LSTA to develop libraries, to offer summer reading, and collection development. We have used LSTA more effectively in working with the larger libraries to raise the small ones.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Local funds are always a challenge. West Virginia is 50th nationally in local support to libraries. The state ranks sixth in state support. There have been challenges to the local funding ordinance.
2. Staff turnover and the greying of the Library Commission itself challenge us. Those leaving are the most experienced within the agency.
3. West Virginia expanded facilities in the 1970s when the federal dollars were flowing. We put up outpost libraries that were never intended to be permanent. We need to make them larger, but funds at the state and federal levels have disappeared for buildings and foundations are being really cramped (overwhelmed) because of that.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Strengthen the ability of libraries to use information technology to improve services and facilitate access to materials and information resources.
- Strengthen the capacity of libraries to offer a wide range of library-based programs and services to meet the lifelong learning needs of all citizens regardless of their geographic location or socioeconomic circumstances.
- Strengthen library services for lifelong learning to individuals of all ages, including those with limited functional literacy skills, those with diverse backgrounds, and those with disabilities by providing appropriate training and continuing education opportunities to the library community.

- Strengthen the capacity of libraries to share materials and resources to more fully meet information and library services needs.
- Strengthen public awareness that libraries offer a wide range of resources, programs, and services that meet the lifelong learning needs of all citizens regardless of their geographic location, physical condition, or socioeconomic circumstances.

### Exemplary Project: West Virginia Library Commission

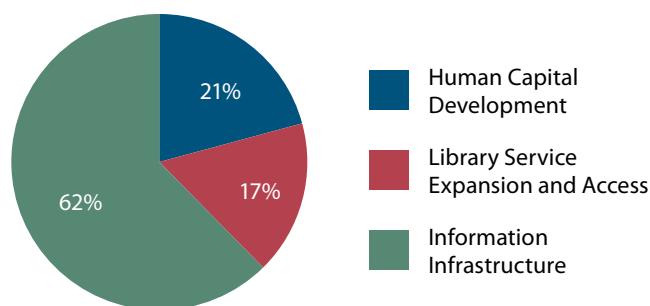
<b>Project title</b>	Wireless Access
<b>Library</b>	West Virginia Library Commission
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$32,484
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$35,473
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

With West Virginian households lagging behind the 2006 national average in owning home computers (national 68 percent; West Virginia 58 percent) and in home Internet subscriptions (national 64 percent; West Virginia 54 percent), public libraries are fulfilling the needs of residents seeking access. Libraries are already serving as community centers for free access to the Internet through the Statewide Network Library broadband service available from the West Virginia Library Commission. In an effort to sustain the rural communities of West Virginia, and meet the growing demand of seasonal tourists, the West Virginia Library Commission implemented a grant program for the installation of wireless technologies. In total, 53 libraries applied and received the installation of a wireless network that was capable of issuing passwords and time limits, and maintained the CIPA (Children’s Internet Protection Act) compliance of the Internet access available from the Library Commission.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: WISCONSIN



## Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

## State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Division for Libraries, Technology and Community Learning
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Public Instruction
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	5,568,505
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$22,848,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$11,742,996
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Rick Grobschmidt, Assistant State Superintendent and Administrator
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://dpi.wi.gov/dltcl">http://dpi.wi.gov/dltcl</a>

## Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Rick Grobschmidt

### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. Shared automation systems developed with the assistance of LSTA funds make us number one in inter-library loans per capita and bring Wisconsin libraries into the 21st century.
2. We've funded local digitization projects around the state.
3. BadgerLink (databases) was started with LSTA funds; we also use LSTA for technology, Internet access, and bandwidth.
4. The early childhood initiative spun off many successful programs, including Milwaukee's Books to Go—children's programs for kids in child care in underserved areas. Most libraries offer early childhood programs; with LSTA we've increased the number of kids involved; we partnered with other divisions and teams at the Department of Public Instruction to do this and brought in experts as advisors.

## Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Wisconsin	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$2,800,929	\$2,939,256	\$2,992,540	\$3,010,271	\$11,742,996
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	54	56	76	56	242
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$638,637	\$891,676	\$632,846	\$657,581	
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$17,660	\$20,393	\$16,134	\$21,670	

### Delivery of Library Services:

“We’re part of the Department of Public Instruction (DPI), which allows us to partner at the public library level with K–12 schools in areas such as early childhood literacy, adolescent literacy, and closing the achievement gap, as well as reaching the underserved. DPI has a departmental initiative on serving adolescents that we were able to work on using LSTA funds. This task force has people from K–12 education, public libraries, and DPI. Our location fosters collaboration and partnering.

“Every public library is in one of the 17 regional library systems, allowing us to advance initiatives to a wider audience. If we relied solely on our staff to do it all, they couldn’t cover the entire state. Systems carry out the initiatives and maximize LSTA dollars. The experts at DPI “train the trainers” in a number of areas.”

### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Budget limitations at the local and state level.
2. Increased poverty among children, especially children of color.
3. Increased demand for technology and bandwidth.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- To ensure that libraries and library systems utilize technology to improve services and facilitate access to materials and information resources in Wisconsin libraries and from other sources for the benefit of all Wisconsin residents.
- To ensure convenient access to a wide range of quality library and information services for all Wisconsin residents, including those who have difficulty using a library because of limited literacy and language skills, educational or socioeconomic barriers, or a disability.

