



## 17 projects share \$3.1 million in federal funds

# Enhancing Education through Technology projects announced

Seventeen projects that will help schools improve the use of computers and other educational technology to lift student achievement are sharing \$3.1 million in funding under the federal Enhancing Education through Technology (ed tech) program. Competitive grants will impact 165 school districts throughout the state.

State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster commended district consortiums for writing competitive grant applications to run special projects. "Every public school uses computers and other educational technology to support classroom instruction. Targeting funding to help educators master the use of educational technology in curriculum and daily lessons will help us support student learning and close the achievement gap."

The federal legislation authorizing the grants -- the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, Part D -- targeted funds to districts with student poverty rates that are "among the highest" in each state. In Wisconsin, a poverty rate of 9 percent or more was the primary criteria for eligibility. Additionally, a school district

alone or within a consortium was to have been identified for improvement, be a school in need of corrective action to improve student achievement, or have a substantial need for assistance in acquiring or using technology. Every district with schools that were identified for improvement earlier this year is benefiting from this round of ed tech competitive grants.

The Department of Public Instruction already awarded 50

percent of the state's \$7.9 million ed tech funding under a formula for this grant program. The remaining grant allocation is funding these competitive grants and the "Evaluating States Educational Technology Programs" grant, a research study being conducted in partnership with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

In Wisconsin, applications for competitive grants must direct 60 percent of funds to professional development that will improve classroom teaching through the use of technology. Wisconsin's ongoing assessments of teachers' use of computers and educational technology in the classroom shows that providing research-based professional development is critical if technology is expected to support improved student achievement. This year, applicants were asked to show a more direct link to student achievement in their proposals. Additionally, projects must be related to Wisconsin's model academic standards for information and technology literacy and to the district's technology plan.

A list of the projects follows on page 2; the list is also available at [http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/imt/pdf/dpi04\\_96.pdf](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/imt/pdf/dpi04_96.pdf). ☺

*"Every public school uses computers and other educational technology to support classroom instruction. Targeting funding to help educators master the use of educational technology in curriculum and daily lessons will help us support student learning and close the achievement gap."*

State Superintendent  
Elizabeth Burmaster

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## Enhancing Education through Technology Competitive Grants

(Organized by Cooperative Educational Service Agency)

**CESA 1 (2 projects)**

Kenosha, Mequon-Thiensville, New Berlin, and Racine,  
**\$250,000**

Milwaukee, **\$327,371**

**CESA 2**

Madison, Middleton-Cross Plains, Monona Grove, Sun Prairie, Waunakee, and Wisconsin Heights, **\$250,000**

**CESA 3 (2 projects)**

Argyle, Benton, Black Hawk, Boscobel, Cuba City, Darlington, Dodgeville, Ithaca, Pecatonica, Prairie du Chien, Richland, River Ridge, Seneca, and Wauzeka-Steuben, **\$199,500**

Fennimore and Iowa-Grant, **\$52,239**

**CESA 4**

Alma, Bangor, Black River Falls, Blair-Taylor, Cashton, Cochrane-Fountain City, De Soto, Galesville-Ettrick-Trempealeau, Hillsboro, Holmen, La Crosse, La Farge, Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton, Onalaska, Royall, Sparta, Viroqua, Westby, Whitehall, and Wonewoc-Union Center, **\$200,000**

**CESA 5**

Auburndale, Baraboo, Columbus, Lodi, Mauston, Montello, Necedah, Nekoosa, Pardeeville, Pittsville, Portage, Poynette, Randolph, Reedsburg, Rio, Sauk Prairie, Tomorrow River, Waupaca, Westfield, Wild Rose, and Wisconsin Rapids, **\$200,000**

**CESA 6**

Erin, Fond du Lac, Markesan, Princeton, Rosendale-Brandon, and Ripon, **\$150,000**

**CESA 7**

Denmark, Green Bay, Pulaski, and Seymour, **\$248,744**

**CESA 8 (3 projects)**

Athens, D.C. Everest, Edgar, Marathon, Stratford, and Wausau, **\$149,680**

Beecher-Dunbar-Pembine, Crandon, Goodman-Armstrong, Laona, Mercer, Niagara, Wabeno, and White Lake, **\$149,680**

Bonduel, Menominee Indian, and Wittenberg-Birnamwood, **\$100,000**

**CESA 9**

Antigo, Boulder Junction, Elcho, Lac du Flambeau, Lakeland UHS, Merrill, Minocqua J1, Northland Pines, Phelps, Prentice, Rhinelander, Rib Lake, Tomahawk, and Woodruff J1, **\$200,000**

**CESA 10 (2 projects)**

Abbotsford, Alma Center, Altoona, Augusta, Birchwood, Bloomer, Bruce, Cadott, Chippewa Falls, Colby, Cornell, Eleva-Strum, Elk Mound, Fall Creek, Flambeau, Gilman, Gilmanton, Granton, Greenwood, Ladysmith, Loyal, Medford, Mondovi, Neillsville, New Auburn, Osseo-Fairchild, Owen-Withee, Spencer, Stanley-Boyd, Thorp, and Weyerhaeuser, **\$200,000**

Eau Claire and Menomonie, **\$99,500**

**CESA 11**

Baldwin-Woodville, Boyceville, Clayton, Ellsworth, Hudson, Pepin, and River Falls, **\$150,000**

**CESA 12**

Ashland, Bayfield, Butternut, Drummond, Glidden, Hayward, Hurley, Maple, Mellen, Northwood, Park Falls, Phillips, Solon Springs, South Shore, Superior, Washburn, and Winter, **\$200,000.**☼



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Send comments about bylined articles to the authors. Direct other content inquiries to editor Roslyn Wise at (608) 266-6439 (roslyn.wise@dpi.state.wi.us). To make mailing list changes, contact Peg Branson at (608) 266-2413 (peg.branson@dpi.state.wi.us).

