Library Services and Technology Act

LSTA

Five-Year Evaluation for Wisconsin

2003-2007

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

March 31, 2007

Elizabeth Burmaster, State Superintendent

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Richard Grobschmidt, Assistant State Superintendent

Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning

Table of Contents

I. Introduction and Summary of Impact of LSTA on Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning (hereafter referred to as the Division or DLTCL) was required by law to develop a five-year LSTA plan for 2003-2007 which contained the state's present and projected library needs and a plan for helping to meet those needs with federal funds made available under the state administered Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program. The LSTA requires the Division to evaluate the activities assisted with LSTA funds prior to the end of this five-year period. This document constitutes the report of that evaluation.

The Division used a variety of reports, surveys and other information sources for evaluating the LSTA program from 2003-2007, including periodic progress reports begun in 2003, existing data and reports, surveys and studies, and group meetings and hearings. A wide variety of library-related groups was involved in assessing the LSTA program, including the LSTA Advisory Committee, the Council on Library and Network Development, and the Library and Information Technology Advisory Committee. Also involved were key public library system staff, including the system directors and coordinators, system special needs and youth consultants, system technology consultants, and system continuing education consultants.

In the fall of 2006 the Division worked with Josh Morrill of MorrillSolutions Research to develop a web survey using SurveyMonkey to gather and analyze information on the LSTA program. The purpose of the survey was to help assess the use of the LSTA funds from 2003-2007 and the potential use of LSTA funds for 2008-2012. The survey was distributed to public library system staff and members of the LSTA Advisory Committee, and made available to the Wisconsin library community to get input from librarians in public, academic, school and special libraries and from library trustees. The results of the survey are included in this report as a part of the evaluation of specific activities and priorities funded with LSTA during the past five years and as part of the overall evaluation of the LSTA program in Wisconsin. The survey results are found in Appendix C.

Some of the LSTA funds Wisconsin received were used for statewide and state-level projects administered by the Division, some were awarded to public library systems to coordinate projects on behalf of their member public libraries, and some were awarded directly to individual public libraries. Some of the grant categories available during the past five years were part of a competitive grant process; others were noncompetitive and funds were awarded on a formula basis for specific purposes.

Wisconsin identified three primary goals in its 2003-2007 LSTA plan, one focusing on the utilization of technology to improve services and facilitate access to the materials in libraries, a second to ensure access to libraries for all Wisconsin residents who have difficulty using a library because of limited literacy and language skills, disabilities, and other barriers, and a third to ensure adequate library services to all state residents no matter where they reside. Sixteen subgoals or objectives were identified which further delineated the three goals. In addition, seventy-eight activities provided specific information on ways and methods the state would use to work toward the goals.

Highlights of the LSTA Program in Wisconsin 2003-2007

From 2003-2007 the LSTA funds were used effectively and there was progress in all of the areas addressed in the five-year plan for that time period. The programs and services funded by the LSTA program have been an important part of the improvements in library services that have occurred in Wisconsin. LSTA funds played a prominent role, especially in assisting Wisconsin libraries in improving library services through technology and in promoting and supporting the role of public libraries in early learning activities for children ages birth to five.

LSTA funding in Wisconsin represented less than 1% of public library expenditures statewide during this time period. However, there was enough money to demonstrate new programs, model programs, and provide exemplary services at all levels, local, regional and statewide, particularly when the LSTA funds were used in conjunction with other funding sources.

Wisconsin ranks #1 nationally in per capita public library interlibrary loans with 5.5 million loans in 2005. Public library system efforts to develop shared integrated library information systems have greatly contributed to the accessibility and growth of resource sharing. Currently, close to 90 percent of Wisconsin residents are served by the 310 public libraries participating in shared integrated systems. Interlibrary loans continued the double-digit annual growth that began in the mid 1990s. This increase in interlibrary loans has been supported by a corresponding expansion of regional and statewide interlibrary delivery services. LSTA funds, in combination with state and local funds, were used to support these activities.

Among the major accomplishments with the LSTA program from 2003-2007 were the following:

- LSTA funds, in conjunction with local and state funds, helped increase the percentage of public library participation in shared automation systems from 65% in 2003 to an anticipated 90% by the end of 2007. A cost study of these shared systems in 2006 showed that 87% of public libraries indicated high or very high levels of satisfaction with their shared systems.
- LSTA funds were used to support an initiative for promoting early learning activities and services in public libraries statewide beginning in 2003. The initiative encouraged public libraries to offer programs for infants and toddlers. There was an increase of 77 percent between 2001 and 2006 in the number of public libraries offering programs for infants and toddlers. During 2006 the web version of the publication designed to support the initiative was downloaded 43,912 times, making it one of the most frequently downloaded web documents offered by the Division.
- LSTA funds were used to support planning efforts for statewide interlibrary loan and a new resource sharing tool. A study of interlibrary patterns and protocols and automation systems was conducted, revised statewide interlibrary loan guidelines were developed, and an RFP process resulted in a new statewide resource sharing tool at the end of 2006.
- LSTA funds were used to help initiate statewide virtual reference service providing 24/7 coverage in 2006. Fifteen of the 17 public library systems in the state provide staffing hours and the whole state had access to the service. The service is expected to be continued with partial support, allowing the service to be tested and evaluated and a long-term funding model developed. LSTA support will be phased out after the demonstration period.

