AGENDA
CITY OF GLENDORA
LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES – Regular meeting

Library Bidwell Forum

May 21, 2007
7:00 p.m.

The public is invited to address the Library Board on all items on the agenda or on any library matter not on the agenda. Comments may be given when any item is scheduled for consideration. Each speaker is requested to limit comments to three minutes. The Board President may limit redundant comments.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Library Secretary at (626) 852-4891. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the Library to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

1.   **CALL MEETING TO ORDER**

2.   **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**
Anyone wishing to address any Library matter that is on the agenda or not on the agenda may do so at this time. No action will be taken on items brought up at this time

3.   **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
Possible motion to revise order of business or other

4.   **CONSENT CALENDAR**
4.1   Minutes of meeting of April 16, 2007- **action item**

5.   **REPORT OF LIBRARY DIRECTOR**
Written report attached. Additional items may be reported by the Director such as: City, MCLS, State Library and legislative activity. No action will be taken on any items brought up at this time

6.   **UNFINISHED BUSINESS - NONE**

7.   **NEW BUSINESS**
7.1   Self- Evaluation of Board – Preliminary Discussion
Vice President Theel to lead discussion

7.2   Library Events Calendar
A calendar of library or significant community events that include library staff participation. All or some of other Board members might choose to participate, no action is required

8.   **BOARD MEMBER ITEMS**
8.1   Agenda Planning Calendar
Plans for future meetings to be discussed

8.2   Board member items
Announcements only—no action will be taken on any item brought up at this time

9.   **CLOSED SESSION**
9.1   Annual Evaluation of Library Director

10.   **ADJOURNMENT**

4.
Consent Calendar

<u>Minutes</u>
CITY OF GLENDORA
LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES – Regular Meeting

Library Bidwell Forum
140 S. Glendora Ave, Glendora CA 91741

April 16, 2007
7:00 p.m.

The Regular Meeting of the Glendora Library Board of Trustees was called to order at 7:03 p.m. by President Sylvia Slakey.

Board members Present: Sylvia Slakey, Mike Conway, James Theel, Doug Hodson, Tricia Gomer

Board Members Absent: None

Staff Present: Robin Weed-Brown, Library Director; Elke Cathel, Administrative Assistant;

2.   **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**
There was no public to comment.

3.   **ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
There were no changes to the order of the agenda.

4.   **CONSENT CALENDAR**
It was MSC (Theel/Conway) to approve Minutes of meeting of March 19, 2007.

5.   **REPORT OF LIBRARY DIRECTOR**
Weed-Brown reported that National Library week is being celebrated during the entire month of April with numerous events. She offered Library PR material that she recently received to any interested Board members for review. The material, a DVD and 10 booklets were ordered from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation at no cost and help advocate for libraries.

Weed-Brown stated that the recording of Trivia Challenge 15 was unsuccessful. Neither the questions, the sound, nor the end of the event were captured. Gill, the city's Cable Production Technician, was at the location to assist with the task, but APU staff declined his help. Weed-Brown and Slakey expressed their disappointment, as Trivia 15 was the most successful yet.

Weed-Brown informed the Board that Tuesday, April 17, 2007 is National Library Workers Appreciation Day. Library management will provide lunch for staff to thank them for all their hard work.

In response to a question from Gomer, Weed-Brown provided background information on RSS feeds and RFID. She pointed out several issues with RFID, such as concerns

about privacy issues and the lack of standardization. Weed-Brown added that RFID would simplify doing inventory at the library.

In response to a question from Gomer, Weed-Brown replied that every library staff member will participate in First Aid training. Make-up sessions will be scheduled in the near future for staff members that are unable to attend the other sessions. Weed-Brown explained that First Aid training is mandatory for all city staff as part of the Homeland security grants. She pointed out that the library has been attending First Aid training for years because of the amount of people that staff interacts with on a daily basis. Weed-Brown added that the library also owns a defibrillator, which every staff member is trained to use.

The Board reviewed a handout of the library staff restructuring proposal that Weed-Brown forwarded to the City Manager. The proposal includes changing part-time positions to full-time, updating certain library positions, and increasing salaries. An analysis of how library staff salary compares to other positions within the city is also included. Weed-Brown pointed out that library staff is still the lowest paid, even after the salary increase due to the Classification and Compensation study. Weed-Brown is planning on meeting with the City Manager within the next two weeks to discuss this proposal. She added that she split the proposal into two phases due to costs.

The Board and Weed-Brown discussed a recent article which elaborated on the possibility of a Glendora Police Officer joining the federal Drug Enforcement Administration's Southwest Border Initiative Task Force. The article goes on to say that the city would continue to pay about $100,000 annually for the Officer's salary and benefits and that no replacement would be hired.

Slakey commented that the library home page views have increased. She was pleased to see the continuation of a strong literacy program. Conway suggested having Dodson record a PR piece on the literacy program and showing it on channel 3. Weed-Brown stated that one of the library's goals is to record a variety of PR programs. An attempt has already been made at recording a PR piece. Unfortunately, due to the quality of the equipment, the recording is very poor. It is her understanding that Gill is working on getting new equipment for the City of Glendora. Once the new equipment has arrived, the library will move forward.

6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS - NONE

7. NEW BUSINESS

7.1 Discussion Points for joint meeting with City Council

Weed-Brown pointed out that the meeting date has been changed to May 8 at 6 p.m. in the Council chambers. She reminded the Board that the City Council wants to keep the communication flowing, and that is the reason joint meetings were scheduled with all the city boards. Weed-Brown pointed out that the last joint meeting with City Council

was for library village. Slakey added that in the past Board members met with Council one on one.

Weed-Brown suggested that the Board discuss the proposed children's room expansion at the joint meeting. She pointed out the bullet point document in the Board packet explaining the need for the expansion. Weed-Brown noted that staff will have a model of the expansion ready for the joint meeting, as well as mounted photos, to help visualize where the addition will be. Hodson commented that the photos in the Board packet were very helpful and suggested providing a set of photos to City Council.

Weed-Brown explained that the expansion has been submitted as a Capital Improvement Project and will come before the Council as such. She stated that City Council needs to know that the Board supports and approves of this expansion. Conway commented on the scale of the project and added that it should be funded entirely by the city.

Hodson stated that although the expansion should be fully funded by the city, he felt it was important to do some type of fundraising as well. Fundraising presents an opportunity for the library to promote itself, while at the same time increasing enthusiasm and raising money. Hodson stated that the community will want to be involved in this project.

Theel suggested commenting on general staffing concerns, such as the reduction of part to full-time ratio and salary parity between library staff and other city staff.

Slakey was greatly concerned with some items listed on the Council agenda and discussed at the April 10 meeting and asked whether these issues should be discussed at the joint meeting. Hodson reminded the Board of the limited time available at the joint meeting. Following brief discussion it was determined that these issues should not be discussed at the joint meeting.

Slakey summarized that the two topics discussed at the joint meeting will be the children's room expansion, which will be addressed first, and salary issues.

Slakey commented on how Weed-Brown wrote about the value of the public library in her latest Community news article. Weed-Brown stated that libraries are part of the community and are an extension of the school system. Libraries help build communities and are by no means obsolete. Conway suggested distributing copies of Weed-Brown's article at the joint meeting. Hodson agreed. Slakey stated that she will start the joint meeting by mentioning the partnership between City Council and the Library Board, then move on to the Children's room expansion, and finish with the salary issue. Slakey added that library staff will provide the expansion model, pictures and handouts for the joint meeting.

Weed-Brown informed the Board that the Library's management team will be in attendance at the joint meeting for support. Slakey stated that she hoped the Board will get the opportunity to stand up for library staff.

7.2   Library Events Calendar
The Board reviewed the events calendar. Slakey pointed out the Dixieland band visit on April 18 and the bookmark contest reception that night. She added that staff has put in many hours mounting all the bookmarks received. Slakey stated that Earth Day is scheduled for April 21 and the next Board meeting is scheduled for May 21. Slakey will be on vacation during the next Board meeting, so Theel will lead the meeting. Slakey and Conway will attend the Friends Foundation quarterly meeting scheduled for April 17 at 7 a.m.

8.   BOARD MEMBER ITEMS

8.1   Agenda Planning Calendar
Slakey pointed out that the Board will start the process of self-evaluation and evaluation of the Library Director in May. Hodson added that the closed session at the May meeting is for general discussion. Slakey reminded the Board members to bring two evaluations to the next meeting, one being the self-evaluation highlighting their accomplishments throughout the year, and the other being the Director's evaluation. The self-evaluations will be compiled into one document, as will the Director's evaluations. The information will be ratified at the June meeting and copies will be forwarded to the City Manager. Weed-Brown offered to email the roles of the Library Director to the Board members.