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# COLAND meets July 9 at CVTC in Eau Claire

**By Roslyn Wise**  
 Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

Chippewa Valley Technical College in Eau Claire welcomed the Council on Library and Network Development (COLAND) to its campus for the July 9, 2004, meeting of the Council. Bruce Barker, CVTC Vice President for Operations, officially welcomed the group and discussed the impact technology has had on technical college campuses of today.

The major item of business was the election of the COLAND executive board for the 2004-2005 year. John Reid of West Bend will continue as president for a third year, Eugene Neyhart of Sussex will assume the duties of vice president, and Barbara Arnold of UW-Madison will serve as secretary. Officers are elected for one-year terms. The Council also approved its list of goals for 2004-05.

COLAND members also heard presentations by Ginny Wright, director of Library Services at Eau Claire's Luther Midelfort Hospital, on the library and educational services at the hospital's medical library, and Ron Edwards, CVTC Library Director, who talked about library and information services at CVTC.

In other business, Assistant State Superintendent Rick Grobschmidt from the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning (DLTCL) gave an update on state and federal library issues, and team leaders from the DLTCL reported on the activities of the division's library teams.

The next COLAND meeting is scheduled for September 10, 2004 at the Oshkosh Public Library. ☼

## Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction,  
 125 South Webster St., P.O. Box 7841, Madison, WI 53707-7841;  
 (800) 441-4563, fax (608) 267-1052  
[www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/)

- Richard Grobschmidt**  
 Division Administrator ..... (608) 266-2205
- Public Library Development Team**
- Michael Cross**, Director ..... 267-9225
- Robert Bocher**, Consultant  
 Technology ..... 266-2127
- Peg Branson**, Consultant  
 LSTA and Continuing Education ..... 266-2413
- Barbara Huntington**, Consultant  
 Public Library Youth and Special Services ..... 267-5077
- Alan Zimmerman**, Consultant  
 Public Library System Administration & Finance ..... 266-3939
- Instructional Media and Technology Team**
- Neah J. Lohr**, Director ..... 266-3856
- Barry Golden**, Education Consultant  
 Evaluating States Education Technology Programs ..... 267-2373
- Stuart Ciske**, Technology Consultant  
 Instructional Technology Planning & Integration ..... 267-9289
- Arun Marathe**, IS Specialist  
 Evaluation States Education Technology Programs ..... 266-1924
- Robert Roy**, Technology Consultant  
 Enhancing Education through Technology ..... 261-6332
- Stephen Sanders**, Education Consultant  
 Instructional Technology Program ..... 266-7112
- Donna Steffan**, Technology Consultant  
 Information & Technology Literacy Standards & Integration ..... 267-1282
- DPI Library & Statistical Information Center**
- Kay Ihlenfeldt**, Team Leader ..... 266-3108
- Patricia Stutz**, Library Services Assistant ..... 267-1289
- Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team**  
 2109 S. Stoughton Rd., Madison, WI 53716; fax 224-6178
- Sally J. Drew**, Director ..... 224-6161
- Circulation Desk** ..... 224-6169
- Mary Clark**, Coordinator  
 Resource Sharing Technology ..... 224-6179
- Loretta Harmatuck**  
 Government Services ..... 224-6165
- Mary Struckmeyer**, Coordinator  
 Reference and Interloan ..... 224-6168
- Willeen Tretheway**  
 Audiovisual and Technical Services ..... 224-6171
- Terry Wilcox**  
 Interlibrary Loan Services ..... 224-6163
- Vickie Long**  
 WISCAT User Support ..... 224-5394
- To send e-mail, use the following format (all lowercase letters):  
 firstname.lastname@dpi.state.wi.us
- Wisconsin Child Care Information Center**
- Lita Haddal**, Director ..... (800) 362-7353 or (608) 224-5388