II. *Report of Results in Achieving Goals and Objectives*

Goal 1: **To ensure that libraries and library systems utilize technology to improve services and facilitate access to materials and information resources in Wisconsin libraries and from other sources for Wisconsin residents.**

- *Subgoal 1A: Facilitate the development and improvement of shared automation systems at the regional level.*
- *Subgoal 1B: Link local, regional and statewide automation systems and other resources to form a statewide electronic network.*
- *Subgoal 1C: Facilitate and promote statewide resource sharing and the sharing of MARC records.*
- *Subgoal 1D: Encourage and coordinate physical and electronic delivery and sharing of resources and information among public and other types of libraries at the local, system, state, and national level.*
- *Subgoal 1E: Promote direct Internet access for staff and patrons in all public library systems and public libraries and provide adequate and affordable bandwidth to use advanced services via the Internet.*
- *Subgoal 1 F: Support libraries in their efforts to make electronic content and information available to their patrons from libraries and homes.*
- *Subgoal 1G: Ensure properly-trained staff and patrons for the effective use of technology to access electronic information and materials.*
- *Subgoal 1 F: Support libraries in their efforts to make electronic content and information available to their patrons from libraries and homes.*
- *Subgoal 1G: Ensure properly-trained staff and patrons for the effective use of technology to access electronic information and materials.*
- *Subgoal 1H: Provide state-level leadership, planning, coordination, consultation, and support services to enable libraries to utilize current and new technology.*

We made progress toward this goal.

Goal 1 – Technology Strategies/Services/Activities/Outputs/Outcomes/Impact

Table 1: Summary of Expenditures for Goal # 1 – Technology

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
A. Technology						
Reference and Loan Library	585,600	597,600	626,600	624,200	670,400	3,104,400
WISCAT	730,651*	643,200	657,700	662,100	641,200	3,334,851
PLD-Technology	167,100**	130,600	131,000	122,400	133,800	684,900
System Technology Projects	344,200	472,149	434,900	375,000	370,000	1,996,249
Shared Systems	280,000	100,000	325,000	356,371	276,425	1,337,796
Digitization Local Projects			20,603	35,000	40,597	96,200
Digitization State Project			15,000			15,000
Wisconsin Historical Society			55,000	35,000		90,000
Delivery	60,200	125,000	76,600	83,000	75,000	419,800
Shared System Study			32,000	2,000		34,000
Shared System Study Schools					15,000	15,000
Virtual Reference				66,000	70,100	136,100
State Resource Contracts		76,000	20,000			96,000
LITAC Committee***	5,000	5,000				10,000
Delivery Committee***	2,500	2,500				5,000
Delivery Milwaukee County		10,000				10,000
Subtotal	2,175,251	2,162,049	2,394,403	2,361,071	2,292,522	11,385,296

included an extra $33,651 for transition period due to OCLC archival tape changes ($696,900 without transition)
**included an extra $35,900 for web portal project which was cancelled ($131,200 without portal)*
***now included as part of Communication and Planning and Reference and Loan budget*

Table 2: LSTA Dollars Awarded for System Technology Projects

Projects	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Shared Systems	87,066	192,817	70,685	97,175	63,120	510,863
Data Lines	143,662	120,453	141,870	78,312	120,561	604,858
Training	31,093	33,100	53,561	30,550	35,503	183,807
E Books	1,000	6,000	2,000	45,612	32,361	86,973
Digitization	2,000	4,692	3,100	2,500	4,700	16,992
Web Development	8,000	18,.264	25,655	3,040	14,200	69,159
Virtual Reference	14,405	45,715	0	4,000	3,200	67,320
IT support	14,680	21,501	10,756	17,815	23,625	88,377
Adaptive Devices	42,294	29,607	18,234	8,600		98,735
Electronic Databases	0	0	109,039	87,396	72,730	269,165
Total	344,200	472,149	434,900	375,000	370,000	1,996,249

In the surveys that were made available to the library community to gather input on the LSTA program goals and activities, respondents showed uniformly strong support for the technology goal. The survey response from public library system staff showed that 92.5% of respondents rated this goal as very important. Responses on all three surveys for the subgoals under this goal were as follows.

Table 3: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1= most important
Shared Systems	1.83	1
Internet access and bandwidth	1.75	2
Electronic content	1.75	2
State-level leadership	1.68	4
Delivery	1.65	5
Staff and patron training	1.55	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.23	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	1.13	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 4: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Internet access and bandwidth	1.92	1
Electronic content	1.83	2
Delivery	1.75	3
Staff and patron training	1.67	4
Shared Systems	1.58	5
State-level leadership	1.42	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.33	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	.92	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 5: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Internet access and bandwidth	1.70	1
Electronic content	1.63	2
Staff and patron training	1.62	3
State-level leadership	1.47	4
Delivery	1.46	5
Shared Systems	1.42	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.41	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	1.33	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Linking. In 2003 the linking of libraries using different automated systems was viewed as a way to make the sharing of library materials statewide more efficient. Linking was defined as the ability of staff to enter a single search query, have that query search multiple library OPACs or other databases, determine which libraries have an item and what its shelf status is, and facilitate the interlibrary loan and circulation of these items. The contract the Division had with Fretwell-Downing facilitated this process from 2003-2006 and LSTA funds were used to support the contract.