### Exemplary Project: Waterford Public Library

<b>Project title</b>	Waterford Area Historical Digitization Project
<b>Library</b>	Waterford Public Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$5,170
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$5,170
<b>Program Category</b>	Library Service Expansion and Access

This digitization project allowed Waterford Public Library the opportunity to preserve and index 26 historic books and manuscripts, 59 maps, and 682 images from the early years of settlement in western Racine County. This information is now available on the Internet worldwide as part of the University of Wisconsin, State of Wisconsin Digital archive. The Waterford Library hosted a reception to solicit the help of residents in identifying subject matter in historic pictures which were to be submitted. More than 100 people attended the event and at least 10 families came forward with their private family pictures to be submitted for digitization. The entire Waterford Local Area History project is available online.

# LSTA GRANTS TO STATES PROFILE: WYOMING

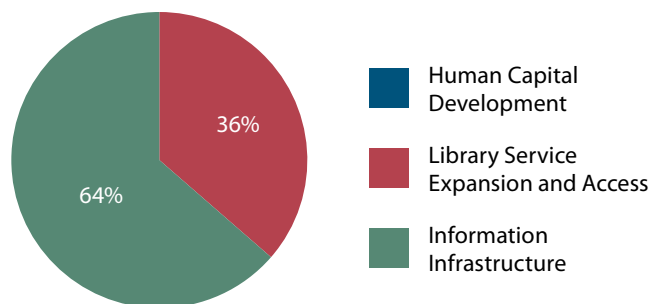
## Wyoming

This fact sheet provides information about the State Library Administrative Agency, LSTA Grants to States programs by category, expenditures by fiscal year (2003–2006), interview highlights with the chief officer, and the program goals for 2008–2012.

### State Library Administrative Agency Information

<b>Agency name</b>	Wyoming State Library
<b>Agency governance</b>	Under the Department of Administration and Information
<b>Population served in 2006</b>	512,573
<b>FY 2006 total expenditures</b>	\$2,986,000
<b>Grants to States allotment total for FY 2003–2006</b>	\$2,853,020
<b>Chief Officer</b>	Lesley Boughton, State Librarian
<b>Web site</b>	<a href="http://will.state.wy.us">http://will.state.wy.us</a>

### Projects by Strategy, FY 2003–2006



### Interview Highlights with the Chief Officer, Lesley Boughton

#### Greatest Program Impact in the Last Five Years:

1. Electronic resources: We license electronic resources and then make them available to all; they have access if they have a computer. We also licensed patron initiated interlibrary loan software with LSTA.
2. Training: We've used lots of LSTA there.

#### Delivery of Library Services:

1. In 1886 county-based public library systems were created; we have 23 now. We don't have small independent libraries. There's only one four-year university and seven community colleges.
2. With a small population (our population just went over 500,000) we're able to think statewide. Since 1979 we've had a single automation system statewide. All we have to do is get the 31 librarians together to do things.

#### Challenges in the Coming Five Years:

1. Staff skills and training are a challenge. We talk about

### Program Data by Fiscal Year, FY 2003–2006

Wyoming	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	All Years
<b>Total allotment</b>	\$565,552	\$703,879	\$762,355	\$821,234	\$2,853,020
<b>Number of projects reported</b>	4	5	5	7	21
<b>Largest project amount</b>	\$265,986	\$260,532	\$292,485	\$170,859	\$989,862
<b>Median project amount</b>	\$140,783	\$155,247	\$112,411	\$113,420	\$521,861

what the appropriate education is these days. Public libraries evolve into community centers; maybe that requires different training. Of the 23 public library directors, only 11 have an MLS. Having an MLS doesn't always mean success.

2. What are the right measures of success? It's not just visits and circulation any more.
3. Adapting and changing are challenging. Everything is changing. What will professional organizations look like in the future? People don't want the same things from their professional association as in the past.

### Program Goals for 2008–2012

- Build capacity for learning, change, and innovation in the Wyoming library community.
- Resource sharing that ensures all residents of the state will have access to information resources to assist them in their personal, educational, and professional growth.
- The State Library will continue as the leadership agency that designs, facilitates, and supports efficiencies, cooperative projects, and information products that enhance and improve the statewide development of libraries.

### Exemplary Project: Wyoming State Library

<b>Project title</b>	Centralized Services
<b>Library</b>	Wyoming State Library
<b>LSTA Funds Expended FY06</b>	\$86,619
<b>Total Cost FY06</b>	\$86,619
<b>Program Category</b>	Information Infrastructure

Centralized services for Wyoming libraries continued in FY 2006 due to successful past performance and strong library community interest. With only 82 public library outlets, seven community colleges, and relatively few school libraries, the State Library was able to design and deliver services that benefited many of those institutions, users, and library personnel effectively. Those services included the central acquisitions service and fiscal support for WYLD (Wyoming Libraries Database) Network member libraries. In the central acquisitions program, libraries deposited funds into a State Library financial account, ordered books and resources, and had the vendor invoices paid through the State Library's business office. The acquisitions process was fast and efficient with a statewide license for Baker & Taylor's Title Source III online ordering system and database. The central service was popular for libraries of all types and sizes because of the discounts, free shipping, and no local ongoing fiscal transactions required. For WYLD Network, the SLAA procured and distributed supplies, handled accounts payable, and prepared and transmitted accounts receivable invoices for the large number of agencies in the network.

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