Channel

Wisconsin's library systems share $15 million in state aid

From DPI News Release

Wisconsin's 17 federated public library systems received the first of two state aid payments for 2006, totaling nearly $15 million, to support cooperative local, regional, and state efforts to share library resources and improve public library service statewide.

"Public libraries are the cornerstone of our democracy and an important component in the engine of economic development," said State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster in announcing the aid payments. "Individuals can seek out the knowledge of the ages through the state's vast library holdings and libraries serve as a primary information source for small businesses, job seekers, and personal investors."

State aid to public library systems for 2006 operations totals $14,908,600 and is the primary state program supporting public library service statewide. All of the state's 387 independent public libraries are members of a public library system. The library systems assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to library services and help libraries provide higher levels of service while avoiding unnecessary service duplication. Each system's regional board develops plans for using funds to meet system needs. Across the state, library system services include:

• Ensuring that system residents have complete access to all public libraries within the system area. State residents made 31.8 million visits to public libraries and checked out nearly 57 million items last year.

• Coordinating the loan of library materials among participating libraries to meet user needs. Annually, 4.8 million items are sent from one public library to another library in response to users' requests and are delivered by system-supported delivery networks.

• Providing training and continuing education for local library staff to help them provide the best possible service to their communities.

• Coordinating cooperative library technology projects. More than 80 percent of the state's public libraries now participate in shared computer systems, and all libraries provide public access to computers with Internet connections.

Burmaster thanked Gov. Jim Doyle and the Legislature for approving funding for library system aid. "State aid helps public libraries provide the free access to knowledge, information, and the diversity of ideas that is essential to a democratic society," she said. "Wisconsin residents are fortunate to have a strong network of public libraries served by public library and library system staff members and led by library trustees who are dedicated to providing every resident of the state with the best possible library service."

2006 State Aid to Public Library Systems:

Arrowhead Library System *Rock County*	$435,552
Eastern Shores Library System *Ozaukee and Sheboygan counties*	$574,518
Indianhead Federated Library System *Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, and St. Croix counties*	$1,117,283

New *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* document provides useful planning tool for public libraries

By John DeBacher, Public Library Administration Consultant
Public Library Development Team

The fourth edition of the *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* was completed in December. The new edition is posted on the web in PDF and Word formats, and paper copies have been distributed to all Wisconsin public libraries and library systems.

Preparation for the new edition began early in 2004. Elements of the checklists were reviewed by staff of the DLTCL Public Library Development Team. The revised checklists and preliminary quantitative standards were presented at the 2004 WLA fall conference.

John DeBacher conducted further revisions and review after joining DLTCL as Public Library Administration Consultant. Final quantitative standards (Appendices A through C) were prepared by Public Library System Administration and Finance Consultant Al Zimmerman and DeBacher from the final 2004 Public Library Annual Report data. A draft of changes was posted on the web for review last summer while final editing and additions to the bibliography were prepared.

The *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* document has evolved gradually through the years. While many of the standards have not changed, others, particularly in the area of library automation and information access, have been updated to accommodate changes in technology. Standards are provided for a broad range of factors and criteria to determine library service quality, including governance and administration (Chapter 3), staffing (Chapter 4), collection and resources (Chapter 5), services (Chapter 6), and access and facilities (Chapter 7).

The latest edition of the *Standards* offers a comprehensive means to evaluate the services, resources, and other requirements for basic library service that should be available to all residents of the state. The public library standards are entirely voluntary, but every library is encouraged to strive to offer all local residents the highest level of service possible, including those who face physical or other barriers to their use of public libraries.

As in the third edition of the *Standards,* quantitative standards are included and are fixed for approximately five years to allow libraries to plan for setting service goals to be achieved over time. Certain quantitative standards are included based on both the municipal and service population of the library. The quantitative standards are established at four levels of effort: basic, moderate, enhanced, and excellent. Each library can establish service targets by selecting an appropriate level of effort to apply to each standard, or use the levels to plan for progressive improvements over time.

The *Standards* document provides a useful tool in a library board's planning process. At a minimum, the checklists can be reviewed periodically to determine that the library meets at least a basic level of service, that its policies and programs meet statutory requirements for library service and library system membership, that its staff are adequately equipped and trained to provide service to the community, and that its policies and procedures do not have errors or omissions that pose liabilities to the library or community.