## Statewide Resource Contacts

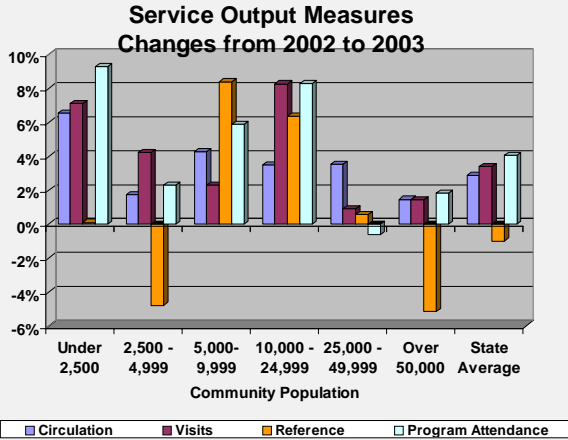
- Cooperative Children's Book Center**  
 4290 Helen C. White Hall, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706  
 ccbcinfo@education.wisc.edu ..... [www.education.wisc.edu/ccbc/](http://www.education.wisc.edu/ccbc/)  
 Kathleen Horning, Director ..... (608) 263-3720
- Milwaukee Public Library/Interlibrary Loan**  
 814 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53233-2385  
 Brian Hannemann, Interlibrary Loan Librarian ..... (414) 286-3082
- WiLS/Interlibrary Loan**  
 728 State Street, Rooms 464 and B106B, Madison, WI 53706-1494  
 schneid@wils.wisc.edu ..... <http://www.wils.wisc.edu/>  
 Kathy Schneider, Director ..... (608) 263-2773
- Wisconsin Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped**  
 813 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1436  
<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/rll/lbphinfo.html>  
 Marsha Valance, Regional Librarian ..... (800) 242-8822

# 2003 public library services statistics update

By Alan Zimmerman, Consultant  
Public Library System Administration and Finance

Annually, Wisconsin's 387 public libraries submit reports to the Division for Libraries, Technology and Community Learning describing holdings, financing, staffing and activities. Information provided by public libraries for 2003 reveals a year of major growth in four of the five service levels for 2002 and 2003.

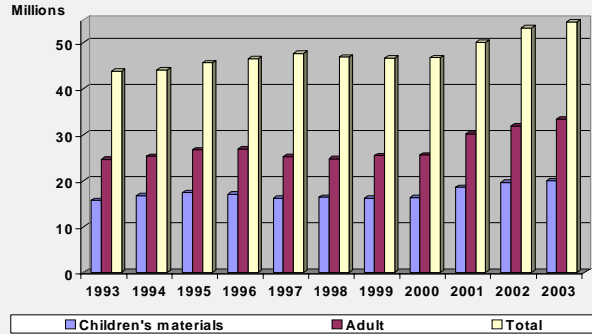
Wisconsin's public library circulation was 54.7 million, a 2.7 percent increase over 2002. Increases were recorded for all library population sizes, with adult circulation growth outpacing the rise in children's and young adult materials use. Circulation increased a total of 17 percent from 2000 to 2003.



The circulation increase was matched by a 3.1 percent increase in library visits, which totaled 31.3 million in 2003. Visits to libraries have increased 11 percent since 2000. Attendance at library programs also continued to show substantial growth, increasing 3.7 percent for reporting libraries, for a state total of 1.5 million. This attendance gain was composed of equal increases in the number of adult and children's program attendance. Most library programming is provided for children and young adults and attendance at these 47,600 events was over 1.3 million. There was an increase in the number of children's programs of over 18 percent from 2000.

Nationally, Wisconsin residents are comparatively heavy users of public libraries. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) per capita rankings place Wisconsin 7th in public library visits per capita and 8th in circulation per capita. An estimated 55 to 60 percent of Wisconsin residents are registered public library users.

WI Public Library Circulation 1993 - 2003



Only for reference transactions do reporting libraries continue to indicate a statewide decline. The state total dropped to just under 5 million transactions, a 2.1 percent decrease. Libraries in communities under 10,000 population reported a 2 percent increase in reference questions, but libraries in communities of over 10,000 population, where over 75 percent of all reference transactions are handled, reported a 2% decrease.

The overall drop in reference transactions may be related to the greater availability to users of computers and electronic resources within the library and greater access to online databases. The number of Internet-connected public use computer terminals or workstations available at libraries increased 20 percent from 2002 to 2003, to nearly 4,000 units. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation distributed 743 PCs and servers to 235 Wisconsin public libraries and branches in 2003. All public libraries now have Internet connections and 99 percent have broadband (high speed) Internet access. Informational databases such as those provided statewide through BadgerLink are now available to all state residents through their local library, as well as in homes, schools, and places of work.

Interlibrary loans, requests sent from one library to another for materials not available locally but wanted by a library user, continued double digit growth. Total interlibrary loan traffic increased over 20 percent with over 4 million items loaned by public libraries to other libraries. Items borrowed by these public libraries from other libraries at the request of their users increased 18 percent to over 3.8 million items. Since 2000, interlibrary loans from public libraries to other libraries have increased 72 percent, while the number

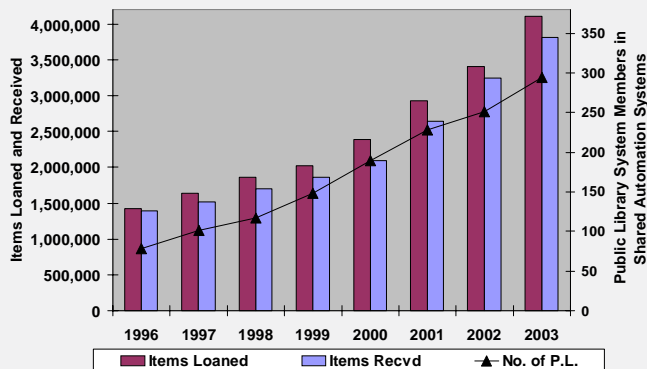
Please see 2003 Statistics — on page 5

## 2003 Statistics — from page 4

of items borrowed by these public library for their users has increased 82 percent.

