

Benson appoints library information technology committee

The Department of Public Instruction will be establishing a permanent statewide Library Information Technology Advisory Committee. The primary purpose of the committee will be to advise the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning on library and information technology issues and division technology programs and initiatives.

The division has several technology-related committees, including committees on the Wisconsin Library Technology

Conference, the Linked Systems project, and BadgerLink. There also is an informal group on the subject of digitization. The division believes that establishing one overall technology committee will provide better cohesiveness, coordination, and continuity to the division's technology projects and programs. Such a committee also will be better able to respond to the technology needs and priorities of the Wisconsin library community.

Some specific purposes of the commit-

tee are outlined below.

- Periodically review the Wisconsin Library Technology Strategic Plan.
- Assist and advise the division in developing priorities on the use of federal LSTA funds for technology-related grant categories and projects.
- Assist and advise the division in developing priorities and proposals for state funding requests related to technology.
- Work in subcommittees to provide advice and assistance on specific division projects and programs (subcommittees may have some members not on the main committee).
- Work in cooperation with library constituencies and organizations that may have their own technology planning processes.
- Work to promote awareness of and support for technology-related programs and initiatives among the library community, key stakeholders and the public.
- Members serve as liaisons to report back to their constituents on technology plans and programs of the division and of other library constituencies and organizations.

The 21 members represent the state's library community and other key stakeholders. It is anticipated members will meet four times annually, with any subcommittees meeting as needed.

For more information, contact either Bob Bocher at (608) 266-2127 (robert.bocher@dpi.state.wi.us) or Sally Drew at (608) 224-6161 (sally.drew@dpi.state.wi.us) on the division staff.

Bocher and Drew will serve as division staff liaisons to the committee. ■

End-user database searching on the Internet

An analysis of BadgerLink Service, Part II

Editor's Note: *This article was prepared by Dietmar Wolfram and Hong Xie (UW-Milwaukee School of Library and Information Science) and Sally Drew (Division for Libraries, Technology and Community Learning).*

In this second article dealing with BadgerLink (see Vol. 35, No. 2 Nov./Dec. 1999 for Part I), the authors report on the findings of a questionnaire sent to a sample of 313 libraries in Wisconsin surveying staff /patron usage of and attitudes toward BadgerLink. Responses were received from 239 libraries (76% response rate) representing public, school, academic, and special library environments.

Overall, responses were quite positive towards BadgerLink. Ninety-seven percent (222 out of 230) of responding libraries find BadgerLink to be a useful service for staff, while 92 percent (194 out of 212) find BadgerLink to be useful for patrons.

BadgerLink Usage

Sixty-five percent (150 out of 232) reported staff members made use of the service at least once a day while 64 percent (138 out of 216) reported their patrons made use of BadgerLink at least once a day. Combinations of two questions re-



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Library Legislative Day

This year's observance continues valuable interaction

by Cal Potter, Administrator
Division for Libraries, Technology and
Community Learning

On Feb. 8, librarians, school media specialists, and trustees traveled to Madison to meet with state lawmakers during the jointly sponsored WLA-WEMA Library Legislative Day. Both sponsoring groups have a noted history of encouraging interaction between the library community and policymakers and this event was another success in that endeavor. We appreciate the work of Carole De Jardin of WLA and Mary Lou Zuege, WEMA, in coordinating this project.

The Day's activities began with issue briefings by the sponsoring groups' lobbyists, Tony Driessen for WLA and Mike Blumenfeld for WEMA. Senate Education Committee Chair Rick Grobschmidt and Assembly Education Chair Luther Olsen presented their legislative prognosis for year 2000 library proposals. While this



Cal Potter

year does not find a state budget before the Legislature, other legislation such as SB 60 and AB 646, relating to TEACH eligibility; SB 62, a remedial language proposal; SB 59, relating to crossover borrowing; SB 204, increasing the membership on the Council on Libraries and Network Development; and the need for adequate system aid funding were topics for discussion.

One of the most important aspects of legislative office visits is the personal contact that is made between a constituent and legislator. A personal contact behind an issue is important in the successful deliverance of a message. Becoming a familiar face to a policymaker, like in so many other human interactions, sets the stage for further communication and often in a more open and relaxed environment. Due to work commitments, it is difficult for some to take time to travel to Madison for legislative office visits. But the same general personal communication technique can be applied on a local level through invitations to visit the library or media center. Policymakers on all levels, once immersed in observing the operations of their host's facility, may learn more about such activities, and the funding and policy decisions involved become more relevant.

After those initial face-to-face discussions, future communication whether by telephone, letter, or computer will build

on a past acquaintance, as well as on familiarities of the important issues. Since most policy decisions in our democratic system, by design, take a long and deliberative review journey before implementation, repeat contacts with decision-makers are a common occurrence and, in most cases, a necessity. Library Legislative Day fits nicely into the library community's fulfillment of its civic duty and is an opportunity to help impact the

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Channel (ISSN 0146-1095) is published every other month by the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (<http://www.state.wi.us/agencies/dpi/dltcl/>). Its primary purpose is to provide information about the state library agency and on Wisconsin's administration and use of Library Services and Technology Act funds, some of which partially support *Channel* publication.

Unsolicited articles are accepted, but will be printed only after approval from DLTC staff. Press releases of state and national library/media/educational organizations are printed when space allows and if they are considered to be of statewide interest.

Deadlines are February 1 for the March-April issue, April 1 for the May-June issue, etc.

Send comments about bylined articles to the authors. Direct other content inquiries to editor Mark E. Ibach at (608) 266-3374 (mark.ibach@dpi.state.wi.us). Mailing list changes and requests for subscriptions or extra copies should be submitted to Karen Nowakowski at (608) 267-9219 (karen.nowakowski@dpi.state.wi.us).

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Pictured during Library Legislative day are, left to right, Sen. Rick Grobschmidt, chair of the Senate Education Committee; Paul Nelson, chair of the WLA Library Development and Legislative Committee; and Luther Olson, chair of the Assembly Education Committee.

passage of good public policy. WLA and WEMA should be commended for hosting Legislative Day 2000, and for being long-time facilitators of active dialogue on the need for maintaining and enhancing library services for Wisconsin's citizens. ■



Rep. Luther Olson addresses those gathered for Library Legislative Day. Left of Olson is Carol De Jardin, WLA, and to the right is Mary Lou Zuege, WEMA.



David Brostrom (left), Waukesha Public Library, and Thomas J. Hennen, Waukesha County Federated Library System, share information during Library Legislative Day in Madison. Also in the picture is Douglas Baker, Kenosha Public Library/Kenosha County Library System.

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BadgerLink—*from front page*

ported as cross-tabulations revealed further insights into staff and patron usage habits. The type of Internet connection clearly played a role in the reported BadgerLink frequency of use by staff and patrons. Sixty-four percent (134 out of 209) of libraries reported they had dedicated (direct) access to the Internet. Libraries with dedicated connection to the Internet reported more frequent usage of BadgerLink than those libraries with dial-in connections for both staff and patrons (Table 1).

Table 1. Frequency of Use by Connection Type

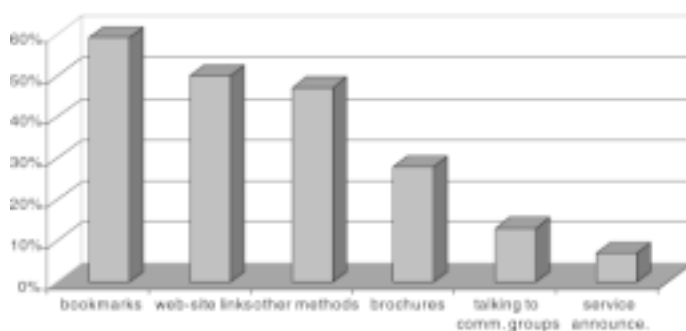
Connection Type	Staff		Patrons	
	<Daily	Daily	<Daily	Daily
Dedicated	21%	79%	23%	77%
Dial-in	63%	37%	66%	34%

BadgerLink Promotion and Training

Figure 1 presents the most frequently used promotion methods. Bookmarks (59%) and web-site links (50%) are the most frequently applied methods in promoting BadgerLink service. In addition, libraries also promote BadgerLink by using other methods (47%), brochures (28%), talking to community groups (13%), and service announcements (7%).

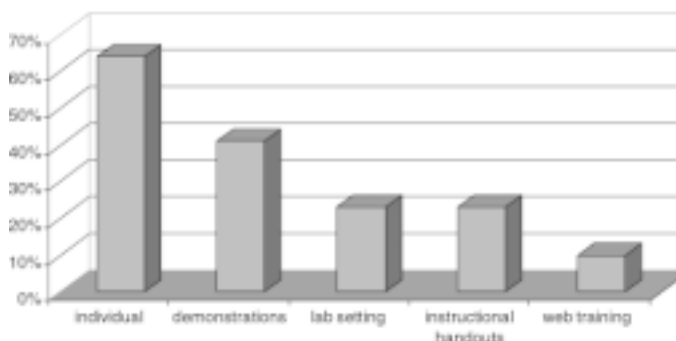
Note that totals reported may not add up to 239 as some respondents did not answer all questions.