Table 6: Number of Libraries Participating in the WISCAT Gateway

Year	Public	Academic	Special	School	Total
2003	169	76	0	9	254
2004	169	94	0	9	272
2005	214	95	1	9	319
2006	209	49	2	0	260

Table 7: Number of Hosts Configured for the WISCAT Gateway

Year	No. of Hosts Configured	Shelf Status Available
2003	30	12
2004	38	12
2005	42	14
2006	37	36

Statewide Resource Sharing. A number of important activities relating to statewide resource sharing took place during this time period, including an assessment of statewide resource sharing activities undertaken by Russell Consulting, the development of new statewide interlibrary loan guidelines, and an RFP process for the selection of the vendor for a resource sharing tool to support ILL statewide.

Russell Consulting – Resource Sharing Assessment. In this study the Division sought to assess interlibrary loan patterns, protocols, and the use of automated systems. An online survey and focus groups were used to gather information. The results of the assessment showed that the vast majority of libraries in Wisconsin borrow and lend items to other libraries. There were significant differences, however, in the involvement in interlibrary loan by type of library. Overall, academic and public libraries were the biggest lenders and borrowers. Among the reasons libraries gave for not lending and borrowing was insufficient staff, not enough time, patrons are sent to the public library, and the library has the materials it needs. The cost of resource sharing in general, including the cost of delivery, was viewed as a barrier to lending materials. Survey respondents indicated that most borrowing is done with the same types of libraries in a library's geographic area and throughout the state. Most libraries did not place conditions on the loan of materials and most libraries lend to all libraries without reimbursement. Public and technical school libraries were the heaviest users of WISCAT. WISCAT was used most frequently to create interlibrary loan requests and determine which library holds a title to interlibrary loan. The Russell survey respondents said that a union catalog, a means of generating loan requests, and an interlibrary loan management system were the most important functions of a statewide resource sharing system. About a third of the survey respondents indicated they could not afford to pay a fee to participate in the state's resource sharing system and a majority said that they did not want to pay more than the current $150. The ideas in the survey were used to review statewide resource sharing programs and develop requirements for the next generation resource sharing system.

Interlibrary Loan Guidelines. The results of the resource sharing assessment conducted by Russell Consulting provided insight into the changing role of interlibrary loan and the structures that support it and, in 2005, the Division appointed an Interlibrary Loan Work Group to review and revise the statewide interlibrary loan guidelines. The new guidelines continue to recognize interlibrary loan as a basic service to be provided by and for all types of libraries. The guidelines also recognize the resource sharing role played by public library system integrated systems and the automated systems provided by other types of library consortia and the increase in library to library interlibrary loan with less emphasis on clearinghouse activities. The guidelines also suggest limitations that library staff and patrons should consider prior to making requests.

RFP Process for State Resource Sharing Tool. In April of 2006 the Division released an RFP for a new state resource sharing tool. The vendor proposals were reviewed throughout the spring and summer and in August of 2006 the Division notified Auto-Graphics of its intent to negotiate the award of a contract for their product. The new product, which continues to be called WISCAT, uses a single integrated user interface for a hybrid union/virtual catalog as well as for the interlibrary loan management system. The Division moved to the new system on November 27, 2006. The annual WISCAT license fee was set at $200 for 2007, an increase of $50. The new fee continues to be a flat fee, although a tiered approach was also considered. As of June 2006, the WISCAT database contained 7.1 million titles and 34.9 million holdings identifying materials in 1,204 Wisconsin libraries of all types.

Table 8: Libraries Participating in WISCAT ILL

Year	Public	Academic	Special	School	Total
2003	402	15	39	113	569
2004	353	20	44	128	545
2005	353	28	61	438	880
2006	315	27	75	369	786

Table 9: Number of Requests Sent Via WISCAT ILL

Year	No. of Requests
2002-2003	248,746
2003	244,838*
2004	240,000
2005	220,413**
2006	221,415***
Total	1,175,412

   *   Breakdown by type of library: public 87%, academic 1%, special 9%, school 3%
  ** Breakdown by type of library: public 79%, academic 1%, special 17%, school 3%
*** Breakdown by type of library: public 76%, academic 1%, special 19%, school 3%

Delivery. LSTA funds were used to support the statewide interconnection of delivery services among the 17 public library systems in the state, subsidize the participation of Northern Waters Library Service, the state's northern most public library system, in the statewide delivery service, and support the expenses of a statewide Delivery Services Advisory Committee, a committee that reviews and make recommendations on issues affecting statewide delivery. The statewide delivery service operates on a shared cost basis, with the 17 systems contributing on the basis of a core fee, volume of materials delivered, and the state aid formula. One of the biggest issues in recent years is the increased traffic created by the growth of resource sharing, particularly that created by the increased participation in the shared systems operated by the public library systems.