8.2   Board Member Items
Gomer stated that the Trivia Challenge was fun.

Hodson stated that promoting Cindy Romero to Senior Librarian for Youth Services was an excellent decision.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 8:55 p.m.
Respectfully Submitted,
Robin Weed-Brown, Library Director
*The above minutes are subject to the Library Board's additions or corrections and final approval.

5.
Report of Library Director

Glendora Public Library   140 S. Glendora Ave.   Glendora, CA   91741
(626) 852-4891   library@glendoralibrary.org

MEMO

To: Board of Library Trustees
From: Library Director
CC: City Manager
Date: May 21, 2007
Re: Director's Report

Community

It continues to be a busy spring here at the library. Dixieland music, Earth Day, blood drive for the Am. Red Cross, literacy tutor training, Sutherland School night at the library, end of the year school outreach, annual user survey…! Details on these events and more are reported in the division reports.

Staff

Congratulations to Suzette Farmer for completing her Masters degree in Library and Information Science!

Gail Jebbia, also a recent MLIS recipient, went to full time status as a Children's Librarian on April 23rd.

Our Senior Librarian recruitment is back to square one. Our one candidate for the adult services section withdrew her name after accepting a position with the U.S. Attorney's office.

Ted Taylor's official last day was May 4th. An internal promotional opportunity for the vacant Librarian I/II position is pending.

Director

Anne, Gordon Trask, Mick Bollinger and I oriented three new Friends Foundation board members on May 14th: Roger Gutierrez, Chris Purkiss and Karleen Killen.

No news on the budget yet.

Anne, Elke and I attended a Red Cross Hometown Heroes luncheon on behalf of the city council on May 11.

The City Manager has approved the library replacing our current copy machines with Xerox machines this summer. Our lease with the current vendor expires June 30. We will be tying in with the County of L.A.'s government contract for cost savings and realizing a savings of almost $9,000.00 annually over our current lease.

Attached to my report: updated status report on the library's annual goals; a report from the State Library on our tutor.com homework help service-our numbers do very well when compared to other library sites; a copy of A.L.A.'s State of America's Libraries annual report.

I will be taking a few days off around the Memorial weekend to attend my nephew's law school graduation.

Next Board Meeting: June 18, 2007

Glendora Public Library
FY 06-07 Goals

May 07 status report	Timeline	Responsibility	Other City/Div staff needed	Status
Administration				
1.Launch and Promote new website	Summer-Fall 2006	Robin	PR staff-lib & city	Sept 06; bkmarks, newsltr
2.Expand cmty presentations	Summer 2006	Robin	lib staff as needed	Kiwanis, Rotary,PTAs, CoC
3. Move FF bookstore	August-Sept 2006	Anne & staff	Carlos, Luis	completed Sept 06
4.Promote Friends Bookstore move	Fall 2006	Anne		Oct-opened; Nov ribbon cut
5.Transfer Adult and YA programs to DES	Summer 2006	Anne		completed Aug 06
6.Produce Ch. 3 promos on lib serv	Fall 2006	Robin, Anne and PR staff	Craig Gill	delayed/equip probs-
7.Create new planter interior or demo	June 2007	Robin and Lib Staff	FF funding	demolished July 31, 2006
Support Services				
1.Implement e-mail notification: programs overdues, holds, etc	Fall 2006	Carlos, Ted, Angie, Daniela	IT, lib PR staff	holds & OD implemented Sept 06;
2.Main floor remodel:dates are estimates	Begins July 2006	Carlos and staff	John Menke, et al	
a. new circ desk	Aug--Mar 07		bid award May 22	install July 07
b. begin replacing study carrels	start Sept 06			ordered March 07
c. relocate new books/pop materials	Fall 06			completed Sept 06
d. add shelving	Oct-Dec 06			completed Oct 06
e. move tech center	Spring 07			completed July 06
e. create quiet reading areas	Spring 07			pending
f. relocate reference desk	Mar 07			completed Oct 06
g. cmty info to lobby	Fall 2006			completed Aug 06
Public Services				
1.Add 2nd sessions for kids programs beginning with SRC	Summer 2006-ongoing	Cindy, Gail, Deb	SRC-done; mother goose 2x, gingerbrd-2x; Saturday sessions added	
2.Train staff on new databases: Overdrive, BusinessDecision, CA. Missions	Begin Summer 2006 complete by Oct 2006	Carolyn/PS staff	BD July06Novelist Ag06 OD&missionsSept 06	title source 3-Oct 06 Playaways May 07
3.Work with Development office on PR for new services/databases	August 2006	Carolyn/PS staff	DES staff	R-columns;GA-APU&CC CofC, city reader board
4. Purchase Reader's Advisory Module	July 2006	Carolyn		completed July 06
5. Reader's Advisory training for staff	June 2007	Carolyn & PS staff		ref sessions monthly
6. Promote new services to schools	Sept 2006-June 07	Carolyn & PS staff	Sutherland night; class visits, PTA, princpls	

C:\Documents and Settings\Robin Weed-Brown\My Documents\Ann. Strat Plan w goals & objectives\Goals-Objectives 06-07

Glendora Public Library
FY 06-07 Goals

7. Customize Kids Cat	December 2006	Cindy	basic completed fall 06	on-going changes as need
Additional accomplishments:				
Staff lounge makeover	fall/winter 2006/07	staff cmte and admin	98% completed-still need PC and connection	
Staff training to maintain new website	fall 2006	Carlos	basic training completed & staff assignments made	
kids room expansion planning begun	fall 2006	Carlos	PW & kids staff	initial drawing done; PW estimating costs Dec 06; CIP submitted for 07/08
YA area expanded	fall 2006	Carlos	PS staff	done
Customer service training session for staff	Nov-07	admin	Essentials of great service Nov 2, 2006-all staff	
Copier and printer service transfer	June/July 2007	Admin		in process
Additional book discussion groups		kids discussion groups; management team	2nd Adult group, Oct 06; teen group Oct 06(TRW)	
CPR and 1st aid training-all staff	Mar-07	management team	EOC John Schmidt	completed
Copy Center and Circ office makeover		Carlos,Elke & mangmt team		to be completed by end of fiscal year
Improved outside signage pointing to library- blue signs, solar sign			PW approval	

C:\Documents and Settings\Robin Weed-Brown\My Documents\Ann. Strat Plan w goals & objectives\Goals-Objectives 06-07

Appendix A

California State Library

Tutor.com *Live Homework Help* Usage*
Third Quarter, January - March 2006/07

Libraries	January In-library/Remote	February In-library/Remote	March In-library/Remote	Sub-total	Year-to-Date
Continuing libraries:					
Alhambra	7 / 3	3 / 3	1 / 4	21	61
Buena Park	4 / 128	2 / 39	— / 57	230	535
Burbank	38 / 357	19 / 327	14 / 341	1,096	2,842
Burlingame	10 / 114	13 / 100	5 / 140	382	1,785
Contra Costa County	52 / 1,359	26 / 1,398	29 / 1,600	4,464	8,191
Daly City	32 / 271	18 / 761	24 / 1,473	2,579	3,836
Fresno County	46 / 341	26 / 357	18 / 435	1,223	2,690
Glendale	46 / 204	30 / 203	41 / 157	681	2,186
Glendora	175 / 117	134 / 155	63 / 168	812	1,380
Imperial County	— / 2	— / 1	— / 9	12	94
Long Beach	5 / 64	— / 31	— / 50	150	273
Mission Viejo	— / 84	— / 71	— / 155	310	643
Monrovia	7 / —	1 / —	— / 8	16	46
Monterey Park	1 / 47	1 / 40	9 / 49	147	271
Pasadena	82 / 290	44 / 191	45 / 304	956	2,073
Riverside County	28 / 538	25 / 183	5 / 167	946	2,224
Sacramento	— / 397	— / 430	— / 348	1,175	2,973

San Benito County	10 / 18	2 / 8	4 / 18	60	107
San Bernardino County	59 / 493	51 / 564	27 / 531	1,725	3,672
San Jose	97 / 1,799	99 / 1,447	102 / 1,648	5,192	11,806
Santa Monica	4 / 5	19 /4	11 / 10	53	187
Solano County	94 / 731	112 / 673	104 / 853	2,567	5,620
Ventura County	—/ 22	—/ 55	—/ 85	162	380
Watsonville	5 / 4	— / 3	1 / 16	29	126
Whittier	2 / 32	10 /31	14 / 31	120	302
Legislators	—/ 417	—/ 615	—/ 782	1,814	3,046