Figure 1. Most Frequently Used Promotion Methods



Seventy-five percent of libraries indicated that they provided some form of end-user training to different audiences (general public, teachers/faculty, students, other targeted groups). Training methods varied. Figure 2 presents the most frequently used training forms. Individual training was most frequently reported (64%), followed by demonstrations (41%), lab setting (23%), instructional handouts (23%), and web training (10%). Staff training also took a variety of forms. Fifty-four percent of libraries reported that at least one staff member attended a DPI training session. Other libraries reported that staff learned how to use BadgerLink on their own (25%) or through other training sessions (8%).

Figure 2. Most Frequently Used Training Methods



It is interesting to note that the targeted audiences for training varied among the library types. For example, in both school and academic libraries staff were more likely to offer training to students than to faculty/teachers. The survey could not ascertain the reasons for this. Perhaps faculty/staff were more reluctant to attend training, or there was a perception that training was not needed, or resource limitations prevented libraries from offering training to both groups. (Table 2)

Table 2. Training Audience for School and Academic Libraries

Provide Training	School Libraries		Academic Libraries	
	Teachers	Students	Faculty	Students
No	48%	21%	35%	16%
Yes	52%	79%	65%	84%

The availability of end-user training also appears to have influenced the reported frequency of use by patrons. Only 26 percent of libraries that did not provide training reported BadgerLink was used at least once a day by their patrons. Conversely, 75 percent of libraries that provided user training reported at least daily usage of BadgerLink by patrons.

Impact of BadgerLink Service

Subscription Cancellations

Respondents also were asked how BadgerLink has impacted their library. Seventy-one percent (79 out of 111) reported that some subscriptions had been cancelled in the library due to the availability of the BadgerLink services. One third of the respondents reported that this has enabled their library to purchase additional electronic resources.

The frequency of use also appears to correlate with whether libraries cancelled subscriptions. Table 3 reports on the percentages of libraries that cancelled serial and newspaper subscriptions when compared with frequency of BadgerLink use. Those libraries that reported frequent use of BadgerLink were more likely to cancel at least some of their serial and newspaper subscriptions, although it was more likely for newspaper subscriptions to be cancelled.

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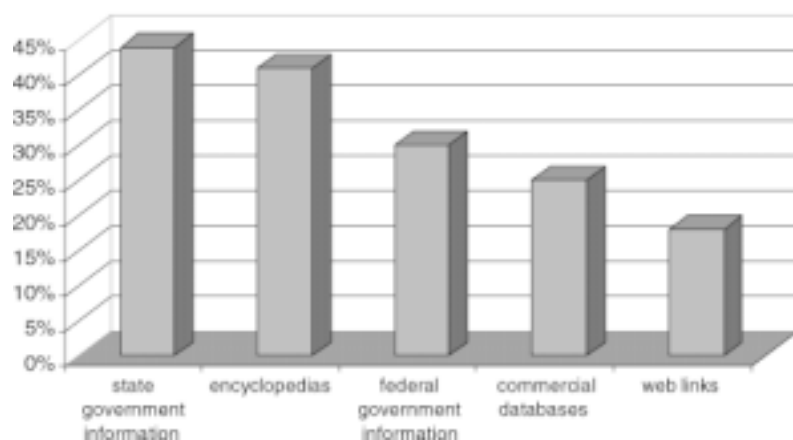
Table 3. Frequency of Use by Resource Cancellation

Cancellation	Serials		Newspapers	
	<Daily	Daily	<Daily	Daily
No	40%	60%	38%	62%
Yes	22%	78%	5%	95%

Additional Resources Desired

Librarians were surveyed on possible additional resources they would like to see made available. Figure 3 presents the most frequently selected resources. These included: state government information (44%), encyclopedias (41%), federal government information (30%), commercial databases (25%), and web links (18%). Responses to questions on digital conversion of materials

Figure 3. Types of Resources Desired



for wider availability included: Wisconsin newspapers (63%), state history (63%), local history (47%), genealogy (33%), photo archives (28%), multimedia materials (16%), and minority audience newspapers (12%). General Comments

Respondents were asked about their overall attitudes towards BadgerLink. Selected comments included:

- “Excellent resource, our only access to an indexed periodicals collections.”
- “Best thing that’s ever happened to research”
- “We are dependent on it; it is our source for current magazines and newspapers”
- “Great resource; must have it especially if common school fund is cut”
- “Especially useful for locating articles not in our print collection or other full-text databases”

Summary

The survey reveals that responding libraries feel their staff and patrons are actively using BadgerLink and find the service to be quite beneficial. It has impacted the way many libraries operate by allowing them to offer additional information services. The type of Internet connection and the promotional activities appear to play a significant role in how frequently users rely on the service. An analysis of a web-based questionnaire surveying end-users of BadgerLink currently is underway to provide additional feedback on the service. ■■

Summer Library Program

Libraries to takeoff with Tickets to Tomorrow

Plans for summertime space travel, time travel, field trips, and trips via imagination are developing in libraries across the state. All program participants are invited to visit the Ticket to Tomorrow website created by the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning. Its address is <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlcl/pld/slp.html>.

Librarians wishing to use the Spanish language version of word games on pages 44, 123, and 132 of the manual will find corrected versions on the division’s Youth Services webpage at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlcl/pld/youth.html>. We regret that the wrong translations were inadvertently sent to the printer.

Plans for the 2001 Summer Library Program’s cooperative efforts with the state of Minnesota continue to be developed. Watch the electronic newsletter Channel Weekly for details about theme, timing, and ways Wisconsin librarians can contribute. The division also will distribute information via system youth services liaisons. Wisconsin’s traditional roster of performing artists will be prepared either as a separate entity or as part of a joint effort with Minnesota. ■■

A good-bye note from Jane Roeber

The days, months, and years have flown since I joined the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning in 1988 with the single assignment of editing the 1989 Summer Library Program.

Since then, tasks have changed in ways large and small. There have been exciting challenges and opportunities to work with many fine individuals across the state. Public libraries will always be my joy. I will continue my support and advocacy for them in retirement. Public librarians will always have my deepest respect. I applaud and honor you.

—Jane Roeber



Two decades of WISCAT

Online catalog grows, changes with library patron needs

by Mary Clark, Head
Resource Sharing Technology

The statewide library database (WISCAT) began in the early 1980s and is now one of the largest statewide union catalogs in the coun-

try. As the format of the catalog has moved from microfiche to CD-ROM to online, the focus of the database remained constant. It has been developed and maintained as a resource-sharing tool for all Wisconsin Libraries.

	Product	Size	Budget	Milestones
1980	PLANNING ONLY	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DLS appointed an Automation Study Committee to study computerized library services in Wisconsin - Hired consultant (Epstein) to work with committee. - Consultant report <i>The effective use of automation in Wisconsin libraries, 1981-1985</i> recommended creation of statewide union catalog (Oct. 1980)
1981	PLANNING ONLY	NA	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued RFP (June 1981) for development & maintenance of database and production of COM. Three vendors responded. - Contract was awarded to Brodart Automation, Inc. (Sept. 1981)
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database created from available machine-readable records 	NA	\$200,880 TOTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued <i>DPI Policy Statement on Library Automation</i> which recommended development of statewide database to include all types and sizes of libraries (Mar. 1982) - Hired first WISCAT Coordinator (Bocher) June 1982 - Received OCLC archival tapes (June-Sept. 1982) - Merged files to create WISCAT database - Included 113 OCLC libraries + 3 non-MARC tapeloads (Gateway, UW-O, Oshkosh Sch) - Tested MITINET/retro with 10 test libraries
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche 	1.4 million titles 4.5 million holdings 139 libraries	\$397,435 TOTAL \$234,729 WISCAT \$162,706 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First microfiche catalog produced March 1983 - Fiche catalogs (225 copies) distributed free to participants & OCLC libraries - Created COM master for Tri-County (Racine area) fiche - MITINET/retro created and released for Apple II computers - LSCA grants for retro conversion to 15 OCLC libraries
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche 	1.8 million titles 5.7 million holdings 244 libraries	\$683,183 TOTAL \$305,000 WISCAT \$378,183 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiche catalogs (244 copies) distributed free to participants & OCLC libraries - Released LC fiche for matching with MITINET/retro - Seven non-MARC conversions done (UW-O, UW-RF, Gateway, MATC, Madison Schools, Oshkosh Schools, Milwaukee PL, Appleton PL) - First LSCA grants for retro conversion using MITINET/retro (17 Public Libs/Systems; 4 school districts; 6 academics; 2 state agency libraries)
1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche 	2.3 million titles 8 million holdings 300 libraries	\$762,860 TOTAL \$247,692 WISCAT \$515,168 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiche catalogs (285 copies) distributed free to participants & OCLC libraries - Produced regional COMS for Door Co. and for Indianhead - Four non-MARC conversions done (Gateway, Oshkosh Sch, Madison Sch) - First extractions of library holdings done for local libraries (2 school libraries) - Released MITINET/retro for IBM PC - Began programming MITINET/marc for original input to WISCAT - Electronic BBS system installed for transmission of interloan requests - Interlibrary Loan Telecommunications Committee began planning for "development or purchase of software to allow for the formatting of interlibrary loan messages and creation of a database" - LSCA grants for retro conversion to 61 MITINET libraries & 8 OCLC libraries (37 public; 23 school; 4 academic; 5 special)