Public library system efforts to support resource sharing have greatly contributed to the development of system-wide shared automation systems. Currently, 80 percent of Wisconsin residents are served by public library system members participating in shared automation systems. Regional automation system compatibility has greatly improved the library user's ability to access materials not available locally, but held by other public library system members. The increase in interlibrary loan traffic has caused a corresponding expansion of area and statewide interlibrary delivery services, also heavily supported by public library systems.

**Interlibrary Loans and Public Library System Members in Shared Automation Systems**



Wisconsin has 387 independent public libraries and 17 regional public library systems serving the state's 5.5 million residents. Public library systems are county and multi-county library organizations created to improve public library services and to increase all Wisconsin residents' access to library materials and services. All of Wisconsin's public libraries and counties are currently public library system members.

Over half of Wisconsin's public libraries are located in communities of under 2,500 population. These 199 libraries serve about 10 percent of all Wisconsin residents. The 72 largest public libraries (one-fifth of all libraries), those in communities with populations over 10,000, serve 70% of the state's residents. Of the 387 libraries, 341 are municipal public libraries, 23 are joint municipal libraries (combinations of cities, villages and towns), 2 are joint city-county libraries and 6 are tribal libraries. In addition, there are 7 consolidated county library services, with the county library providing public

library services within the county. Eight counties supplement local library service with a county library service organization.

There was little growth in public library and system staffing as totals for all staff classifications remained at last year's levels. Of the 3,190 full time equivalent (FTE) public library employees, 684 FTEs held master's degrees from a program of library and information studies accredited by the American Library Association. In addition to those with master's degrees in library and information studies, 39 FTEs held master's degrees in other fields. 1,244 FTE staff held the title of librarian and 1,945 FTE were classified as support staff. Wisconsin ranks 18<sup>th</sup> nationally in ALA MLS staff per capita and 20<sup>th</sup> in total public library staff per capita. Total staff costs, including salaries, wages and benefits, increased to \$131.9 million, a 4.4 percent increase over 2002. Benefits increased 7.7 percent, while salaries and wages increased 3.4 percent. Wisconsin ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in public library salary and wages expended per capita and 17<sup>th</sup> in staff expenditures per capita.

Statewide, all areas of library collections increased over 2002. Print volumes owned increased 2 percent to 19.5 million volumes. Wisconsin ranks 21<sup>st</sup> nationally in per capita book and serial volumes. Audio materials held increased over 6 percent to 997,000 (11<sup>th</sup> per capita nationally) and video materials held grew by 13 percent to 1.1 million (5<sup>th</sup> per capita nationally). Statewide, total expenditures for public library materials totaled \$24.3 million, an increase of 2 percent over 2002. Wisconsin ranks 20<sup>th</sup> nationally in collection expenditures per capita.

Statewide, approximately one-third of all public library use is by persons residing outside the library's home community. Approximately one-fifth of all use is by residents from the library's county who do not have a local library. Wisconsin statutes require that counties reimburse public libraries within the county a minimum of 70 percent of the cost of public library service provided to these residents. About 8 percent of all use is by residents who have a local public library, but who choose to use another public library within the county. The remaining nonresident use is predominately by persons in neighboring counties or within the library's public library system area (5 percent). Statewide, libraries reported that about 1 percent of use was by of all use is by residents who have a local public library,

*Please see 2003 Statistics — on page 6*

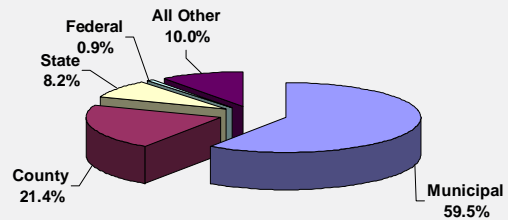
## 2003 Statistics — from page 5

but who choose to use another public library within the county. The remaining nonresident use is predominately by persons in neighboring counties or within the library's public library system area (5 percent). Statewide, libraries reported that about 1 percent of use was by of all use is by residents who have a local public library, but who choose to use another public library within the county. The remaining nonresident use is predominately by persons in neighboring counties or within the library's public library system area (5 percent). Statewide, libraries reported that about 1 percent of use was by other state residents and out-of-state residents, although some libraries in tourist areas experienced relatively heavy use by these users.

Total library income increased by 3 percent to \$207.6 million in 2003. The annual statewide average per capita local and county tax support for public library service in 2003 was \$30.59, a 3% increase over 2002. Three-fourths of the state's population resides in communities with a local public library. These residents paid an average of \$34.57 per capita for public library service in 2003, a 2% increase. The range of support varied greatly from under \$2.25 per capita to over \$95 per capita. The remaining population lives in communities with no local public library and pays a county tax for public library service. These residents paid an average of \$19.61 capita, up 6.7 percent from 2002, with rates ranging from \$2.94 to \$36.20 per capita. The state average library service tax rate per \$1,000 of equalized assessed value (EAV) decreased 3.6 percent to \$.513. Likewise, library community tax rates also showed a 4.5 percent decline to \$.630 per \$1000 EAV. Nonresident tax rates increased less than 1% to \$.272 per \$1000 EAV.