New libraries (added July 2006):

Arcadia	5 / 237	17 / 260	12 / 331	862	1,334
Camarena	5 / 57	5 / 85	7 / 37	196	289
Marin County	7 / 135	4 / 162	3 / 151	462	1,001
Mill Valley	1 / 4	3 / 10	1 / 45	64	114
Monterey City	16 / 156	13 / 189	11 / 115	500	669
Rancho Cucamonga	14 / 241	20 / 299	17 / 249	840	928
Redondo Beach	8 / 187	3 / 97	1 / 78	374	374
San Mateo County	69 / 339	55 / 378	86 / 465	1,392	2,548
Santa Barbara	9 / 245	6 / 174	16 / 158	608	1,356
Siskiyou County	— / 9	— / 25	— / 8	42	132
South San Francisco	14 / 79	8 / 68	29 / 122	320	970
Stockton-San Joaquin	1 / 237	— / 344	1 / 282	865	1,369

Sunnyvale	4 / 140	2 / 143	3 / 57	349	646
Torrance	18 / 406	15 / 326	69 / 385	1,219	2,000
Tuolumne County	1 / 32	1 / 6	3 / 25	68	150

Six-month libraries (added January 2007):

Alameda County	23 / 162	23 / 456	17 / 465	1,146	1,146
Mariposa County	—/—	7 / 4	—/ 7	18	18
Mendocino County	—/—	—/—	—/ 2	2	2
Menlo Park	2 / 3	2 / 9	7 / 3	26	26
Redwood City	3 / 5	—/ 28	7 / 46	89	89
Santa Fe Springs	—/ 1	1 /—	—/ 4	6	6
TOTALS	11,522	11,573	13,280	36,375	72,516

* A dash (—) indicates no statistics were reported as not all libraries offer both in-library and remote access.

C. Mediavilla
4/07

Appendix B

California State Library

Tutor.com *Live Homework Help*
Cost Per Use, July 2006 - March 2007*

Libraries	Cost per LHH Transaction
Burlingame	$3
Daly City	$3
Burbank	$4
Arcadia	$5
Glendora	$5
Monterey City	$6
Solano County	$8
South San Francisco	$8
Pasadena	$9
Torrance	$9
San Jose	$10
Glendale	$12
Contra Costa County	$13
Buena Park	$14
San Mateo County	$14
Camarena	$15
Mill Valley	$15

Mission Viejo	$15
Marin County	$19
Santa Barbara	$21
Rancho Cucamonga	$23
Redondo Beach	$23
Sunnyvale	$26
San Bernardino County	$27
Monterey Park	$32
Riverside County	$32
Whittier	$36
Fresno County	$37
Watsonville	$40
Siskiyou County	$43
Tuolumne County	$48
Santa Monica	$49
Sacramento	$50
Stockton-San Joaquin County	$50
Imperial County	$51
San Benito County	$57
Ventura County	$113
Alhambra	$145
Long Beach	$160
Monrovia	$187

13

Average cost-per-use for entire LHH subscription $17**

*Calculated by dividing each library's LHH subscription fee (July 2006 - March 2007) by the number of transactions. Because the service is still relatively new for the libraries added in January 2007, their cost-per-use was not calculated.

**Calculated by dividing program cost (July 2006 - March 2007) by total number of transactions.

C. Mediavilla
4/07

14

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S LIBRARIES

A Report from the American Library Association

Release Date: April 2007

The State of America's Libraries

Executive summary

In this report on the State of America's Libraries in 2006, the American Library Association found that:

- Public, school and university libraries are flourishing, both in traditional ways and in the still-exploding universe of the Internet. Library use is up nationwide among all types of library users, continuing a decade-long trend. Almost 1.8 billion visitors checked out more than 2 billion items last year at everything from one-room rural outposts to spectacular facilities such as Seattle's new Central Library, which attracts thousands of patrons — and tourists — daily.

- Investment in e-books at academic and research libraries rose an astonishing 68 percent from 2002 to 2004, the most recent year for which federal data are available.

- Public libraries remain on the forefront in delivering new programs to their customers while still providing the "nuts-and-bolts" services that people need to lead full lives — for example, the tools to conduct a job search, write a résumé or learn new work skills. Even with the rapid growth of all of these services, people are going to their public library to check out or read books in record numbers.

- The public expressed its continuing strong support for public libraries in 2006 in positive votes on library funding referenda and other local ballot measures.

- Despite a growing body of research that links school libraries and student achievement, school library media centers were hard hit by funding cuts in the past year.

Meanwhile, the library community continued its work in defending the First Amendment rights of library users against secret government surveillance, including the USA PATRIOT Act. Librarians also continued their efforts to oppose censorship challenges that would restrict the free flow of information and ideas to both adults and children.

Finally, the library community — from the ALA and its corporate and philanthropic partners to individual librarians to the children and teens who use school library media centers nationwide — won widespread acclaim for their work in helping colleagues and fellow citizens in the Gulf Coast region begin their long recovery from the devastation wrought by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

In short, 2006 was another full year for America's librarians and libraries. This report presents only the highlights of the activities of a profession that has time and again shown itself to have its communities' interests at heart — and the courage to act on its convictions.

Public Library Visits

1,400,000,000
1,200,000,000
1,000,000,000
800,000,000
600,000,000
400,000,000
200,000,000
0

FY 1994 FY 1999 FY 2000 FY 2001 FY 2002 FY 2003 FY 2004
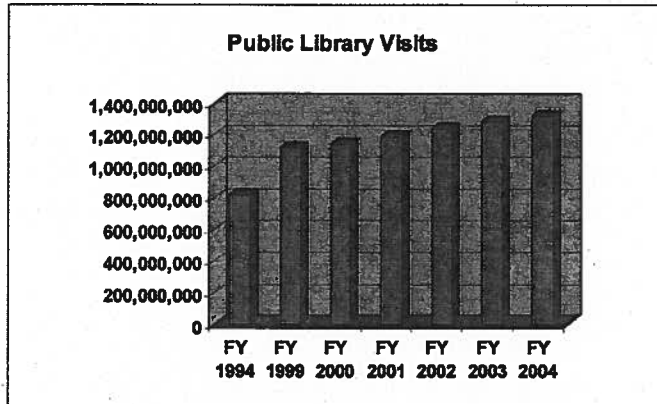
Library use grows among adults, kids and academics

Public library use continues to grow. The most recent comprehensive federal data available show that the number of visits per year to U.S. public libraries increased 61 percent in the period 1994-2004. Public library visits were up about 3 percent in 2004 from the previous year. Circulation increased 28 percent over the decade and was up 2.3 percent in 2004 from 2003, according to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Circulation of children's materials in U.S. public libraries increased 44 percent from 1994 to 2004, and attendance in children's programs increased 42 percent. In school libraries, the number of people served increased more than 5 percent from 1999-2000 to 2003-2004, despite huge reductions in professional and other staff, according to NCES data.

Despite the continued (and well-publicized) growth in the number and variety of online resources for research and learning on-site, use of nation's academic libraries and their collections grew from 880,188,296 library visits in 2002 to more than a billion (1,007,174,740) in 2004, according to the NCES — an increase of more than 14 percent. Circulation was up 6 percent, to more than 200 million items.

While all materials collected by academic libraries increased, the number of e-books in these libraries jumped more than 68 percent from 2002 to 2004.

Materials collected in academic libraries

Material type	2002	2004	change
Print	954,182,359	982,589,877	+ 3.0%
Audio/video	88,196,516	91,894,281	+ 4.2%
Serial subscriptions	9,855,958	12,763,537	+ 29.5%
e-books	19,499,199	32,775,291	+ 68.1%

An Association of College and Research Libraries membership survey released in May 2006 highlights top concerns, including an increased emphasis on digitizing collections, preserving digital archives and improving methods of data storage and retrieval; development of a skill set that will continue to evolve in response to the needs and expectations of the changing populations (student and faculty) served; increased demand for faster and greater access to services; more debates in higher education about intellectual property; and increased demand for technology-related services that will require additional funding.

College Students Perceptions of Libraries and Information Resources, released by OCLC in 2006, found that of all users, college students have the highest rate of library use and broadest use of library resources, both physical and electronic.

Reasons for using the library vary by age, race

A national poll about public-library use in America conducted in early 2007 turned up some surprising contrasts between Millennials and Baby Boomers. The poll, conducted on behalf of ALA's Campaign for America's Libraries, was limited to people 18 years old and older.

Sixty-eight percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old visited a library last year, compared with only 48 percent of those 55 years and older. Those ages 35 to 44 are the most likely to be library users; the poll indicated that 74 percent of them visited a library last year.