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20 years of WISCAT—from page 6

1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche 	2.7 million titles 10.5 million holdings 385 libraries	\$835,229 TOTAL \$411,676 WISCAT \$423,553 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiche catalogs (356 copies) distributed free to participants & OCLC libraries - MITINET/marc released for original input into WISCAT - LSCA grants for retro conversion to 14 libraries (12 public or systems; 2 school districts)
1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche 	3 million titles 12.5 million holdings 468 libraries	\$750,130 TOTAL \$470,855 WISCAT \$263,275 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiche catalogs (539 copies) distributed free to participants & OCLC libraries - COLAND report <i>Automating Wisconsin Libraries</i> recommended continuing WISCAT and looking at CD-ROM format (Sept. 1987) - Extractions done for 5 libraries
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche • CD-ROM (4 discs) 	3.2 million titles 14.4 million holdings 528 libraries	\$883,826 TOTAL \$518,177 WISCAT \$249,649 Retro Conversion \$116,000 CD-ROM pilot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Libraries first charged for copies of WISCAT fiche (\$185) - OCLC libraries still received free microfiche copy of the catalog - Prototype of first CD-ROM catalog delivered June 1988 (projected 3 discs; finalized at 4 discs) - LSCA funds used for purchase of computers & CD-ROM drives for 17 libraries testing CD-ROM catalog - Extractions done for 13 libraries
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche • CD-ROM (4 discs) 	3.5 million titles 16.3 million holdings 691 libraries	\$855,827 TOTAL \$636,090 WISCAT \$168,287 Retro Conversion \$51,450 CD Drives (Title I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributed first CD-ROM catalog. - Libraries charged for microfiche WISCAT (\$250) ; \$80 for CD-ROM - OCLC libraries still received free microfiche copy of the catalog - LC Authority Control (Names only) applied to database; \$35,000 in LSCA funding added to WISCAT maintenance budget for AC - Created technical specs and began programming for BiblioFile/ WISCAT Interface to allow input of full MARC records from BiblioFile users - LSCA grants for retro conversion to 57 libraries (40 public or systems; 17 school districts); first time special set aside for conversion of original records at higher rate - First LSCA grants for 4 CD-ROM drives awarded to public libraries - Extractions done for 38 libraries
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche • CD-ROM (4 discs) 	3.6 million titles 17.7 million holdings 770 libraries	\$902,883 TOTAL \$617,617 WISCAT \$179,266 Retro Conversion \$106,000 CD Drives (Title I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 492 fiche users; 83 CD-ROM users - Libraries charged for microfiche WISCAT (\$300); \$80 for CD-ROM - OCLC libraries no longer received free microfiche; only free CD-ROM - BiblioFile Interface software introduced to allow libraries to submit BiblioFile MARC records - Quality Control Advisory Committee meets - LC Authority Control (Name and Subject) applied - MITINET/marc version 4.0 developed & released for Wisconsin libraries - LSCA grants for retro conversion to 14 libraries (35 public or systems; 57 school; 10 academics; 2 special) - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants to 60 public libraries - Extractions done for 49 libraries
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche • CD-ROM (5 discs) 4 core + 1 foreign supp 	3.9 million titles 19.2 million holdings 840 libraries	\$832,091 TOTAL \$612,946 WISCAT \$119,145 Retro Conversion \$100,000 CD drives (Title I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Last fully cumulated fiche catalog - Libraries charged \$350 for Fiche; \$100 for CD-ROM - OCLC libraries received fiche or CD free - Added Foreign Language Supp as 5th disc - Published <i>DLS/COWL Survey on Updating the WISCAT & OCLC Databases</i> - Developed specifications for WisCon retrospective software - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants to 43 public libraries - Extractions done for 108 libraries
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfiche New Titles Supplement only • CD-ROM (5 discs) 4 core + 1 foreign supp 	4.2 million titles 20.1 million holdings 924 libraries	\$726,781 TOTAL \$487,803 WISCAT \$105,118 Retro Conversion \$100,000 CD drives (Title I) \$33,860 CD drives (Title III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiche produced only as New Title Supplement to 1991 fiche (Cost \$60) - OCLC libraries received CD free - Superintendent's WISCAT Task Force convened - WisCon released in September 1992 - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants to 44 public libraries - First year LSCA grants of 4 CD-ROM drives given to schools (15 schools received drives) - Released RFP for Interloan System; Awarded to Brodart for QuILL - Extractions done for 111 libraries

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20 years of WISCAT—from page 7

1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (7 discs) 4 core + 1 foreign supp + 1 AV supp + 1 mid-year New Titles supp 	4.4 million titles 22.2 million holdings 985 libraries	\$663,524 TOTAL \$436,759 WISCAT \$33,884 Retro Conversion \$75,000 CD drives (Title I) \$117,881 CD drives (Title III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added AV supplement as 6th disc - Libraries purchased CDs for \$140/set - Published WISCAT Task Force Recommendations (January 1993) - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 34 public libraries - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 53 school libraries - Extractions done for 80 libraries
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (8 discs) 4 core + 1 foreign supp + 1 AV supp + 1 Gov Docs supp + 1 mid-year New Titles supp 	4.7 million titles 23.3 million holdings 1057 libraries	\$683,182 TOTAL \$495,182 WISCAT \$ 20,000 Retro Conversion \$ 63,000 CD drives (Title I) \$105,000 CD drives (Title III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Documents moved to supplement disc - Quarterly New Title Supplement disc added - Libraries charged \$100 for CD core + \$20 per supp - OCLC libraries no longer get free fiche copies - First local MARC annual snapshot tapeload (Gateway–Unisis) - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 43 public libraries - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 48 school libraries - Extractions done for 88 libraries
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (8 discs) 5 core + 1 foreign supp + 1 AV supp + quarterly New Title supp • QuILL 	4.95million titles 23.7million holdings 1084 libraries	\$691,844 TOTAL \$446,194 WISCAT \$ 20,000 Retro Conversion \$159,000 drives (Title I) \$ 66,650 drives (Title III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CD-ROM core increased to 5 discs - Libraries charged \$100 for CD core + \$20 per supp - Libraries began loading their CDs to large hard drives - Rebid entire WISCAT project (including QuILL) July 1995 - QuILL tested and implemented in 2 PL systems (NWLS, WVLS) - LSTA retro grant to State Historical (\$20,000) for Wisconsin material) - Final year for CD-ROM drive grants - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 67 public libraries - LSCA CD-ROM drive grants (4 drives) to 23 school libraries + 3 agency libs - Extractions done for 55 libraries
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (9 discs) 5 core + 2 foreign supps + 1 AV supp + quarterly New Title supp • QuILL 	5.2 million titles 25.7 million holdings 1116 libraries	\$564,982 TOTAL \$544,982 WISCAT \$ 20,000 Retro Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign supplement increased to 2 discs - Libraries charged \$110 for CD core + \$20 per supp - QuILL implemented in seven public library systems - LSTA retro grant to State Historical (\$20,000) for Wisconsin material) - Added annual MARC snapshot tapeload (SCLS–Dynix) - Extractions done for 55 libraries
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (9 discs) 5 core + 2 foreign supps + 1 AV supp + 1 New Title supp • QuILL 	5.6 million titles 26.3 million holdings 1125 libraries	\$487,108 TOTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CD includes 5 core discs + AV disc, 2 foreign discs, NT discs - Experimented with Telnet (KERMIT) version of online WISCAT - Put up password-protected Web catalog (Feb 1997); \$50,000 from TIAPP grant - Added annual MARC snapshot tapeload (NWLS–Library Corp) - Extractions done for 28 libraries
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (10 discs) 5 core + 2 foreign supps + 1 AV supp + quarterly New Title supps + serials supp • WWW • Interim Client • QuILL 	5.9 million titles 28 million holdings 1137 libraries	\$555,767 TOTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serials Union List issued as supplemental WISCAT disc (fall 1998) - Added annual MARC snapshot tapeload (OWLS–GEAC) - Interim Client distributed June 1998 (enhanced version Nov. 1998) - Extractions done for 14 libraries
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD-ROM (10 discs) 5 core + 2 foreign supps + 1 AV supp + quarterly New Title supps + 1 WULS supp • WWW • Interim Client • Client (ILL Module) • QuILL 	6.1 million titles 29 million holdings 1255 libraries	\$535,000 TOTAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OCLC archival tape subscription changed to DLTC and frequency increased to monthly - Serials Union List incorporated into masterfile & issued as 10th CD - Client software tested - New QuILL server & Processing Center set up, tested and moved outside DPI firewall - Client software distributed for Interlibrary Loan Module (Nov-Dec 1999) - Added annual MARC snapshot tapeload (Winnefox–DRA) - Extractions done for 34 libraries
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWW • Client (ILL Module) • Client (Hold Module) • QuILL 	Projected growth: 6.35 million titles 30 million holdings 1300 libraries	\$639,700 (est.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Begin work on QuILL 2000 for real-time ILL system - Begin monthly catalog updates - Bring WISCAT server(s) back from Brodart to be hosted at WISCNET - Implement Z39.50 on WISCAT server