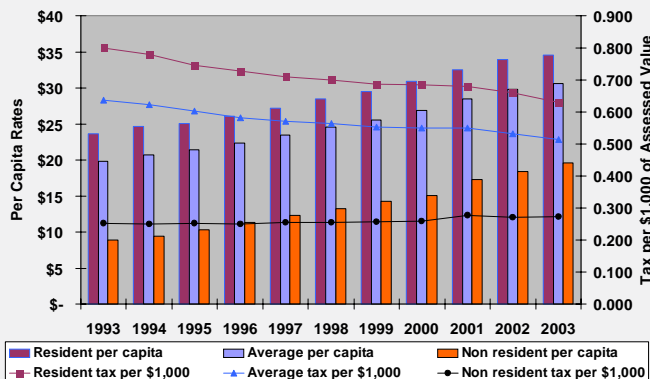
Statewide, municipalities provided 59.5 percent of all public library operating income, while counties contributed 21.4 percent, and state, federal and service contract income accounted for 9.1 percent of all revenue. The remaining 10 percent came from gifts, endowments, funds carried over from the previous year and other income. Salaries, wages and benefits accounted for 69.5 percent of all operating expenditures, library materials expenditures for 12.8 percent, and all other operating expenditures for 17.7 percent of the total expended. Total expenditures for public library service in Wisconsin, including expenditures at the municipal, county and public library system level, were \$189.8 million for 2003, an increase of 3.8 percent over 2002. Total capital outlays were \$21 million for 2003 of which 96 percent were from local and other (not state, federal, or county) tax sources.

**Total Public Library Service Income by Source**

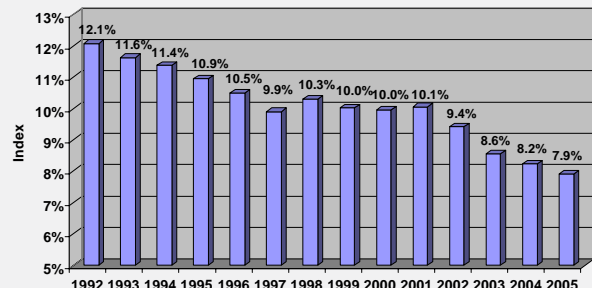


Because state funding for systems has grown at a slower rate than local and county funding, the relative share of state funding to local and county funding has steadily declined over the last 10 years. Statutorily, the DPI must request state system aid appropriation at 13 percent of local and county expenditures in the previous year. The actual index achieved is presented in the following chart.

**Tax Rates for Public Library Service**



**Public Library System State Aid Index (State aid as a percent of local and county spending for public library service)**



## BadgerLink adds newspaper archive resource

By **Sally Drew**, Director  
Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing  
Team

NewspaperARCHIVE Elite is the newest resource to be added to the BadgerLink page. It is an EBSCO product that offers coverage for hundreds of newspapers with articles dating back as far as the 1700's. The database of over 14.4 million fully searchable pages representing over 400 cities and towns allows users to research genealogy, history, culture, and any newsworthy event. The collection includes important newspapers from the U.S., Canada and the U.K. Wisconsin historical newspaper titles are currently included from Appleton, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Stevens

Point, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids.

The Division plans to add more historical titles (approximately one million additional pages) during the year. Reference and Loan Library staff is currently working with the Wisconsin Historical Society and Heritage Microfilm to determine priorities, processes, and other issues for beginning to digitize historical titles from microfilm held by the Wisconsin Historical Society.

NewspaperARCHIVE Elite can be accessed by clicking on the EBSCOHost icon and then scrolling down to click on the hyperlinked words NewspaperARCHIVE Elite. NewspaperArchive Elite cannot be



searched using the standard EBSCO interface and is therefore not listed in the standard database list. It must be accessed from the interface list after clicking the icon. Technical support and documentation can be obtained through EBSCO rather than directly from NewspaperArchive Elite. Further information and support for authentication issues is available from BadgerLink Coordinator, James Leaver at james.leaver@dpi.state.wi.us.✪

### AV Notes

## 2004 ALA conference programs now available on audio CDs

By **Willeen Tretheway**, Audio Services Librarian,  
Reference and Loan Library

Audio compact discs (CDs) of the programs recorded at the American Library Association's 123<sup>rd</sup> annual conference are available for loan from the Reference and Loan Library. The conference was held June 24-30, 2004, in Orlando, Florida.

This year, 74 of the over 300 conference sessions were selected for recording on CD. A title list of the recorded 2004 American Library Association (ALA) conference programs is on the Reference and Loan Web site at [www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/rl/indav.html](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/rl/indav.html). Title lists of the recordings from other recent ALA annual conferences and Public Library Association biennial national conferences are also on this Web site. Previous conference recordings are on audiocassette rather than compact disc.