While all age groups agreed that the primary reason they go to a library is to check out or read books, their other library activities diverged. Forty-four percent of people under age 35 used library computers, compared with 22 percent of those 55 and older. On the flip side, 22 percent of those 55 and older went to the library for cultural programs or exhibits, compared with 11 percent of people under 35 years old.

There also were distinct differences among people who identified as white, black or Hispanic. While 63 percent of whites and 64 percent of blacks visited their public libraries, less than a majority of Hispanics (49 percent) did so. Checking out or reading books and education led all other reasons for visiting the library for all three groups, but blacks (50 percent) and Hispanics (42 percent) also used the library to conduct a job search, write a résumé or learn new work skills, compared with 15 percent of whites. Blacks (58 percent) and Hispanics (54 percent) also were far more likely to use library computers than were whites (28 percent).

People responded that the most compelling draw to bring more public-library visits would be "more free classes and programs for people my age," followed by the library being open more hours. While this was true for all age groups, people under 35 years also supported library cafés, more computer and online resources and wireless Internet access. Proximity to home or office was more important for people 55 years and older.

The results are based on a survey of a nationwide cross-section of 1,003 adults conducted Jan. 19-22, 2007.
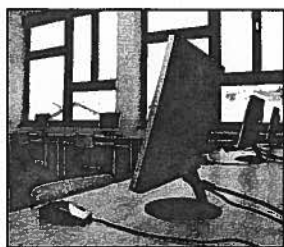
Public libraries provide vital Internet access

Virtually all (99 percent) U.S. public libraries now provide free public computer access to the Internet, compared to 25 percent 10 years ago, according to a national study released in September. Most librarians report that this means Internet access for people who otherwise would not have it. This is the first time that impact has been quantified on a national scale.

"Libraries do an incredible job of connecting people with technology," says Florida State University Professor John Bertot, author of the report, *Public Libraries and the Internet 2006*, which was conducted by FSU and funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the American Library Association. For example, the Wired for Youth program of the Austin (Texas) Public Library provides computers, Internet access and support for youth ages 8-17 from disadvantaged communities and teaches them how to use technology as a way of preparing for their future.

> "I spend most of my time each weekday at the library. . . . Now that I'm a senior in high school, I am constantly online at the library researching colleges, scholarships, and even signing up for tests like the ACT."
>
> — *Appolonia Tovar, 17, who relies on the Daniel Ruiz Branch of the Austin (Texas) Public Library for Internet access.*

The FSU study also indicates that more people are relying on library computers to find government services that are becoming less available locally and more available on line. In Florida, for example, regional offices where families can apply for food stamps have been phased out, so people must use the Internet to complete the application. Local libraries usually provide the needed Internet access, plus instruction in computer skills and completing forms.

However, "demand for this service is significantly outpacing libraries' capacity to make necessary upgrades, purchases and repairs," Bertot says. Almost half of U.S. public libraries report no increase or a drop in program funding for 2006. With inflation, increased personnel and benefits costs and a greater demand for technology enhancements, flat funding in many cases amounts to budget cuts that directly affect the quality of library services.

Only 21 percent of public library branches say they have enough computer workstations. Nearly half report that their connection speeds cannot always meet user demands. Rural public libraries are particularly vulnerable, as they tend to have fewer computers and lower connection speeds.

Still, the public expressed strong support for improving public libraries in 2006. Among the notable victories were those in Texas, where Austin voters approved a $90 million referendum, Houston residents backed a $37 million bond package for library replacement and renovation projects and — by an 82 percent margin — Dallas voters passed Proposition 4, which provided $46.2 million for maintenance, construction, and renovation of the city's library system.

In Fort Collins, Colo., residents voted about 2-1 to create a library-taxing district expected to raise some $5.8 million. In Oregon, 55 percent of Washington County residents who voted approved a four-year, $29.5 million library levy, a particularly sweet victory since voters had defeated similar proposals twice since 2002.

Public libraries are a good investment

Measurement of benefit-to-cost ratios, cost-effectiveness, impact and return on investment is not usually applied to the not-for-profit sector, in part because of the difficulty in quantifying benefits from non-priced goods and services that can differ from use to use and user to user — or from library to library, whose mix of service offerings may vary.

But a comprehensive scientific study conducted in Florida demonstrates conclusively that public funds spent on the state's public libraries are a good financial investment that pays real and measurable dividends not just for library users but also for the people of Florida as a whole.

Taxpayer Return on Investment in Florida Public Libraries spells out the result of this study, which was conducted for the State Library and Archives of Florida in 2003-2004 by researchers from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Pittsburgh and Florida State University. The study used a variety of data collection and analysis methods, including Florida public libraries' annual data reports to the State Library, a statewide household telephone survey of adults, in-library surveys of adults, a follow-up survey of the libraries, surveys of organizations (e.g., businesses, schools, colleges and hospitals) and an input-output econometric model (REMI).

> **Some key findings from study in Florida:**
>
> - $6.54 - amount florida's public libraries return to the state and its residents for every $1.00 invested from all sources.
> - $9.08 - increase in gross regional product for every dollar of public support spent on Florida's public libraries.
> - $12.66 - increase total state wages for every dollar of public support spent on Florida's public libraries.

The researchers used a conservative approach to estimating returns, and they note that the results therefore represent minimum rather than maximum benefits.

Public libraries allow users to share knowledge and services at a cost to them as citizens (e.g., the taxes they pay, their transportation costs, cost of time spent); however, all Florida taxpayers benefit from the public libraries through their considerable contribution to education, the economy, tourism, retirement, quality of life and so on. The study used several approaches to considering returns on public library availability and use and found that all showed returns exceeding investment.

The researchers calculated a number of benefit-to-cost ratios and found them all "impressive." For example, for every $6,448 in public funds spent on Florida's public libraries, one job is created. In addition, every dollar of public support spent on Florida's public libraries produced an increase of $9.08 in gross regional

product and an increase of $12.66 in total state wages.

A similar study showed that nine public library systems in southwestern Ohio create an annual economic impact of nearly four times the amount invested in their operations.

...And public and academic libraries expand virtual services

Academic libraries explored new virtual ways of providing services using technologies such as blogs, wikis, avatars, YouTube, Facebook, etc. A number of academic libraries are setting up services on Information Island in the Second Life virtual reality. The Alliance Library System, one of nine multitype library systems in Illinois, located in East Peoria, Illinois, received a $40,000 National Library of Medicine/ Greater Midwest Region to provide consumer health information services in Second Life.

Public Library Circulation

	FY 1994	FY 2001	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
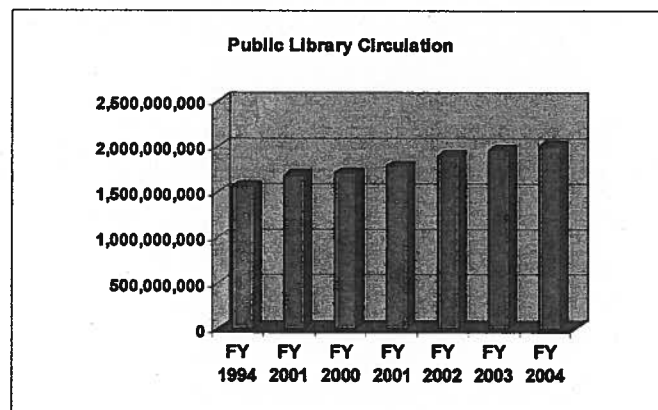
Libraries boost economic development

Public libraries also build a community's capacity for economic activity and resiliency. The shift in the role of public libraries — from passive, recreational-reading and research institutions to active economic development agents — is documented in a study, *Making Cities Stronger: Public Library Contributions to Local Economic Development*, commissioned by the Urban Libraries Council, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation and released in January 2007.

In this era of economic transformation, the business of public libraries is being recast, the study said, and libraries today address such pressing urban issues as literacy, workforce training, small-business vitality and quality of community life. Public access to digital information and technology is a draw for libraries. Their open structure, combined with the power of new digital collections, technology and media, position them to help communities make the transition from manufacturing and service economies to high-tech and information economies.

Four specific ways in which public libraries contribute to community economic development:

- As the correlation between investments in early literacy and long-term economic success is documented, public libraries are expanding beyond their traditional services and engaging in high-impact strategies with community partners. These services are the first step in building the educated workforce that ensures local competitiveness in the knowledge economy.
- With an array of public computers, Internet access and media products, public libraries are a first point of entry for many new technology users.
- When libraries work with local and state agencies to provide business development services, market entry costs for small businesses are reduced and new jobs are created.
- Libraries are frequented local destinations. Urban Institute researchers repeatedly found that public libraries are highly regarded and are seen as contributing to stability, safety and quality of life in neighborhoods; they can attract tremendous foot traffic, provide long-term tenancy and complement neighboring retail and cultural destinations.