Benson names new LSTA advisory committee members

by Peg Branson, Consultant
LSTA and Continuing Education

State Superintendent John T. Benson recently appointed five new members to the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) Advisory Committee. Members provide advice to the state superintendent on the LSTA program, including annual funding priorities and specific grant awards.

New members serving three-year terms are:

- James Gollata, library director, UW-Richland;
- Walter Burkhalter, director, Southwest Wisconsin Library System;
- Pam Nyberg Kiesner, assistant director, Brown County Library; and
- Ken Hall, coordinator, Winnefox Library System.

A new member of the committee serving a two-year term is Elizabeth Buchanan, assistant professor, UW-Milwaukee School of Library and Information Science.

Buchanan replaces Judith Senkevitch, associate dean, UW-Milwaukee School of Library and Information Science, who resigned from the committee.

Thomas J. Hennen, director, Waukesha County Library System, will serve as chair of the committee for 2000.

Federal Budget FY 2001 for LSTA

The first step in the federal budget process for FY 2001 was taken February 7 when President Clinton released his budget proposals. According to ALAWON, a publication of the American Library Association Washington Office, the administration's budget would set LSTA funding for FY2001 at \$173 million as follows:

- State grants—\$152 million
- Indian tribes—\$3 million
- National Leadership Grants—\$13 million
- Administration—\$5 million
- Total—\$173 million

The state grants program includes the LSTA funds administered in Wisconsin by the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning. The amount proposed for FY 2001 would be an increase of \$13 million over FY 2000. The other grant programs within LSTA—Indian Tribes, National Leadership Grants,

and Administration—are administered at the federal level by the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

The next step in the federal budget process is for the Senate and House to develop their budget proposals. The budget is to be finalized by the October 2000 start of the federal 2001 budget year. ■

SRLAAW

SRLAAW gives voice to system directors

by Milton Mitchell, Chair

System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin

What is SRLAAW? What does it do? What is its standing? These are questions many librarians and trustees pose from time to time.

SRLAAW is the System and Resource Library Administrators Association of Wisconsin. The bylaws of the association list four objectives.

- To improve the quality of library service to all the residents of Wisconsin.
- To facilitate communications among library systems and resource libraries.
- To provide a forum for problems related to library systems.
- To communicate the concerns of library systems to governmental agencies for their consideration and resolution.

Membership in the association is limited to public library system and resource library directors or their designees. With 17 systems in the state, SRLAAW has 34 membership slots.

The group has no formal standing, but it is nevertheless influential within the state library community.

The Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning (DLTCL) is the part of the Department of Public Instruction that administers the state's public library system program, currently funded at about \$14 million per year. SRLAAW is essentially a deliberative body that advises the DDLTCL on matters related to the implementation of system law.

How SRLAAW Began

To understand SRLAAW it is necessary to understand the history of public library sys-



Pictured are participants in the SRLAAW planning retreat held March 2-3 in Mosinee.

Please see SRLAAW—page 12

DVD-Video available at Reference and Loan

by Willeen Tretheway
Audiovisual and Technical Services

DVD-Video first reached stores in 1997 and the format is now achieving a good measure of consumer acceptance. DVDs are readily available for sale on the Internet if not yet at every local video store. Equipment and software sales and rental numbers seen quoted in the media are impressive, showing rising interest in the format and rapid growth in the consumer market. Billboard magazine even has a separate chart for top DVD-Video sales along with its other top charts.

There were some difficulties along the way for DVD-Video, including copy protection issues and disagreements, delays in the release of program materials, and the short-lived experiment with an alternative DVD-Video format known as DIVX. But these roadblocks seem to have given way, and there now are well over 5,000 DVD-Video titles available, with new releases every day. DVD-Video is a standard format. Players are at affordable prices. The key players in consumer electronics are backing the format.

At this time, DVD-Video programming primarily consists of feature films, music, and other entertainment. There are some documentaries, but little in the way of special interest or how-to programs. Most educational video companies have not yet embraced the format since it is impossible for them to tell yet if the educational and professional markets will follow along with the consumer market. Some educational producers are testing the waters by experimenting with a few DVD-Videos that are based on their best selling VHS titles. They remember the history of laser discs and are concerned that DVD-Video, too, might not live up to its promise.

DVD has been known as "digital video disc" and as "digital versatile disc," but the name seems to be settling in as just DVD. A DVD-Video is a high density optical 4 3/4-inch disc that looks like an audio compact disc (CD), and may be one-sided or two-sided. It offers superior picture and sound quality and may contain special features such as direct chapter and scene access, multiple subtitle and language tracks, "behind the scenes" commentary, various camera angles, choice of cuts, standard or widescreen options, and more. Interactivity may be quite limited or it may be substantial. DVD-Video discs are played on a player which is connected to the television set. DVD-Video discs

also may be played on a computer if the system is equipped with a DVD-ROM drive, DVD MPEG-video decoder, and Dolby Digital audio decoder.

Some libraries already are acquiring DVD-Videos, some quite extensively, and are enjoying enthusiastic patron response. There are many DVD-Video programs available for purchase for libraries that provide collections of popular home viewing material, and that want to be, and can afford to be, out in front with the new format. The physical durability of the discs is good, and they take less storage space than videocassettes.

Because it is a promising format for libraries, the Reference and Loan Library wanted to explore DVD-Video in order to better understand it, some of the practical aspects of handling it, and dealing with it in a library setting. It also wanted to begin considering what the ramifications might be for VHS videocassette collections.

The library purchased a player and selected and ordered an assortment of non-feature film DVD-Videos (Reference and Loan does not generally collect feature film videos). The DVDs were cataloged on OCLC, processed, and integrated into the library's catalog

and booking system. The library's holdings will appear on WISCAT, Wisconsin's statewide union catalog of library holdings. The titles currently owned by Reference and Loan are listed at the end of this article and are available for borrowing.

The DVD-Videos selected were available from Reference and Loan's regular book jobber, although they would have been readily available from various sources, including some found on the Internet. They were cataloged as videorecordings. They often required additional description, usually in the form of extensive notes, to adequately reflect the content and its origin, and the special features or capabilities of the disc. Discs required repackaging in many cases, since the original DVD-Video packaging was often too flimsy for circulation purposes. Packaging was handled using many of the same methods and containers used for audio CDs. In order to preserve all of the packaging information, windowed 3-ring binders together with jewel box insert pages were used when regular DVD albums wouldn't work. Libraries open to the public may have security issues related to processing and storage which Reference and Loan did not have to address.



continued on next page

Examination of even this small collection showed that DVD-Video picture quality is generally quite good, and the appeal for home video viewers could be well understood. The variety of special features varied from producer to producer and from disc to disc. Some programs had very few features beyond program playback. Others offered many. Also, the sophistication of the available features varied. Some examples of features were closed captioning, subtitles, and foreign language tracks, widescreen or full screen options. Other features, some interactive and some not, included additional factual or background on-screen information in the form of trivia questions, biographies, still pictures, or technical information related to the topic. Some discs were found to be somewhat more user friendly than others. Some came with accompanying printed information, menu guides, or instructions. Many did not.

If a library has a DVD collection, the likelihood is good that DVD-Video and VHS will share or compete for the same video budget dollars. An accurate prediction about the longevity of DVD-Video or the future of VHS is impossible. It is probably safe to say that the demise of VHS is a long way off. VHS is strongly entrenched in all markets – consumer, education, business, and government. It is inexpensive and familiar. Consumer DVD-Video doesn't record, at least yet. There is an incredible amount of VHS programming that will be hard to match in quantity or scope any time soon, and much VHS programming will never be offered in DVD or any other new format. The VHS format is quite satisfactory for many programs since not all programs need the interactivity, multiple views, and other features DVD can provide. Nor would the value or usefulness of every VHS program be significantly increased with DVD's superior picture quality alone.