Content descriptions of this year's programs may be found in the conference preview section of the March 2004 issue of *American Libraries*, and on the ALA Web site at <http://www.ala.org/ala/eventsandconferencesb/annual/an2004/programs.htm>.

The recordings contain information for staff development and professional enrichment, and may be helpful to public, school, academic and special librarians, library staff, administrators, trustees, and others, who could not attend the ALA conference or go to all of the sessions of interest. Recorded programs this year are on the future of libraries; reference service; copyright and intellectual property; radio frequency identification technology; libraries and students; services for Spanish speakers; outreach and literacy programs; library cooperation; patron privacy; cataloging; literature; library education; supervisory and staff skills; and much more.

The CDs may be borrowed from the Reference and Loan Library through regular interlibrary loan channels. For more information, contact Willeen Tretheway at (608)224-6171 or (888)542-5543, ext. 3 (in state), or email [willeen.tretheway@dpi.state.wi.us](mailto:willeen.tretheway@dpi.state.wi.us), or the Reference and Loan circulation department at (608)224-6169 or (888)542-5543, ext. 3 (in state).✪

## Statewide digitization planning begins

By **Sally Drew**, Director  
Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team

Building on the momentum of the March 2004 Wisconsin Digital Library Conference, "Bringing the Pieces Together," work has begun on the "next steps" outlined at the Conference through the informal appointment of a Digital Exploratory Committee. The primary purpose of this ad hoc committee is to compile information regarding selected issues to prepare for a statewide discussion.

Plans are being made for discussion programs at the fall meetings of libraries, museums, historical societies and other interested cultural organizations. Programs will be presented at the Wisconsin Library Association fall conference, November 2-5, 2004; the fall conference for Wisconsin historical societies, October 30 at the Wisconsin Historical Society; and the fall conference for Wisconsin Museums, October 10-11 in Manitowoc.

At its first meeting, held June 16th, the group identified four main areas for information gathering:

- Establishing contact with potential partners; drafting vision and mission statements

Identifying options for structure of a statewide digital initiative by collecting information about established programs in Colorado, Utah and Missouri. Topics to be covered include services provided, funding level and source, staffing (central and regional), selection of projects, governance, technology used, levels/options of participation (including exit options for institutions), list of participants/partners, preservation service, methods of marketing and promotion, intended/primary audience, accessibility (including any limitations on access, rights management, and disability accessibility), original expected outcomes, limitations on content or format, and use statistics.

- Identifying technology options

Three main options to be reviewed include technology at UW Madison, ContentDM currently used by several other projects, and more local options, including scanning items and mounting PDF files, static web pages, and other technologies. For each of these, data will be collected on: components of the technology, formats supported, interoperability, metadata process, how formats are brought together, how content is searched (full text or metadata only), sustainability, and institutional support

- Identifying existing digital projects in Wisconsin

The goal is to build a "self-submit" register of digital projects in the state.

At its August 17 meeting the committee reviewed wording for a mission statement, worked on development of lists for information sharing, began work on an informational website, reviewed information from other states, reviewed identified digital sites, and reviewed and discussed the database for recording Wisconsin digital sites.

With an overall goal of improving and expanding access to Wisconsin's cultural heritage and facilitating digitization of such content, the Committee plans to do its work over the summer to be ready to present findings (including pros and cons of each and scenarios for implementation in Wisconsin) in the fall. If the committee can achieve consensus on key issues across the Wisconsin cultural institution community, a planning/implementation phase can begin by 2005.

For further information about the Digital Library Conference, go to: <http://www.wils.wisc.edu/events/dgtdev/digit04/>. For further information about digital planning resources, programs in other states, and other information, go to: <http://www.wils.wisc.edu/widigital/>. ☼

### Bob Bocher named ALA E-rate Task Force chair

Bob Bocher, Technology Consultant on the Public Library Development Team, has been named chair of the American Library Association's E-rate Task Force by the ALA's Office of Information and Technology Policy, assuming his duties as chair on July 1. Bob has served on the task force since 2000. The task force has twelve members representing libraries throughout the country, working closely with ALA staff in advocating with the Federal Communications Commission for changes in the E-rate program to benefit both public libraries and K-12 schools. For example, last year the Task Force was instrumental in getting the FCC to change how libraries calculate their E-rate discount. As a result, the Milwaukee Public Library, for example, qualified for \$1.07 million in discounts for internal networking.

The E-rate program provides K-12 schools and public libraries with discounts on telecommunication costs, Internet costs and internal networking. On average, Wisconsin schools and libraries receive about \$30 million annually from the program. See the DPI's E-rate website (<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dltcl/pld/erate.html>) for more information. ☼



## ***Trustee Corner***

### ***Our library board needs legal advice; who can we turn to for help, and who will pay the legal bills?***

**By Mike Cross**, Director  
Public Library Development Team

For matters involving Wisconsin's public library law (Chapter 43) you should first contact your library system staff. Every library system has staff that are quite familiar with Wisconsin library law. If your library system staff have questions, they can contact appropriate DLTC staff. Often, library system staff can also help with common questions about Wisconsin's open meetings and public records laws, and other matters. The basics of many common legal issues that concern library boards are covered in the Trustee Essentials (available online at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dlctl/pld/handbook.html>).