Volume of delivery among the public library systems increased from 658,788 in 2003 to 786,032 in 2006, a 16 % increase. From 2003 to 2006, 2,198,239 items were sent through the statewide delivery service for public library systems.

The volume of statewide delivery service for all types of libraries, including the UW System libraries, UW-Madison campus libraries, public library systems, private college libraries, and Wisconsin state government libraries, increased from 1,424,817 in 2003 to 1,681,125 in 2006, an increase of 15 %. From 2003 to 2006, 6,154,944 items were sent through this statewide delivery service, with almost half of those

items being generated from the public library systems. The second largest volume of delivery takes place on the UW-Madison campus.

Table 10: Volume of Public Library System Intersystem Delivery

Year	Volume
2003	658,788
2004	727,098
2005	746,321
2006	786,032
Total	2,918,239

Telecommunications Access. In 1994 the Division surveyed the availability of Internet access in the state's public libraries. At that time just 6% of public libraries reported any type of Internet access. Dramatic progress was made in the late 1990s, assisted by the use of LSTA funds and discounted data lines through the state's TEACH program. 2003 marked the year in which all public libraries in the state reported having Internet access.

Dramatic progress was also made in the number of libraries with high speed, broadband Internet access. In 1998 only 37% of libraries had such access. As of 2005, 99% of Wisconsin's public libraries had direct access, most of it via T1 data lines subsidized by the TEACH program and using wide area networks coordinated or managed by the public library systems. Most of the increase in broadband access between 2001 and 2003 was a result of the REACH program, a program that used LSTA funds in 2002 to "reach" out to libraries that still had only dial Internet access. The REACH funds helped to subsidize initial and first year costs for direct connectivity for over sixty-five libraries.

Electronic Content. LSTA funds, in combination with local and state funds, were used to provide and, in some cases create, electronic content and make it available to library users. LSTA funds were used to develop and improve library web pages, provide virtual reference services, digitize unique and important local materials, capture and preserve electronic state government documents, and access electronic databases. By far, the largest support for electronic content comes from the state funds used to support the BadgerLink program which provides access to over 11,000 journals and 700 newspapers and other specialized library resources. The LSTA funds, however, allowed systems to supplement the state funds used for this purpose. There were 18,846,700 searches on BadgerLink in 2006.

Training. LSTA funds, in combination with local and state funds and Gates grant money, were used to provide training for staff and patrons of public libraries on the effective use of technology to access information and materials. This training takes place at all levels (local, system, state), on a wide variety of topics, through various mediums (online, face to face) and for all levels of staff, as well as for patrons. Librarians in Wisconsin have access to a broad array of training opportunities. For many library directors, the public library systems are the major source of training programs. However, the system programs are supplemented by programs offered by professional associations, the state library agency (for programs sponsored by the agency), and special opportunities, such as those offered through the Gates Foundation.

Consultant Services. LSTA funds were used to provide technology consultant services to libraries and systems statewide, to promote and encourage libraries to participate in the E-rate program, and to collaborate with state, federal, and other agencies providing support for technology services.

E-rate. Each year Wisconsin schools and libraries receive about $26 million in federal E-rate discounts. This is a complex program but it is an important source of funding. The Division technology consultant helps coordinate the E-rate program for the state and chairs the American Library Association's E-rate Task Force.

BadgerNet. The State of Wisconsin, in cooperation with the education and library communities, moved forward with implementing the next generation BadgerNet statewide telecommunications network. A key goal of the new BadgerNet Converged Network (BCN) was to build the next generation network that will converge data and video onto one network. All K-12 schools and public libraries in the state can use BadgerNet. Approximately 920 schools and libraries migrated to the new network in 2006.

Reference and Loan Library. The Reference and Loan Library uses LSTA funds to provide statewide reference and interlibrary loan services, technical support and training for BadgerLink, WISCAT, the Wisconsin Document Depository and Wisconsin Digital Archives programs, and administrative support for these programs. Funds are used to support the work of the Delivery Services Advisory Committee and the Library Information Technology Advisory Committee. Reference and Loan Library staff also helped to initiate and implement Ask?Away, the statewide virtual reference service, and Wisconsin Heritage Online, a statewide digitization planning process.

Table 11: Reference and Loan Services

Year	Reference Requests	Interlibrary Loans	Items Circulated
2002-2003	3,932	70,742	13,553
2003-2004	3,453	68,000	17,658
2004-2005	3,880	70,493	10,668
2005-2006	4,146	62,518	10,848
Total	15,411	271,753	52,727

Goal 2: **To ensure access to library and information services for all Wisconsin residents who have difficulty using a library because of limited literacy and language skills, educational or socioeconomic barriers, or a disability.**

- *Subgoal 2A: Help reduce the achievement gap between students who are disadvantaged because of educational or socioeconomic barriers and other students by promoting and supporting the role of public libraries in early learning activities for children ages birth to five.*
- *Subgoal 2B: Help reduce the achievement gap between students who are disadvantaged because of educational or socioeconomic barriers and other students by promoting and supporting reading programs in public libraries for school-age children.*
- *Subgoal 2C: Promote and support the role played by public and institutional libraries in adult and family literacy.*
- *Subgoal 2D: Promote and support accessibility of public library facilities and services for people with disabilities.*
- *Subgoal 2E: Provide state level leadership for public and institutional library service to individuals who have difficulty using a library.*

We made progress toward this goal.