Even if a library is not yet ready to start a DVD-Video collection, or is not yet contemplating one, it is well for it to know something about the format. There are many sites on the Internet that provide extensive and helpful information about DVD. These are a few.

- <http://www.dvddemystified.com>
- <http://www.dvdinsider.com>
- <http://www.dvd.com>
- <http://www.dvdvideogroup.com>
- <http://www.dvdpricesearch.com>

These are the DVD-Video titles currently available for loan from the Reference and Loan Library. They may be borrowed from R&L just like other videorecordings. (**Note:** All of these titles are licensed for home-use-only.)

- American Steam, Volume 1: Steam in the 50's and 60's (D50030)
- American Steam, Volume 2: Twilight of Steam (D50031)
- American Steam, Volume 3: Steam Giants Across America (D50032)
- Andrea Bocelli: A Night in Tuscany (D50013)
- Antarctica: An Adventure of a Different Nature (D50005)
- The Art of Illusion: One Hundred Years of Hollywood Spectacular Effects (D50015)

cial Effects (D50015)

- The Art of Nature: Reflections on the Grand Design (D50006)
- Cats (The musical) (D50014)
- The Chaplin Mutuals (D50016)
- Computer Animation Festival (D50028)
- High Lonesome: The Story of Bluegrass Music (D50004)
- Image of an Assassination: A New Look at the Zapruder Film (D50002)
- Mandela: Son of Africa, Father of a Nation (D50027)
- Mozart, The Requiem from Sarajevo (D50026)
- NASA, 25 Years, Volume One (D50008)
- NASA, 25 Years, Volume Two (D50009)
- NASA, 25 Years, Volume Three (D50010)
- NASA, 25 Years, Volume Four (D50011)
- NASA, 25 Years, Volume Five (D50012)
- Original Three Tenors Concert: Carreras, Domingo, Pavarotti (D50024)
- The Planets: The Video: A Musical-Video Interpretation of "The Tomita Planets (D50025)
- 3D Dinosaurs and Other Amazing Creatures (D50029)
- Titanic (A&E) (Death of a Dream; The Legend Lives On) (D50017)
- Titanica (D50018)
- When We Were Kings: Untold Story of the Rumble in the Jungle (D50003)
- Wonders of the Deep, Vol. 1: Costa Rica (Cocos Islands) [and] The Galapagos (D50033)
- Wonders of the Deep, Vol. 2: Australia [and] Queensland (D50034)
- Wonders of the Deep, Vol. 3: Emerald Sea [and] British Columbia Shipwrecks (D50035)
- Woodstock: 3 Days of Peace & Music (D50007)
- World War II, Volume One (D50019)
- World War II, Volume Two (D50020)
- World War II, Volume Three (D50021)
- World War II, Volume Four (D50022)
- World War II, Volume Five (D50023)
- You're the Top: The Cole Porter Story (D50001)

Libraries and media centers of all types may call or send requests for DVDs as well as for videocassettes directly to the Reference and Loan Library or they may send them through regular interlibrary loan channels. Organizations, teachers at kindergarten through 12th-grade schools, faculty and staff at academic institutions, and state agency employees also may choose between contacting R&LL directly or sending interloan requests through their libraries.

The Reference and Loan Library's telephone number for direct video requests is (888) 542-5543 or (608) 224-6169. The fax number is (608) 224-6178. All other users, including individual borrowers, should request materials on interlibrary loan through their public library rather than contacting Reference and Loan directly. ■■

SRLAAW—from page 9

tems in Wisconsin. For Wisconsin the story begins in the early 1970s when legislation enabling the creation of public library systems became Wisconsin law.

In the 1970's public library systems were a new concept. Early on three needs emerged that made it necessary to create the association we know as SRLAAW. They were:

- The state Division for Library Services (the precursor of DLTC) needed a forum within which to discuss and monitor the services systems were required to provide.
- Systems needed to be able to develop a common body of knowledge and practices related to system services.
- Systems needed to be able to influence the Division for Library Services and the Legislature in matters of system services and funding.

Broadly speaking these three points still describe the bulk of the business SRLAAW conducts at its four to six meetings per year. Obviously, the specifics are different from what they were 25 years ago.

The Evolution of SRLAAW

The many changes in public library systems over the past 25

Summer release planned Interest mounts as ITL Standards Matrix nears completion

The Information and Technology Literacy (ITL) Standards Matrix Project is in the final formatting and pre-publication stage. The initial project, which began in November of 1999, will provide a comprehensive correlation between *Wisconsin's Model Academic Standards for Information & Technology Literacy* and the English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies Standards. Plans are being finalized to produce both a print document and a CD-ROM product based on Microsoft Word software that districts can edit and modify to meet local needs.

The print version of the matrix will contain two models plus a listing of essential resources for assisting K-12 technology, library media and curriculum planning teams to integrate information and technology competencies into the curriculum and classroom instruction. The resource list includes agencies, research centers, associations, and Internet sites that provide evaluated lesson plans incorporating technology, standards and curriculum frameworks, technology planning guides, and other relevant resources. The printed publication will be available from DPI Publication Sales in late May 2000.

The CD-ROM version will comprise a complete planning guide for instructional technology coordinators, library me-

Please see Standards Matrix—page 17

years have occasioned changes in SRLAAW. The composition of the group has changed. Initially, many system directors were also directors of resource libraries. Now few members wear "two hats." Most are either a system director or a resource library director, not both. In most systems this is because of the growth in system responsibilities being such that system boards believe it requires a full-time director.

Systems have experienced growing pains over the years. One of the first was when systems began to expand out of their resource library offices and into separate facilities in their resource library community. Another was when many systems took on interlibrary loan responsibility directly rather than contract for it with resource library staff. None of the growing pains have been as sharp, however, as that of systems changing boundaries. That is, counties moving from one system affiliation to another.

All these issues, to one extent or another, have been subject to discussion at SRLAAW meetings. The object of the discussions was to help each member understand the reasons for—and the implications of—the significant changes taking place. The discussions eased what were often difficult situations.

SRLAAW Today and Tomorrow

SRLAAW is involved in a number of activities, the goals of which are to improve library service to all Wisconsin residents.

- We work to preserve statewide open access to library service. Currently we are helping the DLTC craft legislation designed to remove impediments to open access.
- We work to improve library service, and we do this in any number of ways. Right now, for example, we are working with DLTC to improve statewide materials delivery and electronic networking.
- We actively advocate on behalf of libraries. Our arenas for advocacy vary from local libraries to the state legislature. We try to influence the development of good public policy related to library service by having representatives on such bodies as the Council of Wisconsin Libraries and the Council on Libraries and Network Development.
- We support effective continuing education options for librarians. Systems partner with CESA's, WLA, and DLTC to bring quality educational experiences to our areas.

And the list goes on. If an activity will help improve library service, SRLAAW will try to see that it is accomplished.

What will be the role of SRLAAW in Wisconsin's future library community? In a sense it will be much the same as in the past. It will be a forum for discussion—and we hope resolution—of regional and statewide public library service issues. It will be a forum for shaping the service models that will continue the tradition of excellent library service that Wisconsin enjoys. The means to achieve such ends will no doubt change, but the goal of continuously improved library service to Wisconsin residents will be the same.

For more information, contact SRLAAW Chair Milton Mitchell at (715) 839-5082 or your local system or resource library director. ■

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund creates opportunities

by Rob Roy, Consultant
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund

Spring is a busy time of year for the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund (TLCF) program. All 47 projects from FY 1999 are coming to a close and the applications for FY 2000 are being evaluated. The Department of Public Instruction (DPI) received 106 applications for the Fiscal Year 2000 funding cycle.

The FY 1999 projects will show off their success at the annual TLCF Conference May 4-5, 2000. This year all projects are demonstrating their success in the poster

session format. Much like exhibitors at a conference they will have a booth to display student work and other materials developed as a result of the TLCF funding. Conference attendees will be able to browse through the area and examine exhibits and ask questions about the projects. Last year some projects used this format and found it very successful for disseminating information about their accomplishments, and several even brought students to demonstrate their own work. The conference also will provide an opportunity for the newly funded FY 2000

subgrantees to see what others have done with the funds and to ask questions about the kinds of activities found to be most successful.

The FY 2000 applications were evaluated March 27-29 by a team of readers from school districts, higher education and Cooperative Educational Services Agencies (CESAs). Information is gathered from the applications to create a database of the current year's applicants, and applications were checked for completeness and adherence to the requirements and other process criteria. The readers then were free to evaluate the content of the applications.