Academic and research libraries also support the development of strong economies. In *The Rise of the Creative Class*, economist Richard Florida maintains that communities with academic institutions employ and attract educated professionals, which correlates with a higher level of economic health.

Librarians win praise for hurricane relief efforts

Librarians had an opportunity to show their true colors in 2006 as never before, but it was an opportunity no one would have wished for.

Some 17,000 members of the profession and library supporters ventured to New Orleans in June for the ALA's 2006 Annual Conference, the first major convention to be held there following the devastation wrought by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita the previous autumn. The fact that the association decided — within weeks after the storms and under extreme time pressure — to stick with its plan to meet in the Big Easy boosted local morale and provided an estimated $20-million economic shot in the arm for the flood-soaked city.

The ALA also established the Hurricane Katrina Library Relief Fund, which raised more than a half-million dollars in donations; the funds were distributed to libraries through relief efforts of ALA chapters in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. The ALA Chapter Relations Office set up an Adopt a Library Program that matched more than 300 libraries nationwide with libraries in the region that needed support; and the ALA Washington Office pushed for federal support to help the libraries rebuild.

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation donated $12.2 million for bookmobiles and temporary mini-branches, and the Bush–Clinton Katrina Fund, established by former Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton, contributed $5 million toward the reconstruction of eight libraries in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Residents who had fled New Orleans used libraries nationwide to connect with loved ones and obtain emergency information and assistance.

Finally, during the convention itself, about 1,000 attendees volunteered for two days of "roll-up-your-sleeves" work at more than 20 library locations. One standout project was the "extreme makeover" of the Children's Resource Center, a historic Carnegie library branch of the New Orleans Public Library; Highsmith Inc., Bretford Inc., Milliken Floor Covering and many other vendors contributed furnishings and technical expertise. School libraries, supported by a grant of almost $1 million from retailer Dollar General, played a significant role in rebuilding in communities. And a branch restored by *Library Journal* reopened during the convention.

The extensive media coverage — from local papers to *USA Today*, National Public Radio and *Money* magazine — that resulted let the world know that librarians put their money where their social conscience is. During the conference itself, the story was covered on national television broadcasts such as CNN Sunday, NBC Nightly News and MSNBC news, which meant that more than 14 million viewers saw reports of library rebuilding efforts on hundreds of local TV stations. In addition, more than 350 newspaper articles and radio broadcasts covered ALA efforts to help the Gulf Coast recover. As the *New York Times* wrote: "The nation's librarians proved themselves an intrepid lot this week, venturing into this limping city where other conventioneers have feared to tread."

By August, 62 percent of the libraries in metropolitan New Orleans that were open before Katrina had opened their doors once again, according to the Brookings Institution's Katrina Index. This contrasted sharply with other elements of the city's infrastructure; the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center reported in February 2007 that 56 percent of the city's public schools and 69 percent of its child care centers remained closed, and that only 17 percent of the city's buses were running. Nevertheless, more than 20 public libraries in Louisiana were still closed early in 2007, and many public, school and academic libraries in Mississippi and Louisiana continued to operate out of trailers and other temporary facilities.

The ALA's efforts on behalf of Gulf Coast libraries are ongoing.

Funding problems persist for school library media centers

Despite a growing body of research that links school libraries and student achievement, many school library media centers continued to face funding shortages in 2006, leading to elimination of trained school library media specialists, shortened hours, inadequate materials and even closures of school library media centers. This area of the funding landscape was littered with ominous reports.

California's funding for school libraries, which had been dropping for years, became practically nonexistent. In the 1999-2000 school year, the state paid $29.16 per student to supply libraries; that dropped to just 41 cents per student in 2005-2006, said Kathy Shirley, of the Escondido Union School District. In Evansville,

Ind., Bosse High School librarian Paula Boenigk said she had only $2,000 to spend on books in 2006-2007, of which $1,300 went to replace or repair materials that were old or lost; that left $700 for new materials. In Norton, Mass., a $2.67 million tax measure failed; libraries at four schools will be closed and three library assistants eliminated.

Children's Circulation, Public Libraries
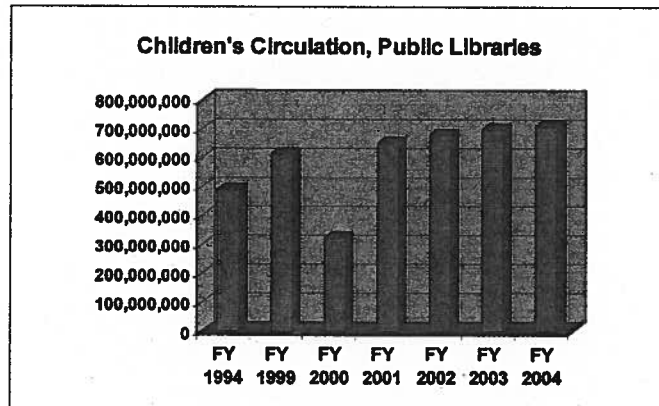
In Wisconsin, students had access to 70 fewer school library media specialists in the 2006-2007 school year than in the previous year, according to the Wisconsin Educational Media Association. In 2005-2006, 199 of Wisconsin's 426 districts (47 percent) employed only one certified school library media specialist, and the number of districts in the state with only one certified librarian continues to increase due to tighter budgets and staffing cuts. In Milwaukee, 44 certified librarians served 157 schools, according to a June report from the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. And in Monroe, the Monroe School District planned to eliminate four of the district's five librarian positions; this follows the fall 2005 layoffs of all library support staff and would leave a single librarian to serve a district that has about 2,700 students and 390 staff.

A survey conducted in the fall by the American Association of School Librarians predicts that the top concerns for school library media specialists in the future will include having the financial resources to maintain the existing program and to support emerging technologies; having the appropriate staff to meet current demands; having adequate time to plan with teachers; and being viewed by the district as an equal partner in curriculum design and development.

The ALA maintains that school library media centers are the heart and hub of schools. Studies have shown that school library media centers staffed with library media specialist's play a crucial role in increasing literacy for students and in boosting student achievement. Currently, there is a lack of information about funding of school libraries, but the ALA is working to collect reliable data on the status of this key educational resource.

Often the cuts in school libraries are being linked to the key requirements of the No Child Left Behind legislation.

Federal support for libraries: good news, bad news

At the ALA's Annual Conference in New Orleans, First Lady Laura Bush announced $20,869,145 in librarian recruitment and education grants from the federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The grants are designed to help offset a shortage of school library media specialists, library school faculty and librarians working in under served communities, as well as a looming shortage of library directors and other senior librarians, many of whom are expected to retire in the next 20 years.

In 2003, with a shortage of professional librarians on the horizon, the First Lady had called on the IMLS to help recruit "a new generation of librarians" through a special funding initiative. Since then, the Librarians for the 21st Century program has funded 1,537 master's degree students, 119 doctoral students, 660 pre-professional students and 378 continuing education students.

Mrs. Bush has also been actively involved in restoring storm-damaged school libraries through the Gulf Coast School Library Recovery Initiative of the Laura Bush Foundation for America's Libraries. In late November, the foundation announced $1 million in grants through the initiative to 20 schools in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Texas. These grants were in addition to the grants to 20 other schools in Louisiana and Mississippi earlier in the year and brought the total grants awarded to more than $2 million in the first eight months of the initiative.

Also at the federal level, the 50th anniversary of President Eisenhower's signature on the Library Services Act of 1956 saw the allocation of $210.6 million for library programs, an increase of 2.3 percent from fiscal 2005; and President Bush also proposed increases for fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008 under what is now known as the Library Services and Technology Act of 1996.

However, President Bush's proposed 2007 budget also cut $2 million from the $2.5 million fund for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's network of libraries, and the EPA began closing regional libraries without waiting on Congressional action. Initially blaming it on the budget cut but then calling it part of a plan to grant "broader access to a larger audience" by digitizing library materials and putting them on its Website, the EPA shut library doors in Chicago, Dallas and Kansas City, and five other libraries reduced access or closed.