The new *Wisconsin Public Library Standards, Fourth Edition* is available on the web in both PDF and Word formats at http://dpi.wi.gov/ pld/standard.html. Individual chapters can be printed and used at library board or planning committee meetings for review and consideration of the checklists. Print copies will be sent to public libraries and systems. If you have questions or comments, contact John DeBacher at the Public Library Development Team at (608)266-7270, john.debacher@dpi.state.wi.us. ✿

System aid — *from page 1*

Kenosha County Library System	$395,902
Lakeshores Library System	$633,277
Racine and Walworth counties	
Manitowoc-Calumet County Federated Library System	$309,940
Calumet and Manitowoc counties	
Mid-Wisconsin Federated Library System	$749,170
Dodge, Jefferson, and Washington counties	
Milwaukee County Federated Library System	$2,658,371
Nicolet Federated Library System	$1,061,969
Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, and Shawano counties	
Northern Waters Library Service	$525,422
Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas, and Washburn counties	
Outagamie-Waupaca Library System	$603,286
Outagamie and Waupaca counties	
South Central Library System	$2,043,046
Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green, Portage, Sauk, and Wood counties	
Southwest Wisconsin Library System	$360,812
Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland counties	
Waukesha County Federated Library System	$951,963
Winding Rivers Library System	$762,357
Buffalo, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties	
Winnefox Federated Library System	$879,718
Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, and Winnebago counties	
Wisconsin Valley Library Service	$846,014
Clark, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, and Taylor counties ✿	

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/
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

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
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Instructional Media and Technology 267-9287
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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
Donna Steffan, Technology Consultant
Information & Technology Literacy Standards & Integration 267-1282

DPI Library & Statistical Information Center
Kay Ihlenfeldt, Team Leader 266-3108

Interlibrary Loan and Resource Sharing Team
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Sally J. Drew, Director 224-6161
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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

Wisconsin Child Care Information Center
Lita Haddal, Director .... (800) 362-7353 or (608) 224-5388

To send e-mail, use the following format (all lowercase letters):
firstname.lastname@dpi.state.wi.us

New functions now available with WISCATILL

By Sally Drew, Director
Reference and Loan Library

In October 2005, Reference and Loan Library staff configured WISCATILL (Fretwell-Downing VDX) to provide the following new functions. These functions are designed to improve staff productivity, increase the flexibility of the interlibrary loan system, and improve performance. If you are interested in implementing those which need to be configured for your library, please contact Mary Clark at mary.clark@dpi.state.wi.us or 608-224-6179 for more information or to make arrangements.

Use of bar codes on reports

WISCAT ILL Shipping Slips, Returned Slips, and Pick Slips now contain standard printed barcodes representing the appropriate Requester or Responder Numbers. This feature will improve accuracy and save staff time, especially for high volume users. Staff will be able to use a barcode scanner or wand to enter the Requester/Responder Numbers into the BULK ACTION box rather than typing a long string of ILL Request Numbers. The ILL number is still there, in eye-readable form, in case staff needs to continue to type numbers. This feature is turned on for all users.

New work queues

Work queues used by staff to manage interlibrary loan workflows have been improved by placing both borrower and lender work queues on the same screen. The work queues have also been made to display faster. The work queues display all status categories of requests, as well as messages sent and received. Not only does the work queue display faster than in the past, returning to the work queue and re-displaying the results is also faster. This feature is turned on for all users.

Delivery address

WISCATILL Standard Shipping Lists now contain only a single delivery (ship to) address at the top left side of the shipping slip. This change will allow libraries to form partnerships within a community to make the best use of existing delivery routes. A school or special library that currently does not take part in state or system level delivery services can form a partnership with a public or other type of library that currently uses delivery; and then have materials sent to the partner library via van delivery rather than U.S. mail, to be picked up by the school or special library that requested the item. For example a participating school library can create requests using WISCATILL and be configured in WISCATILL to routinely print the delivery address of the public library it has partnered with on the Standard Shipping List. The materials will be delivered to the public library that participates in delivery; the public library will hold the materials for pick up by the school library that made the requests. The Standard Shipping List will allow delivery drivers to correctly sort the materials without library staff having to prepare separate delivery slips.

This feature needs to be configured separately for each library that is interested and eligible.

Libraries can be configured to receive emails for requests

Currently, Reference and Loan Library staff manually creates and sends email or snail mail messages to libraries that do not use WISCATILL to fill requests for participating libraries. Use of this new function will allow WISCATILL to automatically send an email message to libraries when the library's holding code is found in WISCAT and is added to the lending string. If the library receiving the email can supply the item, staff simply

needs to send it to the requesting library. These materials will not have formatted shipping lists, and may need to be sent and returned via U.S. mail. If an item cannot be supplied, staff at the responding library will send the Reference and Loan Library an email with a non-supply statement and Reference and Loan Library staff will answer "Informed-Not-Supplied" in VDX to move the request to the next potential lender. This feature needs to be configured separately for each interested library.

Detection of duplicate requests by the same patron.