Projects are again focused on the integration of technology into the curriculum through professional development. ■

Update on the E-rate program and library technology plans

by Bob Bocher
Technology Consultant

In early February the Schools and Libraries Division (SLD) announced that schools and libraries nationwide requested \$4.72 billion in funding for E-rate discounts in Year 3, which starts July 1, 2000. This estimate is more than the previous two E-rate years combined. Almost 60 percent of the requests are from the neediest schools and libraries—that is, those qualifying for discounts of 80 to 90 percent. Many requests for discounts on internal connections will not be funded, especially for applicants below the 90 percent discount level.

The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO)—of which DPI is a member—has written the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) asking that it consider increasing the funding level for the E-rate program beyond the current annual appropriation of \$2.25 billion. The CCSSO also has asked the FCC to take funds not spent in the first two years of the E-rate and apply them to Year 3 applications.

Use of E-rate in Milwaukee Schools Highlighted

In February the Benton foundation released the report "The E-rate In America: A Tale Of Four Cities." This report looked at the impact of the E-rate on several large urban school districts, including Milwaukee. Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) has received over half of the \$62 million in E-rate discounts awarded to Wisconsin schools and libraries since July 1, 1998. In relation to MPS, the Benton study notes the following.

- In 1995, the district had few computers and almost no networking infrastructure.
- In the first year of the E-rate (1998), the Milwaukee Public Schools received \$23.4 million in discounts, the fourth highest allocation of funds in the country.
- As a result of the first two years of the E-rate, the district expects to complete a fiber-based wide area network and it hopes to have all classrooms fully wired by December 2000.
- The statewide TEACH program also was instrumental in helping pay for electrical upgrades, which are not eligible for E-rate funding.

The report further notes that the availability of network resources at the classroom level is raising new challenges—such as revising curricula to take advantage of the new resources and providing adequate technical support and professional development for teachers. But one administrator described these challenges as "pleasurable problems" that will require the district to determine how to maintain and expand the infrastructure—and more importantly, how to use it on a regular basis to support real progress in day-to-day teaching and learning.

The complete Benton study is at <http://www.benton.org/E-rate/E-rate.4cities.pdf>.

Library Technology Plan Update

Unless a library is only applying for E-rate discounts on basic

Please see E-rate—page 14

E-mail not private for public employees

by Mike Cross, Consultant
Public Library Administration & Funding

E-mail is so convenient that it now routinely is used for everything from official correspondence to arranging luncheon meetings. However, you should be aware that if you are a local or state government employee, such as a school or public library employee, every e-mail you send or receive while on the job is probably a public record that may be subject to a public records request.

Under Wisconsin law a public record is generally anything created or kept by a public employee, official or office. Since a "record" is defined as any material on which written, drawn, printed, spoken, visual or electromagnetic information is recorded, e-mail certainly falls within the general definition of a public record. Not considered "public records" are certain drafts, notes, and preliminary computations. Also not considered public records are materials which are "purely the personal property of the custodian and have no relation to his or her office." However, e-mail records residing on a publicly-owned computer probably would not be considered purely personal property.

Wisconsin's public records law requires that public records be retained for a period not less than seven years for most records unless a shorter period has been approved by the state Public Records Board. Certain records must be retained for longer periods. For example, library system official records need to be retained at least 10 years, as required by the Wisconsin Administrative Code. In addition, no public record may be destroyed after someone requests it until the request is

granted, 60 days have elapsed following denial of the request, and litigation on the record's availability is complete, and the involved parties have complied with any court orders.

Many governmental organizations adopt policies for appropriate use of e-mail and the retention of e-mail messages and other records. For example, the DPI policy concerning e-mail makes the following points:

- The content, not the medium, of a message determines whether and how long you save it.



- You typically throw away paper messages or notes you make about phone calls, post-its from colleagues, bulletins about agency social events, routine information requests, and so on. E-mail messages on these topics should be deleted when they have been acted upon.
- If an e-mail requires that you write a response applying an agency policy to specific circumstances, you should save both the request and your reply.

- E-mail discussions with colleagues on how to deal with an issue or case are part of the public record and should be saved.

- To retain records and keep them accessible, it's a good idea to create a set of e-mail folders that mirrors your paper filing system. You also may wish to print out certain e-mail records and file them with related paper documents. If an e-mail, including routing information, has been saved in another format it may be deleted.

Even though you may not think of e-mail in the same way you think of paper

records, the same legal rules apply regardless of the medium of a record. For more information on Wisconsin's public records law as it applies to libraries see <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/pld/publicrec.html>. ■

E-rate—from page 13

phone service, it must have a technology plan approved by the DPI's library division. In late 1999, the department sent a letter to the SLD requesting that library system technology plans be considered as blanket plans covering all system member libraries' E-rate applications. After several further exchanges of correspondence, SLD has approved this proposal. On March 10 the division sent a letter to the state's 17 library systems outlining the technology planning criteria and the process involved in getting system plans approved by the division.

Another change in library system plans is the technology planning requirement in Senate Bill 62. This bill has passed the Senate and as of this writing awaits action in the Assembly. SB 62 will require a system to submit to the division a plan covering library technology and the sharing of resources. This plan is to be updated every five years. While there is no direct connection between the E-rate technology plan and the technology and resource sharing plan required under SB 62, the DLTCL has informed systems that it is prudent to combine these two plans if possible.

The complete memo sent to the systems is available from the division's State E-rate website at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/pld/erate.html>. ■

New library media competencies determined

by Richard Sorensen, Consultant
School Library Media Programs

The work group charged with developing guidelines containing the content standards or competencies for the new library media specialist and supervisor licenses recently completed its work. Chair James Bowen of the School District of Green Bay sent the final drafts to DPI on March 17.

Other members of the work group were: Gyneth Slygh, library media educator, UW-Eau Claire; Dianne Hopkins, library media educator, UW-Madison; Carol Nelson, distance learning coordinator, CESA 10; Vonna Pitel, school library media specialist, Cedarburg High School; James Benfield, district administrator, New Berlin School District; and

Alice Sturzl, school library media director, Laona School District. Richard Sorensen, DPI school library media consultant, served as department liaison.

The DPI will review the final drafts of the various groups working on content standards for all licenses over the next two months and forward them to the Professional Standards Council. After reviewing them this summer, the council will make its recommendation to State Superintendent John T. Benson.

The final draft of the guidelines for the initial and professional library media specialist licenses and the library media supervisor license can be viewed on the DPI Instructional Media and Technology Team's webpage at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/imt/newcert.html>.

Individuals wishing to comment on the drafts should contact Richard Sorensen at (608) 266-1924 (richard.sorensen@dpi.state.wi.us).

The Library Media Competencies Work Group held a final meeting to review comments from the field at the WEMA Spring Conference in the Green Bay Room at the Madison Marriott West Hotel in Middleton on April 3. ■

Revision nearing completion

Educational technology plan Task Force hears speakers

by Stuart Ciske, Consultant
Instructional Technology Integration

"Wisconsin's Educational Technology Plan PK-12," which recently got a fresh look from a 22-member task force of educators, elected officials, and library and technology professionals, is nearing completion. The task force heard several presentations dealing with technology and education and continued to develop goals and recommendations at its two-day February meeting.

Dara Barhite, DPI consultant in the Office of Educational Accountability, spoke to the group about Student Assessment & Accountability in Wisconsin, including the Wisconsin Student Assessment System (WSAS). WSAS is comprised of the grade three reading comprehension test, Knowledge and Concepts Exam (WKCE) at grades four, eight, and 10, and the upcoming High School Graduation Test (HSGT). Barhite covered the content of all WSAS parts and provided an overview of how technology is used by both the test takers as a tool for answering questions and for taking the tests.

The second presentation covered "Integrating Information and Technology Lit-

eracy into the Core Content Areas." James Klein, DPI consultant on the Instructional Media and Technology Team, gave an overview of the Wisconsin Model Academic Standards for Information and Technology Literacy (ITL) and how they correlate to the four core content areas: Science, Social Studies, Mathematics and

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2000

May 4-5	TLCF Conference 2000, Wausau.
May 5-11	Medical Library Association Annual Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia.
May 10	Library Issue Discussion Group meeting, 1:00-3:30 p.m., Middleton Library.
May 11-12	Wisconsin Association of Public Librarians (WAPL) Spring Conference, Middleton.
May 12	Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND), Middleton.
June 10-15	Special Libraries Association Annual Meeting, Philadelphia.
June 20-22	Wisconsin Educational Media Association Summer Leadership Conference, Holcombe.
July 6-12	American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago.
July 14	Council on Library and Network Development, Stevens Point.
July 15-20	American Association of Law Librarians Annual Conference, Philadelphia.
July 24-25	WILSWorld 2000, Madison.