Goal 2 – Special Needs Strategies/Activities/Services/ Outputs/Outcomes/Impact

Table 12: Summary of Expenditures for Goal # 2 – Special Needs

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
B. Special Needs						
Literacy/Early Learning	355,849	332,526	280,763	243,623	252,613	1,465,374
Early Learning Initiative	20,000					20,000
Seniors/Disabilities			103,316	133,206	102,648	339,170
State Institutions	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	115,000
Special Needs Guidelines			10,000			10,000
Subtotal	400,849	357,526	419,079	401,829	370,261	1,949,544

In the surveys that were made available to the library community to gather input on the LSTA program goals and activities, respondents indicated their level of support for this goal and subgoals. The survey responses from public library system staff showed that 75% of respondents rated this goal as very important and an additional 15% rated it as somewhat important. Responses on all three surveys for the subgoals under this goal were as follows.

Table 13: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.63	1
Reading programs school-age children	1.61	2
Accessible physical facilities	1.53	3
State-level leadership	1.42	4
Early learning	1.39	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 14: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.73	1
Reading programs school-age children	1.73	1
Early learning	1.45	3
State-level leadership	1.27	4
Accessible physical facilities	1.00	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 15: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Accessible physical facilities	1.63	1
Early learning	1.62	2
Reading programs school-age children	1.61	3
Adult and family literacy	1.59	4
State-level leadership	1.33	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Early Learning Initiative. In 2003 the Division began an Early Learning Initiative. The goals of the initiative included raising awareness about the importance of early brain development among youth services librarians, increasing the number of libraries offering programming for infants and toddlers, and targeting information for groups of parents who were least likely to know about the importance of early learning. Another goal was to provide a free tool for librarians and other professionals who work with young children to support their programming efforts, and to provide parent handouts designed to educated parents with low literacy levels about early learning and infant brain development issues.

An initial leadership conference in April of 2003 was followed by regional training on infant brain development and programming techniques and other services for infant and toddlers, their parents, and care givers. Many public library systems followed up with their own training opportunities. National experts in early learning, including the E*very Child Ready to Read* training offered jointly by the American Library Association's Public Library Association and Association for Library Services to Children, presented in Wisconsin. The Youth Services Section of the Wisconsin Library Association also sponsored a pre-conference on early learning with a national expert. This combined training effort to educate librarians about early learning and infant brain development had the envisioned effect. All of the training sessions were well attended and received outstanding evaluations.

Data gathered from the 2006 public library annual reports indicate the following:
- 74 percent of all public libraries offer story hour programs for preschool children ages 3-5 years
- 65 percent of all libraries offer programs for toddlers aged 1-3 years
- 38 percent of all libraries offer story programs for infants aged birth to 12 months.
- 43 percent of all libraries targeted special services for one of the parent groups identified by the initiative—parents and day care providers caring for children who live in poverty, parents who do not use English in the home, teen parents and parents who are inmates.

The publication and parent handouts developed to support librarians have met a need as evidenced by the number of downloads from the web—43,912 downloads in 2006, and 5,678 times during the month of January 2007.

Literacy. From 2003 through 2006, 198 public libraries, or 51 percent of Wisconsin's public libraries, received services or funding through LSTA projects administered by the public library systems to address literacy needs in Wisconsin. Twelve individual libraries administered their own projects. Many of the projects addressed the needs of the Hispanic population, but several addressed the needs of the Hmong community and other non-English speaking minority groups. Typical services funded by the projects included translating library card application forms, service brochures and other informational materials, and creating signage in a language other than English. Some of the public library systems provided training for libraries that involved cultural awareness and sensitivity training, basic conversational instruction in Spanish, and programming suggestions. Bi-lingual picture books, adult print materials,

videos, recorded music, and periodicals in a language other than English were added to the collection. Often software designed to help adults learn English was also purchased. Some libraries added telephone messages in a second language and had a translator return. Many projects featured bi-lingual story hours or community programs that focused on celebration of multicultural diversity.

All projects involved community partners that collaborated with local public libraries to help introduce their clients or students to public library services. Many of the collaborations involved outreach services. One involved a librarian visiting individual family farms to introduce library services to Hispanic farm workers and their families.

A number of the library projects addressed early literacy needs, as part of the Early Learning Initiative. Some libraries offered adult or family literacy programs that involved adults who had literacy needs, and some projects served the inmates of detention facilities, jails or prisons. Since many people who have literacy needs are economically disadvantaged, these projects also addressed that goal in the LSTA five-year plan.

Disabilities. From 2003-2006, 98 libraries, or 25 percent of Wisconsin's public libraries, received services or funding through LSTA projects administered by the public library systems to address the needs of persons with disabilities in Wisconsin. Seven individual libraries administered their own projects.