The WISCAT ILL system can determine when a patron has created duplicate requests for the same item. Duplicate requests are marked with a note that indicates: "This request may be a duplicate of request no. xxxxxxx". Staff at the requesting library is alerted to this potential of duplicate requests when they mediate their patron requests, and can then delete or otherwise deal with the duplicate request. This feature is turned on for all users.

ISO ILL protocol

Reference and Loan Library staff have tested and implemented the ISO ILL protocol for exchange of requests between OCLC and WISCAT ILL for materials owned at Reference and Loan. The standard ISO protocol allows for requests created in OCLC to be transmitted to, and managed directly in VDX; and vice versa. This feature operates best for direct one-to-one transactions for libraries which have active accounts set up in both systems. Staff will be further testing this ISO ILL protocol using a broker or clearinghouse model at the state level.

RFP for next generation automated resource sharing and information access system to be released in March 2006

By Sally Drew, Director
Reference and Loan Library

The Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning (DLTCL) plans to develop and release a Request for Proposal for the next generation resource sharing and information access statewide automated system in March 2006, with responses due in late May of 2006. The system would replace the current technology used for WISCAT and WISCATILL. A division-appointed evaluation committee representing different types of libraries will read, evaluate, and rate the proposals submitted during June and July. During August and September, DLTCL staff will negotiate with one or more vendors and develop a transition implementation plan. The next generation system is planned to be in place by January 2007.

During 2005, division staff took part in a major planning effort to develop scenarios and functional requirements for the next generation resource sharing and information access system. Hired by the Division in 2004 to carry out a needs assessment, Russell Consulting completed its work by issuing *A Report on Library Resource Sharing Experiences, Expectations, and Preferences of Wisconsin Libraries: A Final Report of the Findings, January 2005.* The document summarized the results of a survey of libraries and focus group discussions and contained information about how libraries use WISCAT and OCLC, what library staff think an ideal automated resource sharing system would look like, and what functionality is desired. Copies of the survey are available from Sally Drew at sally.drew@dpi.state.wi.us or by calling 608-224-6161.

The Division appointed an Interlibrary Loan Work Group in 1995 to revise the statewide interlibrary loan guidelines and review other interlibrary loan issues. (See Channel, Volume 41, September-October, 2005.) The Division sponsored demonstrations from five vendors of union and virtual catalogs and interlibrary loan management systems. The vendors involved were Auto-Graphics, Inc., Dynix, Fretwell-Downing, Innovative Interfaces, and OCLC. The Division sent a Request for Information to vendors to determine potential pricing and products from vendors.

Division staff met with public library system staff, the Library Information Technology Advisory Committee, the Library Services and Technology Act Advisory Committee, and the Council on Library and Network Development to discuss the needs assessment data, future technology scenarios, and functional requirements. In general, there was some, if not complete, consensus for continuing to develop a union catalog while using virtual catalog functionality to further connect interlibrary loan management tools with shared and local circulation systems in order to improve access to patron and material availability data. There was also agreement that the RFP would be written to encourage responses from as many vendors as possible and to allow evaluation of proposals for different technology scenarios.✧

WISCATILL — *from page 4*

Use of the Standard Interchange Protocol (SIP) to authenticate library users

SIP is a protocol that allows an interlibrary loan system to "talk" to a circulation system for the purpose of performing specific functions. The Reference and Loan Library staff has tested the use of SIP to identify borrowers, and to more accurately maintain borrower records in WISCATILL based on information contained in a local catalog patron database. Using SIP will allow a public user to log into WISCAT ILL's ZPORTAL and be authenticated by having VDX automatically query the local catalog patron database. VDX then uses local patron data to create a new VDX user record. New patrons can create requests directly in ZPORTAL. ZPORTAL will change the user record to "patron" category to ensure that VDX flags the request to allow staff mediation. Patrons whose privileges have expired or been taken away at the local level will not be able to log in or create requests.

This feature needs to be configured separately for each library that is interested and eligible.

New Features Still in Development

Reference and Loan Library staff are still working with the technical staff at Fretwell-Downing to test and implement some additional new features, all designed to improve staff productivity in using the WISCAT ILL resource sharing system.

New features still to come include, the automatic answer of "Non-Supply" for materials that show as not available at the local library, based on the shelf status shown in their Z39.50 catalog; the automatic answer of "Non-Supply" for materials that can be categorized by media types not loaned by a specific library; the use of multiple Pickup Locations that can be selected and/or defaulted for specific patrons, to designate a different branch location to which items should be sent for eventual patron pickup.✧

Trustee Corner

Who makes the school district appointment to the library board? Does the board have to have a representative from the municipality? How many board members can live outside the municipal area?