For complex legal issues, such as those involving state or federal employment laws, your municipal attorney (or county corporation council for a county library) is probably the best person to turn to for help. Wisconsin Statutes provide that if a claim is brought against the library board because of an act or omission of the library board, and the claim is disallowed by the library board, the claimant may bring action against the municipality or county [Section 43.58(3)]. Because the municipality or county is ultimately liable for any legal missteps by the library board, municipal and county attorneys are

very willing to assist the library board with any legal questions.

Under most circumstances, municipalities have a legal responsibility to provide legal

counsel to officers and employees (including library officers and employees) in proceedings brought because of actions taken while carrying out the duties of the office or position. Generally, under these circumstances, the municipality must also indemnify or pay for judgments for damages as well as other costs and legal fees. [See Wisconsin Statutes Section 895.46(1) for the details, including the limitations, of this law.]

In situations involving a legal dispute between the library board and other municipal or county officials, it would be a conflict for the municipal attorney (or county corporation council for a county library) to represent both parties. In such a dispute, the municipality or county should provide qualified outside counsel to represent the library board. ☼



## **New online basic library management course now available**

A new online Basic Public Library Management course is now available from the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies, Continuing Education Services. The first course begins September 20. The new course was designed for new directors of small public libraries in Wisconsin. It replaces the former "A50" course - Basic Public Library Management from a Services Point of View. The course topics include library governance and structure, financial and personnel management, services and

programs, organization and selection of materials, and a wide variety of other topics necessary to manage a small public library.

A committee appointed by DLTC to study the certification requirements of the directors of small public libraries recommended the development of this course. The committee considered the management and other information needed to enable new directors of small public libraries to service their communities effectively. The committee also considered when library directors needed to have this

information and what methods of course delivery were acceptable. The recommendations of the committee were considered in the design of the new course.

To learn more about the course and to register for it, check the web at <http://www.slis.wisc.edu/academic/ces/index.html>. For more information on the course contact Linda Mundt at 608/263-4452. For information on the certification program for Wisconsin public library directors, contact Peg Branson at 608/266-2413. ☼

## Information & technology planning workshops to be held

By Donna Steffan, Technology Consultant  
Instructional Media and Technology Team

One hundred sixty-eight school districts need to develop a long range plan for information and technology within the next year. Why does each school district need a long range plan for information and technology? The reasons are prescribed by the Wisconsin Statutes, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), Federal Communications Commission: E-rate, and our state's long range plan for information and technology literacy.

Wisconsin Statutes Section 121.02 Administrative Rule PI 8.01(2)(h) Library Media Services states: *Each school district board shall: 1. Have on file a written, long-range plan for library services development which has been formulated by teachers, library and audiovisual[technology] personnel and administrators, and approved by the school district board.*

NCLB Title II Part D states in SEC. 2414. LOCAL APPLICATIONS. (a) IN GENERAL.—*To be eligible to receive a subgrant from a State educational agency under this subpart, a local educational agency or eligible local entity shall submit to the State educational agency an application containing a new or updated local long-range strategic educational technology plan that is consistent with the objectives of the statewide educational technology plan described in section 2413(a), and such other information as the State educational agency may reasonably require, at such time and in such manner as the State educational agency may require.*

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), recognized the necessity of thoughtful preparations for the use of these new technologies when they stipulated that requests for Universal Service Program discounts must be based on an approved technology plan [Section 254(h)(1)(B), of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and FCC Order 97-157, Paragraph 573]. *To ensure that schools and libraries are prepared to use the*

*requested services effectively, and to make certain that students and community members experience the real benefits of the Universal Service Program, applicants must certify that their requests are based on approved technology plans that include provisions for integrating telecommunication services and Internet access into their educational program or library services.*

To qualify as an approved Technology Plan for a Universal Service discount, the plan must meet the following five criteria that are core elements of successful school and library technology initiatives:

1. The plan must establish clear goals and a realistic strategy for using telecommunications and information technology to improve education or library services;
2. The plan must have a professional development strategy to ensure that staff know how to use these new technologies to improve education or library services;
3. The plan must include an assessment of the telecommunication services, hardware, software, and other services that will be needed to improve education or library services;
4. The plan must provide for a sufficient budget to acquire and support the non-discounted elements of the plan: the hardware, software, professional development, and other services that will be needed to implement the strategy; and
5. The plan must include an evaluation process that enables the school or library to monitor progress toward the specified goals and make mid-course corrections in response to new developments and opportunities as they arise.

In August 2004 the FCC resolved that a certified school district plan must be consistent with the U.S. Department of Education and Universal Service Administrative Company guidelines.

*Please see Workshops — on page 11*

## Workshops — from page 10

*Wisconsin Educational Information & Technology Plan PK-12, Chapter 6, Page 46 defines goal six as School districts will implement an information and technology plan that fosters collaboration and ongoing development of the library media and technology program to support and enhance educator proficiency and student achievement.*

To assist district planning teams with their plan development, four regional hands-on workshops are scheduled early this fall. These workshops are planned for September 24 in Green Bay, September 30 in Rice Lake, October 1 in Stevens Point, and October 5 in Brookfield. A workshop is being planned on September 23 in the Appleton area for teams from non-public schools.