Attendees at several ALA Midwinter Meeting sessions in January 2007 sounded off to EPA officials. One EPA official responded, "We are very interested in your input." At the request of several members of Congress, the Government Accountability Office began an examination of the closings, and ALA President Leslie Burger was invited to testify about the EPA actions at a February hearing of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

Finally, the so-called 65 percent solution became less of a problem in 2006. First Class Education, which in 2005 began a campaign to mandate that 65 percent of every school district budget in the nation be spent on classroom instruction, made some concessions to the library community but still opposes rewriting the

30-year-old NCES definition of classroom instruction to include librarians, who are grouped with food, transportation and other non-instructional staff. Colorado voters rejected two separate ballot measures that would have required school districts to funnel a minimum of 65 percent of their budgets directly into classrooms.

In 10 other states, 65 percent solution measures were rejected or died for lack of legislative action or lack of funding; measures were withdrawn from consideration in three other states for various reasons. By early 2007, the 65 percent solution had been approved in only three states: Georgia and Kansas, by legislative action, and Texas, by executive order.

Public and academic librarian salaries rise . . .

The mean salary of librarians in public and academic libraries in 2006 rose 4.6 percent ($2,480) from 2005. Salaries ranged from $22,000 to $253,500, with a median of $50,976.

The finding is reported in the 2006 edition of the *ALA-APA Salary Survey: Librarian — Public and Academic*, which includes data from more than 1,000 public and academic libraries and shows aggregated data from more than 10,000 individual salaries at the state and regional levels. Positions included are directors/deans, associate/assistant directors, department heads, managers of support staff, librarians who do not supervise, and beginning librarians.

The study was a joint project of American Library Association-Allied Professional Association and the ALA Office for Research and Statistics.

. . . But so does the cost of journals

Rapidly rising journal subscription prices have severely eroded the ability of libraries, universities, and scholars to purchase the publications necessary for research and education. While the CPI increased 73% between 1986-2004, research libraries expenditures for serials increased 273%. As long valued publications are produced in electronic formats, along with print versions, libraries frequently purchase the same information in multiple formats. This can severely impact their budgets.

The rising cost of academic journals and databases has forced colleges and universities nationwide to cut and forgo subscriptions or to find more money by dipping into budgets for books, audiovisual materials and microfilm. Journal costs at the University of Louisville, for example, rose from $5.4 million in 2000-01 to $7.2 million in 2004-05, the latest year for which data are available. During the same period, the university spent less on new books: $1.2 million in 2004-05 compared with $2.2 million in 2000-01, according to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

ALA news: articulating librarians' needs

During her presidential year, 2006–2007 ALA President Leslie Burger focused her activities on helping libraries transform their communities by better articulating librarians' needs and their positions on key issues. Key elements of her vision are:
- All libraries should have the funding they need.
- Librarians and library workers should be paid what they're worth.
- Libraries should be the center of life in their communities/schools/campuses.
- Libraries should be partners in education and economic development.
- Libraries should be "spaces where people of all colors and all ethnicities come together to learn, explore and celebrate what it means to be part of a community and our democracy."

Burger, director of the Princeton (N.J.) Public Library, set an agenda of guiding the ALA's work in recreating libraries of all types; holding a "transformation summit" to provide practical tips for how everyone can revolutionize their libraries, regardless of budget constraints; publishing a transformation toolkit; establishing a "librarians without libraries" volunteer program to match people who have talents and skills with libraries that can use them; extending the ALA's national advocacy effort through a Web-based initiative (http://ilovelibraries.org); and creating a pool of emerging leaders who can act on all these initiatives.

Francine Fialkoff, editor-in-chief of *Library Journal*, commented that Burger's agenda is "not merely a statement of purpose [but] a tool for national and local action" (Jan. 15, 2007)

Direct to your email box — *American Libraries* (AL), the ALA's news and feature magazine, opened 2006 by launching *American Libraries Direct*, an online weekly newsletter emailed free to 48,000 library professionals who are members of the ALA. The e-newsletter links readers quickly to breaking news stories from AL, news from the ALA and all its units, U.S. and world updates relating to libraries and information about awards, coming events and action alerts.

Many voices, one event — More than 1,000 attendees gathered in Dallas in October for the Joint Conference of Librarians of Color, a historic first co-sponsored by the Black Caucus of the American Library Association, the American Indian Library Association, the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association, the Chinese American Librarians Association, and REFORMA (the National Association to Provide Library and Information Services to Latinos and the Spanish Speaking); all are ALA affiliates and work with its Office for Literacy and Outreach Services (OLOS). "I hope we don't make this conference the last and make sure that diversity is part of everything that we do," said Carla Hayden, ALA past president. Conference proceeds were divided equally among the five groups for their scholarship endowments.

Outreach to rural and tribal libraries — The library community intensified its outreach to rural and native American tribal libraries in 2006. OLOS estimates that 80 percent of U.S. libraries are rural — i.e., serve communities of 50,000 or less and are not connected with an urban center. The ALA provides on-

line and hard-copy resources on how to garner local financial, political and volunteer support for library policies, services and programs, and OLOS delivers trainings and works with developing networks around the country, reaching out to and collaborating with these groups so their voices can be heard and their needs addressed.

## Scholarships awarded to 69 prospective minority librarians

The year 2006 was a banner year in the Spectrum Scholarship Program, the ALA's diversity and recruitment effort designed to address the issue of under-representation of ethnic librarians within the profession.

Since its inception in 1997, the Spectrum program has supported 415 students with scholarships worth more than $2.5 million. Spectrum has also served as a model for ways to bring attention to larger diversity issues, and many library schools and professional associations have built on Spectrum's efforts by providing matching funds and development opportunities for scholars.

In June, the ALA awarded 69 Spectrum scholarships, creating the largest "cohort" or class to date.

In 2004, the Institute of Museum and Library Services awarded the Spectrum program a three-year "New Voices, New Visions" grant of $928,142. These funds enabled Spectrum to award an additional 35 and 41 scholarships in 2005 and 2006, respectively, and the ALA anticipates that 2007, the final year of the IMLS grant, will see a new record high number of Spectrum scholarships.

Also in 2006, the University of Pittsburgh's School of Information Science announced that it will partner with the ALA on the Spectrum Doctoral Fellowship Program, to be funded through a second IMLS grant. In all, 10 participating doctoral programs will award 10 fellowship packages that include full tuition and a yearly stipend.
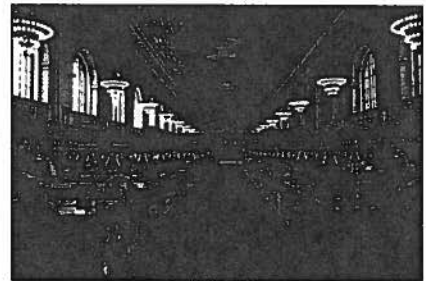
New public libraries are still in demand

Construction and renovation of public libraries continued apace in 2005-2006.

- The new Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library replaces a 1965 facility and includes 6,500-square foot teen area on the ground floor and a 25-foot owl sculpture by artist Larry Kirkland. The new building cost $102 million.
- The Grande Bibliothèque du Québec serves both the city of Montreal and the entire province of Québec; it includes an assortment of public areas such as a conference center, bookstore, café and auditorium and cost $70.9 million Canadian ($61.6 million US).
- New York Public Library's five-story Bronx Library Center is tailored to the needs of the diverse community it serves and includes a Latino and Puerto Rican Cultural Center. The 78,000-square foot facility cost $50 million.

- A $27 million joint project of the Public Library of Charlotte (N.C.) and Mecklenburg County and the Children's Theatre of Charlotte, ImaginOn: The Joe and Joan Martin Center integrates classrooms, children's and teen library spaces, and two theaters.
- Located in the heart of downtown, Fayetteville (Ark.) Public Library's new Blair Library is designed to complement the historic feel of the town square two blocks away. The interior of the $23.3 million facility offers a traditional feel, with high ceilings, generous reading areas, and solid wood accents.

Internet notes: Social networks meet DOPA

By 2006, more intrepid libraries were making MySpace their space in the hopes of attracting young users by bringing service to young people where they "live."

MySpace and other social networking sites such as Facebook, Friendster and LiveJournal are, generally speaking, online "spaces" where people connect with others who share similar interests. People use them to share thoughts and ideas and to meet others, form communities, organize or make themselves heard. (Social networking tools also have business and educational applications and, because they facilitate collaboration among users, are the basic ingredients of Web 2.0.)

In July, the U.S. House of Representatives, taking note of several high-profile media stories about child predators who sometimes lurk at such online hangouts, overwhelmingly (410–15) approved the Deleting Online Predators Act. The bill, known as DOPA, would "require recipients of universal service support for schools and libraries to protect minors from commercial social networking Websites and chat rooms" by prohibiting users younger than 18 from visiting interactive sites on campus unless the session is for "educational use" or, in a public-library setting, with express parental approval or supervision.