By John DeBacher, Public Library Administration Consultant
Public Library Development Team

Wisconsin Statute s. 43.54 dictates the formulation and appointment of municipal library boards in different size communities. The statute establishes that the mayor, village president, town chair, or tribal chair makes appointments to a municipal public library board, with the approval of the municipal governing body, for three-year terms.

School district representative: The statute establishes that there must be a school district representative—either the superintendent or the superintendent's designee. The specific statute language governing school district and municipal governing body appointments is:

> 43.54(1)(c) The appointing authority shall appoint as one of the members a school district administrator, or the administrator's representative, to represent the public school district or districts in which the public library is located. Not more than one member of the municipal governing body shall at any one time be a member of the library board.

If the library's service area encompasses two or more school districts, the school district appointment can alternate between the districts.

Municipal body representative: There is no requirement that there must be a representative from the municipal governing body, just the option that no more than one member may be from that governing body. However, an alderman, village or town board member appointed to the board from the governing body serves a three-year term as do all board members. If that member loses office during the library board term, the municipal officer must wait for a vacancy in order to make another appointment from the municipal body, unless that member voluntarily resigns. Each library board appointment must be formally renewed or replaced every three years.

Terms of office: The term of the appointments commence in the same manner as other municipal appointments—in the past, library board terms were required to begin July 1, but that requirement was removed in 1997. Vacancies must be filled only for the unexpired term in the same manner as regular appointments are made, that is, the municipal officer appoints someone to fill the remaining portion of the term, with the approval of the municipal body. When that partial term is completed, the municipal officer may then re-appoint that person for a subsequent full term.

Non-resident appointments: There is no requirement that residents or representatives outside the library's municipal area serve on the library board. The statute does permit that no more than two board members may reside outside the municipality [43.54(1)], but if the mayor or municipal board president does not wish to appoint representatives from outside the municipal boundaries, that is their choice. However, if the school superintendent's selection resides outside the municipality, the village must appoint that person, and the appointment would count as one of the two possible representatives from outside the municipality.

Number of board members: The number of library board representatives is established in s. 43.54. In two circumstances the municipality may adjust the number of library board members. Public library boards of villages, towns, tribal governments or tribal associations have five members, but two additional members may be appointed, bringing the total municipal appointment to seven. Wis. Stat. sec. 43.54(2). Cities of the 2nd or 3rd class have boards consisting of nine members, but may, by a two-thirds vote of their common council, reduce the number of appointive members to seven.

Appointments from counties or other municipalities: If the library receives funds from another municipality or county that equals or exceeds one-sixth of the annual sum appropriated to the public library by its own municipality, the other municipality or county may appoint an additional member to the library board (and if the

Burmaster approves LSTA grant awards for 2006

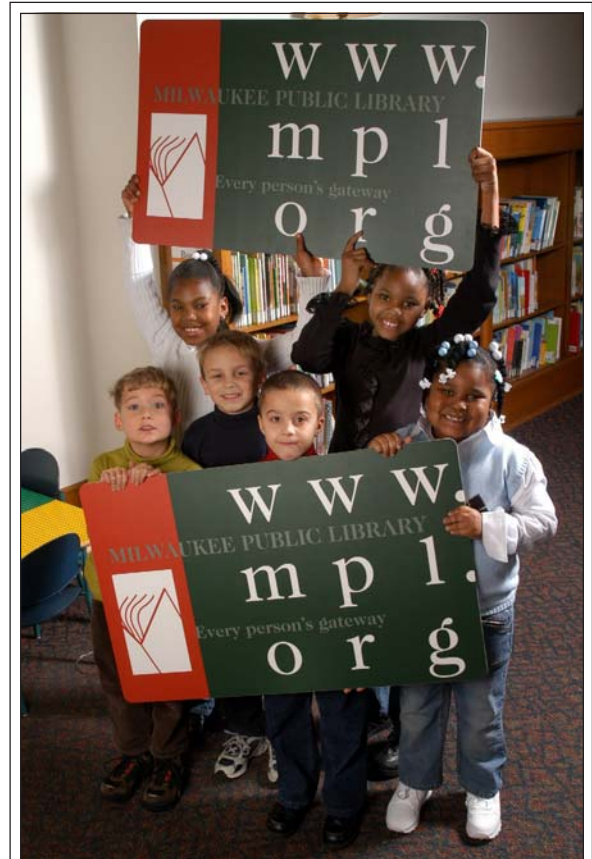**By Peg Branson,** LSTA Program Coordinator
Public Library Development Team

State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster has approved Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program grants totaling almost $3.1 million for January through December 2006. The grants were contingent upon the availability of FY 2006 LSTA funds from Washington. (Congress and the president completed action on the FY 2006 federal appropriations bill that includes funding for LSTA in December, but DPI had to wait for the official grant award notice from Washington before the funds could be released.). The Wisconsin LSTA Advisory Committee met in Madison November 29-30 to review the grant applications and make recommendations to the state superintendent on grant awards. Grant award letters were sent out in December.