One public library system offered Internet training classes for seniors and others who have a hearing loss or who are deaf. Sign language interpreters and Real Time Captioning services were offered at the sessions. Free hearing tests were also offered by one of the collaborating partners. One individual library project offered services to people who have significant vision loss or who are blind. Two individual libraries addressed the needs of people who have learning disabilities.

Several of the projects that targeted seniors included home delivery service or services to assisted living centers or nursing homes. Several of the libraries partnered with Meals on Wheels or a Visiting Nurse service to bring library materials to the homes of seniors who cannot leave their homes independently. Many libraries offered programs or book discussion groups of special interest to seniors. Several of the projects involved services to families carrying for a family member in conjunction with a hospice program.

Consultant Services. LSTA funds were used to provide consultant services to libraries and systems statewide, to provide leadership for public library services to populations with special needs.

Goal 3: **To ensure adequate library and information services to all state residents, particularly those currently in underserved urban and rural communities in Wisconsin**.

- *Subgoal 3A: Provide state level leadership for the development and improvement of public library service.*
- *Subgoal 3B: Provide support for adequate public library service through training and continuing education for library staffs and trustees.*
- *Subgoal 3C: Coordinate a statewide summer library program.*

We made progress toward this goal.

Goal 3 – Library Improvement Strategies/Activities/Services/ Outputs/Outcomes/Impact

Table 16: Summary of Expenditures for Goal # 3 – Library Improvement

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
C. Library Improvement						
PLD-Library Improvement	204,800	281,200	237,100	243,100	266,900	1,233,100
Communication and Planning	50,000***	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
Library Districts Planning		30,000				30,000
Library Card Signup			77,507			77,507
ILL Needs Assessment		10,000				10,000
Library Directors Handbook		3,000	3,000			6,000
Public Library System Study		7,500				7,500
Public Library Standards			3,000			3,000
School Library Impact Study			80,000			80,000
Economic Impact Study					92,317	92,317
Subtotal	254,800	356,700	425,607	268,100	384,217	1,689,424

***included an extra $20,000 for an ILL conference which was cancelled ($30,000 without conference)

In the surveys that were made available to the library community to gather input on the LSTA program goals and activities, respondents indicated their level of support for this goal and subgoals. The survey responses from public library system staff showed that 80% of respondents rated this goal as very important and an additional 15% rated it as somewhat important. Responses on all three surveys for the subgoals under this goal were as follows.

Table 17: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership	1.74	1
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.71	2
Summer library program	1.63	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 18: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership	1.91	1
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.73	2
Summer library program	1.09	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 19: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.61	1
State level leadership	1.46	2
Summer library program	1.35	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Consultant Services. LSTA funds were used to provide leadership, assistance, planning, coordination and funding for the improvement of public libraries and public library systems in Wisconsin. In addition, LSTA funds were used to provide consultant services to libraries and systems statewide on library services to populations with special needs.

School Library Impact Study. LSTA funds were used to support a study in 2005 of the impact of school library media programs on student achievement in Wisconsin. The study provided insights into how school library media programs and library media specialists contribute to student success. The purpose of the study was to examine the leadership and instructional roles of Wisconsin public school library media specialists required for a quality school library media program and the direct relationship with and impact on student achievement and learning across all grade levels. According to statistical analysis, higher achievement on Wisconsin Content and Knowledge Examinations is correlated with:

- High staffing levels,
- More time spent on instructionally-related student and teacher activities,
- Larger and more current collections,
- Greater amounts of technology resources and access to computers,
- Full-time certified library media specialists, and
- Longer hours of operation.

The evidence produced by this study indicates that Wisconsin school libraries contribute measurably to the academic achievement of students as reflected by their test scores. At all grade levels, test scores were higher:

- Where school libraries had full-time certified library media specialists and library aides,
- Where access to school libraries is available before, during and after the school day, and
- Where school library media specialists spend more time.

Publications. LSTA funds were used to partially support selected ongoing publications and special publications produced in conjunction with studies, initiatives, and planning efforts. Among ongoing publications, the Division produces two publications, *Channel*, a bi-monthly print and online newsletter, and *Channel Weekly*, a weekly online newsletter. *Channel* provides information about the Division and its services, including information about the administration and use of federal LSTA funds. A print version is sent to public library boards of trustees, legislators, and state document depository libraries. *Channel* is available to librarians and others in PDF format on the web. *Channel Weekly* is an online newsletter designed to provide timely and brief information and announcements from the Division on topics of interest and significance to libraries in the state. It is available free via email subscription, with back issues available on the web. Over one thousand library staff and supporters receive the email version of *Channel Weekly*. LSTA funds were to used to support the printing and distribution of the fourth edition of the *Wisconsin Public Library Standards* in 2005 and paid the expenses of the statewide Task Force appointed to review and make recommendations on the standards.

Public Library System Study. In 1994 the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies prepared a report on Wisconsin public library system size and organization that examined the relationship of system size to provision of service. The study showed that factors of distance do not appear as relevant as in the past, as communication technology and transportation have improved, allowing the sharing of resources to equalize access to collections to a certain extent. The technology used to develop and provide access to collections require a considerable expenditure of resources. The economies of scale that adequately configured systems provide should allow the provision of improved access to practical information and enriched reading for Wisconsin's citizens.