Teams of library media specialists, technology coordinators, classroom teachers, building principals, curriculum directors and district administrators will:

- Begin, continue or culminate the process for developing a combined plan;
- Clarify elements of the information and technology planning model;
- Understand the criteria of the scoring guide and rubric for plan certification; and
- Understand the process for approval/certification of the combined plan.

These teams of PK-12 educators will:

- Learn and experience the planning process model based on the *Wisconsin Educational Information & Technology Plan PK-12*, E-rate, No Child Left Behind and the Wisconsin statutes;
- Survey relevant scientific-based research that demonstrates how information and technology literacy can affect student achievement;
- Analyze data collection sources that build a needs assessment which becomes the foundation for the district three-year plan; and
- Develop an action plan for implementing, sharing, and monitoring this plan.

Each team will bring district planning tools. These tools include:

- Current district Strategic Plan and current long range plans for the library media and technology plans and
- Program data sets such as enGauge results, LoTI teacher profiles, library survey information, student

achievement scores, other student and staff technology proficiency profiles, network maps and instructional resource inventories such as library collection maps.

Each workshop day will begin with an introduction to the long range planning process of merging library media and technology plans followed by a hands-on activity to review the six phases of the planning process. With a global understanding of an information and technology planning process, teams identify where on the planning continuum they fall. Next each team reviews overviews of relevant research and best practices for fostering higher student academic achievement realized through effective integration of information inquiry and technology literacy in daily teaching and learning for all students in all content-areas. The morning session concludes with a team's analysis of their district's current library media and technology plans in regard to objectives accomplished, objectives not met and deemed irrelevant, and objectives that should continue into the next plan followed by a review of their district current strategic plan.

During the afternoon session, each team reviews their district vision and mission and develops/revises a vision and mission for their new plan that links with their district's vision, mission, and strategic plan. Goals, measurable objectives and activities flow into a draft implementation plan. From this sample implementation plan a timeline is established, a budget projected, new or revised school board policies identified, and program procedures determined. Upon completion of this model implementation plan, teams will discuss dissemination strategies and an ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and revision design for the next three years. The day ends with team members determining their next step in the planning process and projecting a timeline for plan completion.

For further information contact either Stuart Ciske at 608-267-9289, [stuart.ciske@dpi.state.wi.us](mailto:stuart.ciske@dpi.state.wi.us) or Donna Steffan at 608-267-1282, [donna.steffan@dpi.state.wi.us](mailto:donna.steffan@dpi.state.wi.us). To register district teams visit the Instructional Media and Technology Team site for registration information at <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dltcl/imt/index.html> or contact Cathy Debevec at 608-267-9221 [cathy.debevec@dpi.state.wi.us](mailto:cathy.debevec@dpi.state.wi.us). Fax the registration form to 608-266-2529 and send pre-payment registration fees to Debra Anklam, DPI Business Office-5<sup>th</sup> Floor, 125 South Webster Street, P O Box 7841, Madison WI 53707-7841. ☼

## Eleanor Carberry recognized at 2004 WAPL conference

At the 2004 Wisconsin Association of Public Librarians (WAPL) annual spring conference, Assistant State Superintendent Richard Grobschmidt presented Eleanor Carberry with a Certificate of Appreciation from State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster for "More than 60 years of exemplary

service to the Waunakee Public Library as a volunteer, librarian, and trustee." Eleanor is a long-time volunteer and board member; she also served as the Waunakee library director during the 1940s. The library was closed for some years during WWII and it was due to Eleanor's

leadership that the library was reopened. Eleanor led a 4-H group that raised funds to help support the library and helped reopen the library. Eleanor still serves on the Waunakee library board.

Eleanor accepted the certificate at the WAPL luncheon on April 30, which she attended along with her husband, Ray, their daughter, Ellen, their son, Dennis, and other friends and relatives. ☼

### ***Is Every Child Ready to Read @ your library?***

Current research on early literacy and brain development indicates that it is never too early to prepare children for success as readers. Parents of newborns, toddlers and preschoolers must be informed of their critical role as their children's first teacher.

The Public Library Association and the Association for Library Service to Children have incorporated the latest research into a series of parent and caregiver workshops to provide public libraries with vital tools to help prepare parents for their critical role as their child's first teacher. These tools were developed by Dr. Grover C. Whitehurst and Dr. Christopher Lonigan, well-known researchers in emergent literacy, and have been tested and refined by library demonstrations sites around the country.

Library systems can play a key role in their communities in disseminating early literacy information to parents, child care providers, early childhood educators, children's advocates, and political decision makers. These workshops and parent and caregiver resources will enable you to initiate new early literacy services or to enhance ones you already have. Become a partner in Every Child Ready to Read @ your library.® Kits are available that contain everything you need to present Every Child Ready to Read programs at your library. The kit order form and more information about the project are available at <http://www.pla.org/ala/pla/plaissues/earlylit/earlyliteracy.htm>. ☼



Eleanor Carberry accepts certificate from Richard Grobschmidt

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

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