Highlights of the LSTA Program for 2006:

- $66,000 will be made available for statewide virtual reference services that will provide Wisconsin residents with 24/7 online reference service through a global consortium, OCLC's QuestionPoint 24/7 Reference.

- $83,000 will be used to help support the statewide delivery service backbone ($66,000) and delivery services in the Northern Waters Library Service area ($17,000).

- Public library systems will receive $375,000 on a noncompetitive formula basis for a variety of technology projects. The funds can be used for shared system development, datalines/WANs, and other technology projects.

- $356,371 will help public libraries and public library systems expand or merge existing shared automated systems. Approximately 80% of public libraries now participate in shared integrated library systems.

- $20,603 will enable seven public libraries to digitize resources that are unique or of local interest. The digitized materials will be placed on the Web through the UW-Madison Libraries State of Wisconsin collection. Seven public libraries have added digitized materials to this website in 2005 with the help of LSTA funds.

Milwaukee Public Library held a successful library card campaign this fall. 1,947 children ages 5 to 12 visited the library to get a library card. The campaign was funded through a Library Services and Technology Act grant. Pictured here are some of the new library cardholders: front - Jackson Gregory, Dallas Smith, Eduardo Velez, Jr. and A'Linda White; back - Nadeena Granville and Tamyra Cooper. Photo by Mike Gryniewicz.

- $243,623 will be used for eight Adult, Family, and Early Literacy projects. The funds will help public libraries and public library systems plan and implement programs that promote adult, family, and early literacy.

- $133,206 will be used to help promote and demonstrate the role of public libraries in meeting the information needs of seniors, especially those with special needs, and/or other people who have sensory or mobility disabilities.

For more information about the LSTA program, contact Peg Branson at (608) 266-2413 (peg.branson@dpi.state.wi.us).✿

Summary of BadgerLink Database Usage 1999-2005, Part I

By Sally Drew, Director
Reference and Loan Library
and
Dietmar Wolfram & Hong Xie
School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Introduction

BadgerLink has become a vital information resource for residents of Wisconsin since becoming available in 1998. In that time the types of resources offered and the usage has grown. Of particular value to both libraries and residents has been the full text database products produced by EBSCO and ProQuest. EBSCO provides access to a wide range of full text resources of both a general and specialized nature. Available ProQuest resources focus on newspaper and journals.

In 1999, Dietmar Wolfram and Hong Xie, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, School of Information Studies reported on initial usage statistics for BadgerLink database products. With BadgerLink now in its seventh year, a more longitudinal analysis is warranted. Data collected previously from EBSCO was compared to more recent calendar year data sets representing two-year intervals (1999, 2001, 2003, 2005). In this first of two articles, they report on database usage characteristics for EBSCO and ProQuest. In part II, they will report on institutional-level data.

Database Usage

The number of databases available through EBSCO and their usage has grown since 1999. Databases continue to be added, while some have been dropped or merged during the past six years. These databases represent a

Table 1. EBSCO Database Usage 1999-2005

	Searches per Month			
Database	1999	2001	2003	2005
Academic Search Elite	94,883	183,009	157,286	275,536
MasterFILE Premier	116,168	102,338	87,210	113,714
ERIC	13,598	43,262	32,706	56,886
Business Source Elite	11,761	26,182	27,576	39,574
Middle Search Plus	19,129	29,278	23,864	36,260
Primary Search	10,313	17,531	12,604	32,885
Clinical Reference Systems	1,054	14,011	1,474	16,079
Funk & Wagnalls				
New World Encyclopedia	568	12,304	4,669	15,779
EBSCO Animals	6,912	13,388	5,588	15,247
Health Source: Consumer Edition		25,214	12,232	33,220
MEDLINE		14,722	13,762	31,607
Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition	1,633	15,933	29,498	
Corporate ResourceNet	11,249	8,719	15,589	
Newspaper Source		1	34,879	
Professional Development Collection		53	23,200	
MAS Ultra - School Edition		50	22,518	
Military & Government Collection		4,006	13,181	
Knight Ridder Collection		2,418	12,901	
Regional Business News		4,153	11,687	
Clinical Pharmacology		404	10,242	
American Heritage Children's Dictionary		216	769	
Nursing and Allied Health Collection: Basic			18,408	
Biomedical Reference Collection: Basic			15,937	
Columbia Encyclopedia			551	

broad range of subject areas. One notable change that has taken place since the earlier report in 1999 is the availability of additional databases that deal with health information. A summary of the average number of searches conducted per month for currently available databases appears in Table 1. Note also that some databases have been enlarged over this time period.