DOPA died in the 2006 session of the Senate, but that chamber is again considering a law that jeopardizes E-rate funding for public libraries that do not limit minors' use of social networking sites. Meanwhile, legislators in Illinois, Georgia and North Carolina have drafted DOPA-like bills that would restrict access by children and teens to social networking sites.

Most librarians feel that DOPA, as written in the House in 2006, leads to a false sense of security while over-blocking constitutionally protected material. The ALA opposes the bill because it is overly broad and would unintentionally block access to many valuable Websites; because interactive Web applications are being used for many legitimate purposes by businesses, schools, political organizations, religious institutions and libraries, and young people must learn how to use them effectively and safely; because "there's no substitute for education when discussing safe use of the Internet," and DOPA would actually block certain sites that librarians and teachers can use to teach young people about how best to use social networking sites and how to report and avoid unsafe situations; because DOPA offers a sweeping solution to problems that are best handled at the local level; and because DOPA would restrict access to technology in the communities that need public access the most.

ALA opposition to DOPA or similar legislation is led by the Young Adult Library Services Association, the Office for Intellectual Freedom and the Washington Office.

Making better use of E-rate discounts — The nation's public libraries continued their efforts in 2006 to make full use of the federal E-rate funding program, which provides millions of dollars in telecommunications discounts for public libraries each year. The Universal Service Fund for Schools and Libraries Program, as it is formally known, helps public libraries and schools pay for telecommunications service, Internet access and related costs. Public libraries traditionally garner less than 5 percent of the $2.25 billion available annually, due in part to restrictions imposed by the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA) and the complexity of the application process.

Supported by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the ALA's Office for Information Technology Policy has begun an effort to increase public-library participation in the E-rate program. The first activity in this project was a training session for state library E-rate coordinators, held in November, which attracted representatives from 44 states and the District of Columbia . . . nearly half of who were new to the E-rate program.

A two-tiered Internet? — As part of their mission, libraries offer users unhindered access to a diversity of Internet content that is free from commercial bias. But after the FCC in 2005 repealed its long-standing principles of "network neutrality" — which permit everyone to view or post lawful content, offer equal access at an equal price and allow users to choose their preferred connections — telecom and cable companies have been scrambling to create a two-tiered Internet in which content providers would pay a higher price for faster, unrestricted connections. In 2006, the ALA Council passed a resolution affirming the right of all users to "equal and equitable Internet access," even as Rep. Ed Markey (D-Mass.) and Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) unsuccessfully tried to pass legislation guaranteeing net neutrality.

Google marches on — Google continued to expand its reach in the information world as the Universities of Texas, California, Wisconsin (Madison) and Virginia and the Universidad Complutense de Madrid joined the original five research libraries participating in its project to digitize books and provide access to their contents through its search engine. In June, the University of California said it might provide the search company with as many as 3,000 books a day for scanning and that materials pulled for scanning would be back on the shelves of their libraries within 15 days. And in August, Google launched a service allowing users of Google Book Search to download complete copies of out-of-copyright books scanned from its library partners' collections.

Concessions won on PATRIOT Act renewal

The nation's librarians and other interested parties won some important concessions in 2006 in their battle against renewal of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. Of particular concern was Section 215, which infringes on library patron privacy and civil liberties by allowing the FBI to issue a National Security

Letter (NSL) to any person or entity, ordering them to turn over "any tangible things" so long as it specifies that the order is "for an authorized investigation . . . to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities." Those served with Section 215 orders were flatly prohibited from disclosing that fact to anyone else.

After months of negotiations, filibusters and extended deadlines, President Bush signed a PATRIOT Act reauthorization bill into law in March, one day before the latest of several extensions expired. The reauthorized law included more restrictive standards under which the FBI can issue NSLs and gave NSL recipients the right to challenge the gag provision after one year. Also, Section 215 was reauthorized only until Dec. 31, 2009, itself a victory because the government had sought a 10-year renewal.

At its 2006 Annual Conference, the ALA celebrated that and a subsequent victory — the lifting later that spring of the 2005 gag order against the Library Connection, Inc., a nonprofit consortium of libraries in Connecticut, and the withdrawal of the only known NSL delivered to a library.

In a program called "Meet John Doe," four librarians on the Library Connection executive board described their frustration at being targets of an NSL that demanded computer records for one of their member libraries — and at being forbidden to talk about it. The four received a standing ovation.

Among the active players in the PATRIOT Act negotiations was the Campaign for Reader Privacy, which includes the American Booksellers Association, the Association of American Publishers, PEN American Center and the ALA.

Challenges now arrive by the bushel

Public and school librarians continued in 2006 to respond to challenges concerning the materials on their shelves or in their curricula, with more and more complainants presenting library officials with lists of materials they want removed rather than challenges of single works. Many complainants get these lists from an organization called Parents Against Bad Books in Schools (PABBIS), which generates them and posts them on the Internet. The complainants often also go to the local media to make their demands known; overburdened school boards usually consider a few of the cases but act on requests as a whole. The result for librarians is that while the number of challenges remained flat, the amount of work has increased significantly, according to the ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom (OIF).

Banned Books Week marked its 25th anniversary Sept. 23-30 with the tag line, "Read Banned Books. It's Your Freedom We're Talking About!" Readings, exhibits, and programs nationwide highlighted this annual celebration of the freedom to read, which gives librarians, teachers, booksellers, and others an opportunity to raise awareness in their communities about the importance of free speech and free expression. Banned

Books Week is sponsored by the American Booksellers Association, the American Booksellers Foundation for Free Expression, the ALA, the Association of American Publishers, the American Society of Journalists and Authors and the National Association of College Stores. It is endorsed by the Library of Congress Center for the Book.

The OIF has recorded about 10,000 book challenges since 1990. The most challenged books of 2005 were Robie Harris's *It's Perfectly Normal*; *Forever*, by Judy Blume; *The Catcher in the Rye*, by J.D. Salinger; *The Chocolate War*, by Robert Cormier; and *Whale Talk*, by Chris Crutcher. For the five-year period 2001-2005, witchcraft appears to have been a major concern: the Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling topped the most frequently challenged books list.

Press Contact

Macey Morales
ALA Manager of Media Relations
mmorales@ala.org
312-280-4393

Feedback

The American Library Association's Public Information Office coordinated the preparation of this report with contributions from the following ALA units:

- American Association of School Librarians
- *American Libraries* magazine
- Association of College and Research Libraries
- Chapter Relations Office
- Office for Government Relations
- Office for Information Technology Policy
- Office for Intellectual Freedom
- Office for Literacy and Outreach Services
- Office of Research and Statistics
- Public Information Office/Campaign for America's Libraries
- Public Library Association
- Washington Office

Please direct any comments regarding this report to Mark Gould, Director, Public Information Office, mgould@ala.org.

Division Monthly Reports

140 S. Glendora Ave. Glendora, CA 91741
Tel 626.852.4891 Fax 626.852.4899
www.glendoralibrary.org

To: Robin Weed-Brown

From: Carlos Baffigo, Anne Pankow, Cindy Romero, Sandy Krause, Gaetano Abbondanza

Date: April 2007

Public Services - Cindy Romero, Sandy Krause, Gaetano Abbondanza

National Library Week was celebrated at the Glendora Public Library during the entire month of April. We began with a Gelato tasting event that Sandy put together. After enjoying a brief talk about gelato and some yummy samples, Sandy gave a brief introduction to our electronic resources. She had several handouts that explain how to access the databases, and what types of information are available. We followed with a week full of Youth Services events. The bookmark contest reception was a huge success. Thank you to all who came to honor our young artists. Cindy held a book discussion group for youth in grades 4 and up. The kids had a wonderful discussion of *Peter Pan in Scarlet* by Geraldine McCaughrean. They all decided that they wouldn't want Peter to be their friend (he's mean). We ended the week with a magic show in connection with the City's Earth Day Celebration. In partnership with the Sutherland School PTA, we held a Scavenger Hunt School Night at the Library. Cindy spoke about the success of this event at the District PTA meeting, and encouraged other schools to have similar events. All of our events and outreach are listed below.

Date	Program	# of participants
April 7, 2007	Gelato Tasting and Electronic Resources demo	35
April 7, 2007	Easter Stories Gladstone Park	75
April 18, 2007	Bookmark Contest reception	220
April 19, 2007	NLW Book Discussion: Peter Pan in Scarlet	20
April 21, 2007	NLW Magic Show	220
April 24, 2007	Sutherland School Night at Library	200
April 25, 2007	A Novel Idea Book Discussion	13
April 30, 2007	Whitcomb Headstart Preschool	40
	Total number of participants	823

We are currently busy gearing up for the Summer Reading Clubs. The programs are at the printer to be distributed to the schools, and other organizations, and outreach has begun.