Online Forms and Data Collection. Annually, the Division collects data from 389 public libraries and 17 public library systems on collection holdings, staffing, revenues, expenditures, service activities, and address information. In addition, the Division, as part of its administration of the LSTA, handles approximately 60-75 grant applications annually, plus application rating forms and semiannual and annual evaluation forms. In 1999 the Division, using LSTA funds, contracted for the development and support of electronic forms for all these data collection purposes and for the technical support and server capacity necessary for these forms and collected data. All of the electronic forms currently in use were created in 1999 and have been updated and amended as needed. In 2006 the electronic forms were moved from a private vendor to the Department of Public Instruction and are now supported internally by the department's Information Technology unit.

Summer Library Program. Each year the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning coordinates a summer reading program on behalf of Wisconsin's public libraries. Wisconsin is a member of a multi-state Collaborative Summer Library Program. In 2007 there will be 41 member states in the Collaborative Summer Library Program. Through Collaborative Summer Library Program Wisconsin libraries are able to purchase high quality materials at low cost for the program. The Division maintains a web-based directory of children's performers which is updated monthly. It includes descriptions of over two hundred performers and presenters who enjoy working with children in public libraries and schools. LSTA funds are used to support the multi-state contract, purchase manuals for all public libraries in the state, maintain the Summer Library Program website, take care of printing needs, and support for the staff consultant position that provides coordination of the program.

Over 90% of Wisconsin's public libraries offer summer reading programs for children.

Table 20: Summer Library Program Participation

Year	Number of Participants	Program Attendance
2003	155,054	363,744
2004	156,155	376,956
2005	156,024	394,086
2006	157,557	410,478

III. In-Depth Evaluation

Objective: Development and improvement of shared automation systems at the regional level.

Summary. LSTA funds were successfully used as an incentive to encourage public libraries to join shared integrated library systems. We began to use the LSTA funds for this purpose in 1997-98 and 2007 will be the final year that funds can be used for this purpose. A consultant study in 2005-06, as outlined below, provided information that will guide the future development of shared integrated library systems. One of the most significant findings of the study was that 87% of public libraries in the state indicated high or very high levels of satisfaction with their shared integrated library systems.

Since 1997-98, LSTA funds have been used to support the establishment and expansion of shared integrated library systems in public libraries throughout the state as a way to improve the efficiency of resource sharing and increase the volume of materials available to patrons from their local libraries.

The first step in the process towards shared systems was the introduction of single-library automated systems in public libraries, and many of the state's larger libraries began the process of moving from manual to automated systems many years ago. In 2005, 94% of the public libraries in the state had integrated library systems and these libraries served 99% of the state's population. The six percent of the public libraries that reported not being automated represented twenty-four libraries out of 388. Twenty of the twenty-four libraries served communities of less than 2,000 population.

Improvements in technology, especially the networked environment, offered libraries new opportunities to work together. This was the next step in the process toward shared integrated library systems. The public libraries in Milwaukee County implemented the first shared system in the late 1970's and other public library systems around the state joined in this effort in subsequent years.

By 1997-98, however, just 37% of the state's public libraries in the state were in shared systems and a decision was made to use LSTA funds to encourage their further development. Between 1997/1998 and 2007, $3,603,522 in LSTA funds were used for this purpose. Between 1997-98 and January of 2006, the participation in shared systems went from 37% to 83%. It is expected that by the end of 2007, 88-90% of the state's public libraries will be participants in shared systems. By the end of 2007 public libraries in all 17 of the state's public library systems can be members of a shared integrated library system. (Two public library systems have a combined shared ILS and two public library systems have more than one shared ILS within their service area.) In all instances, public library systems played an essential role in establishing shared systems and in their continued daily operations.

While the LSTA funds were instrumental in providing an incentive for public libraries to join shared systems by helping to pay start-up costs, most of the start-up costs and all of the ongoing costs are borne by participating libraries and library systems.

In 2005 and 2006, $45,000 in LSTA funds were used to sponsor a study on the costs of shared integrated library systems in the state's public libraries. The information collected in the study was to help the state in planning for the future development of shared ILS. The study was completed by Networked Information Management Consultancy. The purpose of the study was to seek answers to several key questions including:

- What are the actual costs of operating the shared ILS?
- Who pays for what costs?
- What are the different funding models used to support shared ILS?

The findings of the study were derived from a survey sent out to the library system staff who manage their system's ILS. In addition, another survey was sent to 101 libraries which were members of shared integrated systems and three focus group sessions were held at the fall 2005 WLA conference. Among the key issues addressed in the surveys and in the focus groups were:

- Current usage and capacity of the shared ILS
- Information related to membership in the shared ILS
- Future scenarios for shared ILS in the state
- Funding the operation and maintenance of the shared ILS
- Charges for participation in the shared ILS and sources of revenue

Below are some of the more important, overall findings that emerged from the study. In some instances there are references to specific tables or sections in the actual report where more specific information can be found.