Most Frequently Accessed Titles

For both EBSCO and ProQuest, there have been shifts in the most frequently accessed titles over the past six years. This

Table 2. Most Frequently Requested Abstracts Based on EBSCO Titles

	Rank			
Title	1999	2001	2003	2005
New York Times	*	1	1	1
ERIC Documents	*	7	2	2
USA Today	*	*	*	3
Economist	5	8	7	4
Time	3	5	4	5
Newsweek	2	3	3	6
Wall Street Journal - Eastern Edition	*	6	9	7
Dissertation Abstracts International	*	*	*	8
U.S. News & World Report	4	4	6	9
Christian Science Monitor	1	2	5	10
Lancet	6	9	*	*
Business Week	*	10	*	*
People	7	*	*	*
Billboard	8	*	*	*
Alberta Report / Western Report	9	*	*	*
Time South Pacific	10	*	*	*

Note: An "*" indicates it did not appear in the top 10 rank in a given year.

BadgerLink — *from page 8*

reflects the broader array of titles made available as well as possible shifts in user interest. The ten most frequently accessed titles based on monthly abstract requests for EBSCO titles appear in Table 2. In general, news sources have become more popular while news magazines have lost some favor. Due to changes in the way ProQuest collected usage data, comparable equivalent data is only available for each year between 2002 and 2005 (Table 3). The top ten list also reveals some changes, although regional news sources still top the list.

| Table 3. Most Frequently Requested Abstracts Based on Titles for ProQuest				
		Rank		
Title	2002	2003	2004	2005
Wisconsin State Journal	2	1	1	1
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	1	2	2	2
Madison Capital Times	4	3	3	3
Wall Street Journal	5	5	4	4
BBC Monitoring Middle East	*	*	6	5
New York Times	3	4	5	6
Barron's	*	*	8	7
Chicago Tribune	*	10	9	8
The Washington Post	7	6	7	9
Los Angeles Times	10	7	10	10
Financial Times	6	9	*	*
PR Newswire	8	8	*	*
Boston Globe	9		*	*

Requests by Subject

Based on the titles requested, we were able to come up with a broad subject categorization of titles offered through EBSCO databases. Titles were grouped into one of ten subject categories. The number of abstract requests for titles in each group was tallied. The results appear in Figure 1. Several shifts are apparent. There are more requests (proportionately) for the areas of Education, Social Science & Society, and Reference. Requests for Business as well as Leisure & Entertainment titles have gone down.

Figure 1 – Topic Breakdown of Abstract Requests for EBSCO Titles
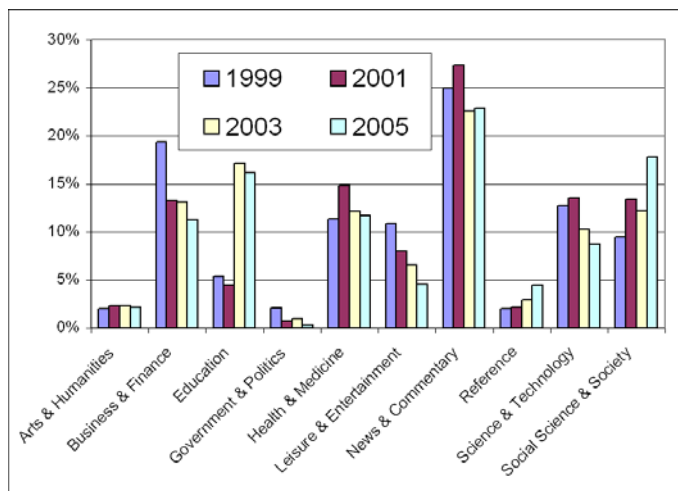
Given the newspaper and general news journal content of ProQuest, topic analysis of titles could not be duplicated. Geographic analysis of titles could be provided (Figure 2). Full text requests constitute the vast majority of requests (over 90%) for ProQuest sources. For EBSCO titles, requests for abstracts exceed those for full text. Interest in Wisconsin-based and national news periodicals remains strong. Interest in international sources is growing, whereas requests for newspaper content from regional sources (city newspapers outside of Wisconsin) appears to be waning, although it still represents the second most popular category.