For more details about specific meetings, see the WISDOM calendar at www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/pld/wisdom.html.

Technology plans—from page 15

English/Language Arts. Klein shared a document that provides the correlation between the ITL standards and the core content standards that should be published this spring. He also shared other materials and tips from districts that have some success in integrating ITL standards into the core content areas.

Linda Hanson, task force member from the Educational Communications Board (ECB), made a presentation on Digital TV, describing the differences between regular (analog) and digital TV and how digital TV can enhance educational opportunities in the classroom and outside of traditional school settings. A videotape was shown that provided examples and demonstrations of digital TV in action.

An evening session was used for the task force to hear Stephen Sanders, DPI, provide an overview of "Technology, Standards, Instruction, and Assessment: Wisconsin Initiatives." Sanders gave the group a detailed overview of how the different initiatives by DPI, TeachWI, and other entities tie together.

Day two activities began with an overview of Distance Education in Wisconsin by Richard Dirks, task force member from UW-Eau Claire and the Wisconsin Association of Distance Education Networks (WADEN). Dirks noted that many of the networks had master leases coming due and these networks were looking to newer technologies and more advanced means of distributing their educational material. He also noted that about 56 percent of Wisconsin school districts are attached to a distance education network and that there were no areas of the state where access to a network was not available.

Laurie Derse, DPI consultant for Teacher Licensing, spoke to the group about the new PI 34 Teacher Licensing rules. She gave an overview of the three levels of licensing (Initial, Professional, and Master) and how a teacher or administrator earns each level. She described the process for determining the specific competencies for each level within each sub-

ject area (science, art, math, etc.) and the timeline for implementing the new licensing procedures

Originally developed in 1996 as part of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the state's technology plan describes what schools must do to acquire, access, and use technology to support and enhance teaching and student learning. The 3-year-old plan needs to be updated to en-

sure that educational technology in Wisconsin schools is integrated with curriculum and that teachers have the training and background to use technology to help students learn the knowledge and skills they will need for the future. In addition, the plan also helps the state obtain federal funds for the use of technology in PK-12 education.

For more information, contact Stuart Ciske, Instructional Technology Consultant, at (608) 267-9289 (stuart.ciske@dpi.state.wi.us). ■

Jane Roeber retires from DPI

Jane Roeber's last day of work as Wisconsin's public library youth services consultant was March 6. Her last official task was to moderate the ETN (Educational Teleconference Network) program on the 2000 Summer Library Program. More than 100 youth services librarians participated in the ETN program.

Jane was surprised on the air when she was presented with her very own "Retirement Rules – Read!" manual. The manual was the result of months of covert work by the youth services community to give Jane an appropriate retirement gift and tribute. Included in the many contributions to the manual: a cover created by David LaRochelle, the poster artist for the Ticket to Tomorrow 2000 Summer Library Program; and an original artwork by Lois Ehlert, the artist for two previous summer library programs.

Jane has worked on Wisconsin's summer library program since 1988. In 1990, the 1989 Super Summer Safari program won the John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Award sponsored by the H. W. Wilson Company and the American Library Association. Jane also was the author of the "Wisconsin Public Library Trustee Handbook" published in 1989 and slightly revised in 1998. With Frances de Usabel she coauthored the "American Indian Resource Manual for Public Libraries" in 1992, and she authored "Read from the Start: Early Literacy Activities and Resources for Librarians and Other Educators" published in 1995. Jane was the program coordinator for Wisconsin's Pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Services from 1989 to 1991.

Prior to her work at the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, Jane held a variety of jobs in the library community, including work as an adult services librarian at the Madison Public Library. She also was the instructor for the A-50 Basic Library Management course for a number of years.

In a certificate of appreciation, State Superintendent John Benson and Assistant State Superintendent Cal Potter praised Jane for her leadership in the promotion of reading by young people in Wisconsin. It was specifically noted that in her role she had touched the lives of hundreds of thousands of young people. ■



Jane Roeber

Delivery Service

On statewide plan

Delivery Service Advisory Committee seeks input

From Sally Drew, Director
Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team

The Delivery Service Advisory Committee met in January via videoconference sites at Madison, Green Bay, Ashland, and Wausau. Committee members are interested in hearing comments from school and special libraries about their needs and desires for participation in the statewide delivery service.

A hearing on this subject was held at the beginning of the meeting, and letters were read from the Department of Health and Family Services on behalf of Winnebago Mental Health Institute and other health science librarians; from Gibraltar High School; and from Grimm Book Bindery. Testimony from the combined COLAND/LSTA hearing held in November also was reviewed. Members would like to hear from additional libraries on this issue. Libraries should address their comments to Sally Drew (sally.drew@dpi.state.wi.us) and indicate the volume of items which would be sent, the frequency of delivery desired, and whether the library is willing to pay for this service.

Committee members also are reviewing the sources and levels of funding for the statewide delivery service and looking at options for a future funding method. Members looked at the costs per stop for each current participant and compared this with the average cost per participant. They are attempting to develop a statewide cost per stop that will take into consideration distance and volume factors, and they are considering the possibility of requesting a state subsidy to mitigate the distance factor and fully cover the costs of the delivery service.

Also discussed was the potential impact of the study completed by Ruth Bessant—"Evaluation of a Consolidated Delivery Service Model for the Four Northern Wis-

consin Library Systems." The first goal of the study was to work with Waltco to create a service proposal that would provide libraries in Indianhead, Northern Waters, Wisconsin Valley, and Nicolet public library systems as a single unit. Waltco would do the sorting at places convenient to their operations rather than at the library system offices, and would connect to the South Central Library System delivery service. The second goal was to compare the Waltco proposal with the existing service pattern to determine if it would improve delivery speed and lower costs. Bessant analyzed a sample of delivery events from the transit time study completed in April 1999 to see if the rede-

signed routes could improve service. The results showed that adding Waltco's transfer service between systems could improve the speed of delivery between the four systems from a medium of six days to a median of three to 3.5 days; and that adding both transfer and sorting services, as needed, could improve transit time to a median of two days.

South Central Library System provided an update on the recently signed University of Wisconsin delivery service contract and its potential impact on the rest of the state's delivery services.

For more information, contact Sally Drew, Reference and Loan, at (608) 224-6161 (sally.drew@dpi.state.wi.us). ■

Standards Matrix—from page 13

dia specialists and other curriculum leaders dealing with the integration of the Information & Technology Literacy (ITL) Standards. In addition to the two models and resource list in the print publication, the ITL Standards Matrix CD will contain *Wisconsin's Model Academic Standards for Information and Technology Literacy*, curriculum alignment worksheets, and other resources that have been developed to assist school leaders with the integration of the ITL competencies into all content areas. The ITL Standards Matrix CD-ROM will be completed and available midsummer 2000.

Interest in the new ITL Standards Matrix is high among media specialists and technology coordinators. At the recently concluded conference of the Wisconsin Educational Media Association (WEMA) on April 2-4, two sessions were conducted on the soon-to-be-released ITL Standards Matrix. Even though there were several excellent competing presentations and the session room had a seating capacity for only 40 people, the attendance at each session was over 100.

Session attendees expressed an overwhelming need for the new planning tool as they revise their local curriculums based on Wisconsin's new academic standards. They also were happy to hear that the DPI Instructional Media and Technology Team is in the beginning stages of planning another round of integration workshops this fall with the CESAs. The goals of the workshops will be varied and based on the results of statewide assessments that addressed the levels of technology integration and current instructional practices of teachers. Collaboration skills, model units, and teaching tools such as unit planning guides, inquiry based learning, and project assessment strategies are just a few agenda items being considered for the fall workshops. ■

Reference and Loan Library reviews mission and goals

From Sally Drew, Director
Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team

The Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team in the Division for Libraries, Technology and Community Learning (DLTCL), which operates the Reference and Loan Library (R&LL), published its mission and goals in the March 1997 issue of Channel. The team recently began a review of the mission and goals to determine if they needed to be revised and to outline activities for future years. To begin the process, staff listed accomplishments since 1997 in the following categories.

Development of Resource-Sharing Tools

During this period, staff phased out the CD-ROM version of WISCAT and firmly established the web-based catalog (see WISCAT timeline on page 6). A great deal of development work has been done to convert the read-only web catalog established in 1997 to a catalog that can be updated by participants directly online. This newly restructured catalog—which also will allow libraries to create interlibrary loan requests for use with QuILL—is scheduled for release later in 2000. Staff members added a union list of serials to WISCAT, increased the number of sources for adding records, and increased the number of WISCAT participants. Since 1997, 70 libraries have extracted WISCAT records for use in local automation projects. In 2000, WISCAT has 6.5 million titles and 30 million library holding records from 1,265 libraries.