Gail attended a Storytime Fundamentals workshop in April, and Gaetano attended a Managing Skills for First-Time Supervisors workshop. We are all set for the final MCLS committee meetings in May.

Support Services – Carlos Baffigo

Circulation/Collection Maintenance:

Circulation staff is busy preparing for the Annual Survey scheduled for May 7th through May 12th. Thank you to Daniela Overlock for her work organizing the survey.

Facilities:

Bids were submitted and opened for the Public Service desk CIP project. The winning bidder was RC Akers Construction for $39,909. A recommendation to award the bid will be sent to City Council for approval in mid-May. Installation will take place after July 4th.

Plans for the Circulation office Copy Center remodel have been submitted for plan check.

The Children's expansion mock-up will be ready for the Library Board/City Council meeting on May 8th.

April was a very busy month for Bidwell Forum scheduling and set-ups. Everyday was booked and some days had more than one meeting scheduled. Angie Andino did a great job organizing all the events and coordinating set-ups.

Acquisitions, Cataloging, Processing, and Periodicals:

Caroline Hernandez returned to work April 30th after being out on medical leave. Welcome back Caroline!

A BIG thank you goes to Daisy Fregoso for doing a magnificent job covering for Caroline Hernandez while Caroline was out on medical leave.

Congratulations to Suzette Farmer for finishing her coursework and graduating with a MLIS!

Computer Systems/Web Site

CMS Inc. will be retained as the session limit, time limit, and print release software for the public computers.

Development & Educational Services – Anne Pankow

April is always a busy month. The library celebrates National Library Week all month long. We participate in the city's Earth Day Celebration. We honor our volunteers with our annual Volunteer Recognition. We begin meeting and planning for Night on the Plaza. The programs and number of participants are listed below.

Date	Program	# of participants
April 3, 2007	Volunteer Recognition	85
April 4, 2007	Teen Parent/Arrow High School	20
April 14, 2007	Altered Books Craft	13
April 18, 2007	Dixieland Band	75
	Total number of participants	193
April 6-7, 2007	Book Sale in Forum	many
April 6 -14, 2007	First Annual Bookstore ½ price sale	many

Currently, there are 34 active tutoring pairs in our Adult Literacy Program. To date, 41 learners have been served. Some of our learners have successfully met their goals and graduated from our program. Exactly what we want! More learners are using the Literacy Lab computers and utilizing the learning computer programs which supplement the consumable literacy materials they receive when entering our literacy program. In March, the City Council awarded $15,000 of CDBG funds to the Adult Literacy Program for fiscal year 2007-08. We appreciate the support we receive from our City Council for the literacy program.

Currently, the invitations for Night on the Plaza and Seussical the Musical are at the printers and should be mailed in late May or early June. Our office has already received some paid reservations for Night on the Plaza and paid sponsorships from faithful, dependable library supporters.

Glendora Public Library Summary Data for April 2007

Service Indicators	This Year April	Last Year April	Percent Change	This Year-to-date	Last Year-to-date	Percent Change
I. E. Total Library Visitors	21,777	22,271	-2%	219,062	221,153	-1%
I. D. Total Items Loaned	30,393	29,588	3%	288,378	286,534	1%
I. D.4. Electronic Circulation	121	0		1,232	0	
III. A. Total Requests for Information	3,852	3,935	-2%	40,783	41,017	-1%
II. A. Total Items Owned	150,431	146,056	3%	-----	-----	-----
V. A. Total Web & Electronic Resources & Databases	12,903	10,746	20%	128,210	82,698	55%
V. A.2. Library Home Page Views	8,605	3,306	160%	71,098	28,187	152%
VI. A. Total Number of Programs	8	4	100%	69	51	35%
VI. E. Number of Literacy Students Active	34	22	55%	-----	-----	-----
VI. E.1. Literacy Hours Tutored	98	51	91%	814	474	72%
VI. F.1 Total Number of Volunteer Hours	536	501	7%	9,353	8,980	4%
I. G. Total General Fund Revenue	$14,338	$15,032	-5%	$102,600	$90,552	13%

These statistics are subject to verification.

\\Neo\library\Administration\Statistics\2006-2007 FY Stats\Revised stat sheet 04-2007

6.
Unfinished Business

7.
New
Business
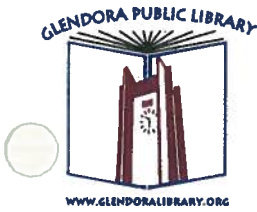
Glendora Public Library Events

May 2007
05   *Coffee 'n' Books* in the Library – main floor
05   9 a.m. – 3 p.m. Adult Literacy Tutor training workshop – Bidwell Forum
08   6 p.m. Joint meeting Library Board and City Council – Council Chambers
09   12:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. American Red Cross Blood drive – Bidwell Forum
14   7 p.m. Books Alive! *"Way of the Peaceful Warrior: A Book That Changes Lives"* by Dan Millman – main floor
19   11 a.m. Altered Books II – Bidwell Forum
21   7 p.m. Library Board meeting – Bidwell Forum
28   Memorial Day – Library closed

June 2007
02   *Coffee 'n Books* in the Library – main floor
18   Summer Reading Club Registrations begin
18   7 p.m. Library Board meeting – Bidwell Forum
20   7 p.m. Novel Idea – *"The Memory Keeper's Daughter"* by Kim Edwards –Adult SRC– main floor
20   3 p.m. Harry Potter registration party –Teen SRC-Bidwell Forum
23   10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Sugar Cube Pyramid Craft (all ages) – Children SRC-Bidwell Forum
25   Children's and Teens Summer Reading Club Reporting begins
26   7 p.m. Author visit: Patricia Smiley, author of "False Profits" & "Cover Your Assets"- Adult SRC-main floor
26   1:30 p.m. & 3:30 p.m. Magic Wayne (all ages) – Children SRC- Bidwell Forum
27   3 p.m. Acrylic Painting presented by Painted Moon – Teen SRC-Bidwell Forum
28   1:30 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. Code/Cipher Book Craft (ages 5 to 12) –Children SRC- Bidwell Forum
30   12 - 9 p.m. Game Night – Pizza provided- Adult SRC – Bidwell Forum

Read To Me Club – Toddler Summer Reading Club 2007
Toddler Summer Reading Club is for children Birth through 3 years of age. During the Mother Goose Storytimes, reading behaviors that emphasize the importance of reading to the very young will be modeled for parents/ caregivers and children. Each week one early literacy skill will be highlighted and practiced. Children will receive one prize each week they participate. The summer goal is 25 books.

Storytimes
- "Time for Tykes" – ages 3 -5- Tuesday & Wednesday 10:30 a.m.
- "Family PJ Story time" – ages 3 -5 - Wednesday 7 p.m.
- The third Wednesday of every month is **craft night** after "Family PJ Story time"
- "Mother Goose Story time" for infants & toddlers- Thursday 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m.

Community Outreach
- Babies, Books and Bibs/Family Literacy Outreach, 1st Thursday of every month, Foothill Presbyterian Hospital
- Born To Read, 1st Wednesday of every month at 12:35 p.m. at Arrow High School

Foundation Executive Board Meeting
- June 1, 2007 @ 7:00 a.m. Library – Main Floor

Foundation Quarterly Board Meeting
- June 12, 2007 @ 7:00 a.m. Village Eatery

www.glendoralibrary.org

8.

Board
Member
Items

Glendora Public Library
Board Agenda Planning Calendar
FY 06-07

July 17: Elect officers; Foundation Liaisons appointed; Library Board Goals

August 21: Library Board Goals; MCLS-SAB representative discussion

September 18: SRC wraps up; Holiday Hours-Thanksgiving & Christmas;

October 16: Election of new VP & FF Liaison

November 20: Budget Priorities FY 07-08-initial discussion
(may be minimal if 2 year budget is adopted in 06/07)

December 18: Mid-year review of goals 06-07

January 16: Budget 07-08
Tuesday
(Adjusted for MLK Day)

February 20: Goal planning 07-08; Friends Foundation funding staff
Tuesday requests for 07-08
(Adjusted for President's Day)

March 19

April 16 Discussion Points for joint meeting with City Council

May 21 Closed session: Self-evaluation of the Board-begin process
& Evaluation of the Director-begin process

June 18 Library Board Candidates; Agenda planning 07-08; Closed session:
Eval. Lib board; Eval- Lib Dir

Items to consider for agenda: update internet policy (#4.13); working with FF and CC on children's room expansion plan and $;