Figure 2 – Geographic Breakdown of Full Text Requests for ProQuest Titles
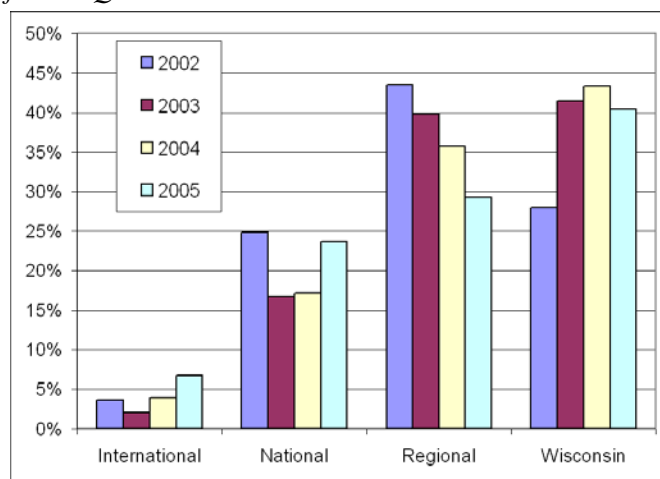
Search Feature Usage

ProQuest transaction logs did record other types of information not available on EBSCO. Included in this additional data is the type of search users conducted. In addition to basic search mode, guided and natural search mode (discontinued in 2004), advanced search, and publication search (which facilitates searching and browsing within specific publications) provide users with different search options. The breakdown of search feature usage appears in Figure 3. Basic searching

Wisconsin Heritage Online digitization planning effort begins

By Sally Drew, Director
Reference and Loan Library

Wisconsin Library Services (WiLS) has coordinated a two year planning effort for developing a statewide digitization program to benefit libraries. The effort was kicked off in March 2004 with a conference, "Bringing the Pieces Together." A second conference, "Digital Planning Summit," was held February 22, 2005. The planning effort has been named Wisconsin Heritage Online (WHO).

A digital planning committee has guided the planning effort. Current members of the committee are: Linda Gruber, Milwaukee Public Museum; Jim Lowery, Marquette University; Ken Frazier, UW Madison; Paula Kiely, Milwaukee Public Library; Jan Dibble, Oshkosh Public Library; Joshua Ranger, UW Oshkosh; Jonathan Cooper, Wisconsin Historical Society; Rita Magno, Viterbo University; Pete Gilbert, Lawrence University; Cathy Markweise, Milwaukee Public Library; Sally Drew, DPI/Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning; Pat Wilkinson, UW Oshkosh; Ewa Barczyk, UW Milwaukee; and Kathy Schneider, WiLS.

Forty-seven Wisconsin cultural institutions have been listed as founding members of the organization. Digital working groups are reviewing collection development and selection, metadata, education/training/outreach, technical issues, preservation, accessibility review, and future directions.

The WHO goals are:

To expand access to Wisconsin's cultural heritage resources by assisting cultural heritage institutions to digitize content

- Facilitate digitization through coordinated training and consultation
- Encourage digitization through availability of support and hosting services

To expand access to digitized content of cultural heritage institutions

- Provide for interoperability across a variety of collections available through digital collection initiatives
- Provide for content to be accessible from one place
- Assure that content is adequately indexed

Actions taken since the 2005 Summit:

- Set up a ContentDM host server to test the practicality of hosting content for smaller institutions (work done by UW Madison)
- Conducted a pilot project with the Shawano City-County Library using the ContentDM server (managed by WiLS)
- Experimented with an OAI harvester to pull metadata from several existing ContentDM sites to combine with UW Madison Site Search metadata. (work done by UW Madison)
- Designed a multi-server architecture plan with KE EMu portal that could do a federated search across individual local systems (Access on Desktop, Past Perfect, Argus etc.), the UWDC Site Search content, and multiple ContentDM sites.
- Conducted site visits to several museums to assess needs and interests in the project.
- Developed a Digital Profile form to obtain information about libraries and museums that want to digitize collections

- Distributed information at library and museum conferences
- Developed metadata guidelines and metadata element table to guide library and museum staff

Future plans:

Identifying a new approach to implementing Wisconsin Heritage Online began at the Digital Planning Committee August 2005 meeting with a review of the vision: To make Wisconsin Heritage Online a recognized resource, known and used for its quality; the ability for users to search across digital content of cultural institutions across the state; to build a portal to access content regardless of content management system.

Next steps:

- Develop a business plan and process/price list for those institutions interested and able to move forward with digital projects with local funding.
- Continue investigation of the implications of harvesting museum data (Past Perfect, KE EMu, FileMaker Pro, Argus, Access, Excel) and portal testing on ContentDM V.4.0 data
- Set up harvesting of metadata by an OAI harvestor
- Put more emphasis on education and sharing of informational materials such as Best Practices.
- Develop a plan to make WHO sustainable

For further information, email to: WisconsinDigitalExploratory@wils.wisc.edu Or visit http://www.wils.wisc.edu/ widigital/. ✿

Steve Sanders named new director of IMT Team

By Richard Grobschmidt, Division Administrator
Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

State Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster has named Stephen (Steve) Sanders as the new director of the Instructional Media and Technology Team (IMTT) in the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, effective November 27, 2005. Steve has served as an Instructional Technology Consultant on the IMTT since 1999. He has been working with educational technology since 1981 as a high school mathematics teacher, a software and training specialist, and as district technology coordinator for the School District of Marshfield.