R&LL staff used QuILL to create a paperless interlibrary loan process, as did a number of other libraries statewide. All public library system interlibrary loan clearinghouses, MINITEX, and other libraries in nine systems use QuILL for a total of 121 participants during this period.

Staff provided technical support and training sessions for WISCAT and QuILL users, more than 300 of which attended these sessions. Staff established WISCAT-L (a discussion list for participants) and provided weekly updates on progress and is-

ues. Users were able to contact staff using a toll-free number for the first time during this period.

R&LL staff also worked with staff from the division's Public Library Development Team to establish a planning committee to explore the linking of circulation/online catalog systems, WISCAT, and interlibrary loan systems. Staff developed a request for proposals (RFP) for this project and reviewed bid responses from four vendors. After careful consideration, it was decided to delay implementation of this project due to important gaps in the status of current technology, lack of standards, and lack of a company to provide gateway software with all of the needed features.



Provision of Reference Services

In 1998, the DLTCL established the BadgerLink program, contracted with two vendors to provide statewide access to full-text magazines, newspapers and reference materials, and created web links to Wisconsin libraries, state government agencies, and many other sites. BadgerLink became the division's "Connection to the World of Information." R&LL staff worked with a planning committee to establish the goals of the project, wrote the RFP, set up user authentication methods, registered Internet service providers and libraries, established a BadgerLink discussion list, coordinated training sessions, and provided technical support to libraries. The service is available to Wisconsin schools, universities, and

libraries of all types and to residents from home, offices, and other remote sites. During the first year, users logged over 7 million searches. The DLTCL successfully included BadgerLink in the state budget in order to ensure ongoing services. In addition to BadgerLink, group purchase contracts were established with Grolier and STAT!REF.

R&LL staff respond to nearly 4,000 reference requests referred by libraries each year. Users are able to contact staff using a toll-free number, and staff integrated use of the Internet into its services and used e-mail to contact experts throughout the world to answer questions. Staff established further cooperative efforts

Continued on next page

with reference staff at the University of Wisconsin and Madison Public Library, hosted a number of library school interns, and improved communication with the UW-Madison School of Library and Information Studies. Staff continued to use DIALOG, LEXIS/NEXIS, WestLaw, Wilson databases, OCLC FirstSearch, and other online resources to supplement Badger-Link as needed to answer questions. Guidelines for submitting reference questions in key areas were placed on the Web. R&LL also conducted a customer satisfaction survey and received many positive responses.

Staff maintained a collection of print, audiovisual, and electronic resources. Materials purchased were carefully evaluated for their value in answering reference questions and staff made specific efforts to improve music, exam book, and other collections. The song book index was maintained and used to find materials in response to requests.

Provision of Interlibrary Loan and Interlibrary Loan Clearinghouse Services

The Reference and Loan Library improved and expanded its role as an interlibrary loan clearinghouse with the establishment of QuILL. Turnaround time for request processing improved and libraries reported receiving materials faster. Staff were able to eliminate a long-standing backlog of out-of-state requests, began to refer requests for audiovisual materials and paperbacks for the first time, and began to use OCLC's IFM (Interlibrary Fee Management) to streamline record keeping when borrowing out-of-state from libraries that charge for interlibrary loan. Staff implemented ISO (International Standards Organization) codes for interlibrary loan replies. A process for using e-mail was established for sending and receiving requests from small special and school libraries that do not use QuILL. Staff simplified the priority list process for choosing interlibrary loan lenders, and they began placing holds on selected public library system circulation systems in lieu of sending interlibrary loan requests when circumstances warranted doing so. Staff developed a brochure for educators

and state employees describing the interlibrary loan and reference services offered by the Reference and Loan Library.

Staff began a new collection of DVD materials, worked to catalog BAVI videocassettes contributed to the collection, and cataloged a collection of 200 health and safety videocassettes contributed by University Hospitals. The videocassette list now is available online in a searchable format.

They also established a circulation system/online catalog for the Reference and Loan Library and state agency libraries in the Departments of Workforce Development, Public Instruction, Health and Family Services, and the Public Service Commission.

The DLTC established a Delivery Service Advisory Committee to make recommendations for improving and expanding delivery services, and R&LL staff provided background information to the committee and facilitated its work.

Staff continued to manage state level contracts with WILS and Milwaukee Public Library for interlibrary loan services and with the Cooperative Children's Book Center and the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Maintenance of the Wisconsin State Document Depository Program

Staff continued to distribute state documents to the 52 document depository collections in Wisconsin. The number of documents for which sufficient copies were received for all libraries increased to 60 percent. The document shipping lists were posted to the website and URL's were added for all citations that had a full-text copy on the agency's website (approximately 20 percent of the titles). WISCAT records also began to have hot links to electronic state documents where available. An effort also is underway with the Department of Administration to improve and enhance the newly acquired UltraSeek Search Engine by developing a thesaurus of subject terms and a manual of metatagging guidelines for state agency staff to use in document creation.

Staff surveyed state document depository libraries on local practices, created

decals for libraries to use to advertise the documents collection, and completed the document depository manual.

State Agency Library Processing Center

The State Agency Library Processing Center (SALPC) performs all work under contract with its customers and carried out a number of special projects in addition to working with its regular clientele. SALPC libraries joined the circulation system and online catalog. Staff worked with the Veterans' Museum and the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped to improve cataloging practices, and took part in an LSTA-sponsored project to preserve fiction by Wisconsin authors. They also developed tables of examples that are used in the MITINET/marc Window program. SALPC staff members continue to make a major contribution to WISCAT quality control efforts.

Child Care Information Center

During 1998-1999 a new service was added to the Reference and Loan Library. The Child Care Information Center was moved from Central Wisconsin Center to the Reference and Loan Library. CCIC provides a variety of reference referral, consultation, and lending services to child care centers and related organizations in Wisconsin. Staff developed a webpage and used it to better manage the child care training calendar and to provide access to newsletter articles and to brochures. CCIC holdings are being added to WISCAT and staff have used BadgerLink and other Reference and Loan Library materials to expand information access for child care providers. Staff purchased and distributed health and safety materials for child care providers.

Newsline for the Blind

R&LL established a new service for Wisconsin's blind and visually impaired residents. Newsline provides recorded access to three national and three local newspapers through servers in Madison and Milwaukee. Users can listen to the recorded newspapers using a telephone. A toll free number on the Madison server provides free statewide access. ■

Around Wisconsin

People

Monona Public Library Assistant Director **Carol Anderson** received her MLS degree from UW-Madison in December.

Cathy Bloom is the new children's librarian at the Irvin L. Young Memorial Library in Whitewater. She formerly was a Dane County Library Service Library Assistant-Bookmobile driver.

Janet Brooks is the new director of the North Freedom Public Library.

Whitman Carbonar is the new director of the Black Earth Public Library. He replaces Jane Brunner.

Judy Christenson, Madison Public Library Reference and User Assistance Ser-

vices Library Assistant, retired Feb. 25.

SCLS automation computer technician **Todd Frisch** is the new microcomputer specialist for Washtenaw County in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ignacia Guerra is the new Youth Services Assistant at the New Glarus Public Library.

Wisconsin State Law Library Director **Marcia Koslov** is the new manager of the Knowledge Management Department at the National center for State Courts in Williamsburg, VA.

Ruthann Krich is the new Youth Services Coordinator at the Rosemary Garfoot Public Library in Cross Plains.

Lisa Selje is the new assistant librarian at the Rio Community Library.

Places

The **Columbus Public Library** has a new home page at <http://www.scls.lib.wi.us/col/index.html>.

Drummond's new library and museum project recently was approved by the town board. The new building's design is based on that of the old Rust Owen Company Store, which was the hub of town. The new library, which should be ready for occupancy in early 2001, is being built on the site of the old store.

Awards

Burnett Community Library received an \$18,032 grant from the Otto Bremer Foundation to help cover Merlin costs.

Grantsburg Public Library recently received a \$25,000 grant from the Otto Bremer Foundation. The money will be used to purchase a new shared automation system, three new Internet terminals, and more books.

UW-Madison SLIS Director **Louise Robbins'** new book, "The Dismissal of Miss Ruth Brown: Civil Rights, Censorship, and the American Library," was featured in the March 1 issue of "Wisconsin Week."

Award of excellence

Sorensen receives WEMA recognition

The Wisconsin Educational Media Association (WEMA) recently honored DPI's Dick Sorensen with the organization's Award of Excellence, which recognizes lifetime accomplishments and/or significant contributions to the Association and/or media profession.

Dick has served with the DPI since 1972 as a school library media program consultant. His responsibilities have included providing guidance regarding school library media services, developing licensing requirements for library media professionals and teachers, surveying Wisconsin schools to determine the status of library media and technology services, and reporting statewide expenditures for school library resources.

Congratulations Dick! ■■

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