Rick Grobschmidt

Steve is a respected regional and national expert in educational technology and school library media services. Nationally, Steve is a member of the State E-Rate Coordinators Alliance (SECA), is working with the Partnership for 21st Century Skills, and is active in policy discussions regarding virtual schools, having served as WDPI's representative at the "Secretary's No Child Left Behind Leadership Summit—Increasing Options Through e-Learning" in Orlando last July. Steve has participated in the State Educational Technology Directors Association (SETDA) since its inception in 2001 and is also a member of ISTE, ASCD, and CoSN.

At the state level, Steve represented DPI in the procurement of the state's data and video network for educational and governmental agencies. He was chair of the committee that wrote the "Wisconsin Educational Technology Plan – PK-12" in 1996 and assisted with the writing of Wisconsin's current educational technology plan. He was the primary writer of Wisconsin's successful grant application to USDoE for "Evaluating State Technology Programs." Steve is DPI's representative to the Wisconsin Association of Distance Education Networks (WADEN) and is active in the Wisconsin Educational Media Association. He also staffed the committee to develop the content standards for Wisconsin's administrative Instructional Technology Coordinator license and worked closely with those institutions of higher education who developed programs for this license. ✿

Steve Sanders

Trustee Corner — *from page 6*

appropriation equals or exceeds one-third of the local appropriation, then two additional members may be appointed). The governing body of the municipality wherein the library resides does not need to approve those additional appointments, and it is entirely up to the other county (or other municipality) to exercise the option to make the appointments—the library is under no obligation to compel them to appoint the additional members. The appointments do not count in the limit of two non-resident appointments, and the appointments add to the number of board members for the library board.

Example: Bookburg is a city of the third class located in Idunneau County. Its common council

properly voted to reduce the number of appointive board members to seven. But the use of the Bookburg library by residents of the county residing in municipalities that do not maintain a library has increased substantially—the county payment for library services now exceeds two-thirds of the amount that the city of Bookburg appropriates for the library. Consequently, Idunneau County has the option to appoint two additional members to Bookburg public library board, bringing the total number of board members back up to nine.

If you have questions about library board composition or appointments, please contact John DeBacher, (608) 266-7270, john.debacher@dpi.state.wi.us. ✿

NFB-NEWSLINE expands Wisconsin newspaper access

By Sally Drew, Director
Reference and Loan Library

NFB-NEWSLINE is a national service provided by the National Federation of the Blind (NFB) that allows blind and physically handicapped people to use the telephone to access newspapers. The NFB recently expanded the number of Wisconsin newspapers available through the program. The following Wisconsin newspapers are available to NFB NEWSLINE users:

Appleton Post Cresent
Fond du Lac Reporter
Green Bay Press-Gazette
Herald Times Reporter
(Manitowoc)
Marshfield News-Herald
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel
LaCrosse Tribune
Oshkosh Northwestern
Stevens Point Journal
The Shebogan Press
Wausau Daily Herald

Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune
Wisconsin State Journal
La Crosse Tribune (to be added soon)

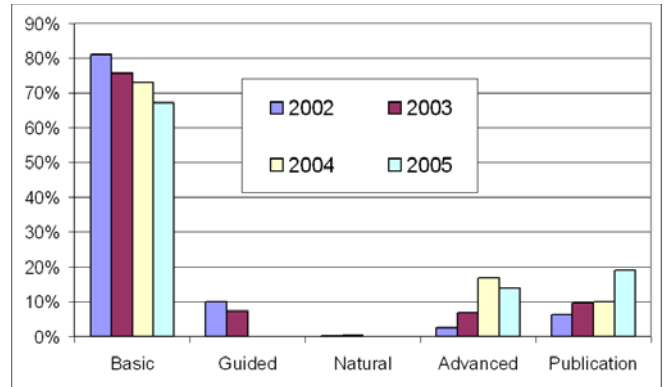In addition, NFB-NEWSLINE now provides access to 200 national and local newspapers including two Spanish newspapers (*El Nuevo Herald* from Miami and *La Opinion* from Los Angeles). Users can "read" newspapers from any touch-tone telephone, 24 hours, 7 days a week. The service is funded by the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Service and supported by the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. ✿

BadgerLink *— from page 9*

continues to be the most frequently used method, but advanced and publication search options have become more popular over the past two years.

Figure 3 – Search Feature Usage on ProQuest

In Part II of our analysis, we will present usage data related to the different types of institutions that make use of BadgerLink. ✿

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