- Not all shared ILS have either a separate budget or detailed line items for recording costs for operating the shared ILS. It is also likely that there is a wide range of practices within the member libraries for identifying and recording accurate cost data related to their participation in a shared ILS.
- The two major funding sources to pay for costs of the shared ILS are (1) membership fees, and (2) system aid from the state. In three shared ILS, library system aid accounts for more than 50% of funds used for annual operating costs. Five shared ILS reported that more than 90% of the annual operating costs are funded by fees charged to member libraries. (Table 34.)
- The resources for the study limited the collection of data to a single year period. And while any snapshot may be skewed because of one-time anomalies, the total cost in 2004 reported statewide for shared ILS was $6,167,698. (Table 22.)
- Membership of the shared ILS consists predominantly of public libraries. Of the 17 shared ILS responding, 41% indicated that membership was restricted to public libraries. While 59% of respondents indicated that they allow membership to other types of libraries, very few have members other than public libraries. (Table 6.) [To address issues of K-12 school participation in shared ILS, the division has proposed the allocation of LSTA funds in 2007 to conduct a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of school districts (1) joining an existing public library shared ILS, or (2) developing new shared integrated library systems.]
- A majority of shared ILS operators (59%) supported reducing the number of shared ILS, but only 41% supported the idea that the state library division should give priority to implementing of a single, statewide shared ILS. (Table 27.)
- Data from the survey show that 87% of shared ILS member libraries have a very high or a high level of satisfaction with their shared ILS. And 61% of respondents assessed their satisfaction with technical support as very high or high.
- The majority (11 of 17) shared ILS have a single category of membership. Several shared ILS offer different membership categories with different services and functionality. For example, some have an "Internet access" only type of membership.
- The most frequently mentioned recommendation by participants in the focus groups was that the state needed to better support library systems with additional funding. (Table 15.)

The survey findings resulted in several common advantages of shared integrated library systems. Some of those include the following. (Section 9.)

- *Access:* Patrons at member libraries have access to a much broader selection of resources than if they only had access to items in their local library. Smaller libraries especially benefited from access to the larger collection.

- *Management:* The centralized management of system technology and support provides an economy of scale. Some members believed that there had been "staff efficiencies" as a result of the shared ILS that allowed staff to assume other responsibilities. Some also noted that the shared ILS offered the opportunity for better communication among member libraries.
- *Costs:* The cost for providing access to materials statewide was reduced for libraries. Member libraries noted that the costs were shared across participating libraries, and that automation costs were, at least to some extent, "controlled."
- *Technology:* The shared ILS offers members much greater functionality and sophistication than the members might otherwise have with stand-alone systems. Member libraries also receive better technical support as a result of the shared ILS than if they did not participate. Overall ILS planning and upgrades are done by people more knowledgeable than staff in the local library.

IV. *Progress in Showing Results*

When we developed our five-year plan for LSTA for 2003-2007 we said we would use a variety of reports, surveys and other information sources and a variety of tools for evaluating the program, including periodic progress reports, existing data and reports, surveys and studies, and group meetings and hearings. As a part of our planning efforts, we tried to build into the plan meaningful measures for determining progress for meeting our goals and objectives and, ultimately, for determining the direction we should be headed in the future.

We accomplished what we set out to do in terms of using a variety of sources and tools for evaluating the LSTA program and listening to comments on the program from key constituents as well as others who had a more general interest in the LSTA program.

Sometimes it's clear from the information we gathered that programs supported with LSTA were successful, accomplished what they were intended to accomplish, and had a positive impact on library services in the state. Other times it's not so clear and it's difficult to look at survey results and other forms of assessment and make general statements about the impact of projects and use the information we gather to look at the big picture, both for what we accomplished in the past and for where we should focus our efforts in the future.

While we are improving in our ability to measure the results of the use of LSTA funds, we need to strive for better and more consistent measures of progress and better methods for using this information to help us plan for the future.

V. *Lessons Learned*

The LSTA funds in Wisconsin were used effectively and there was progress in all of the areas addressed in the original five-year plan. The citizens of Wisconsin are receiving better library services today than they were at the beginning of the LSTA program in 2003, and the programs and services funded by the LSTA program have been an important part of the improvements that have occurred. LSTA funds have played a prominent role in assisting Wisconsin libraries to do more with technology and to improve library services to the underserved.

The evaluation of the LSTA program from 2003-2007 reaffirmed the value of using LSTA funds to experiment with and demonstrate services prior to making a commitment to use local or state funds to continue services and the value of using LSTA funds to leverage additional funds from other sources and using them in combination with other funds to maximize the impact and benefit of projects. It showed the importance of LSTA funds for statewide planning and coordination of library services.

Demonstration
LSTA were made available to allow public libraries and systems to demonstrate services. For example, LSTA funds were used to digitize historical resources that were of unique or local interest. The projects were small in scale (less than $6,000 per project) and project administrators had to work with the digitization staff at the University of Wisconsin-Madison to implement the projects. The projects were designed to give multiple libraries an opportunity to learn about digitization and get a sound foundation in the process and issues, rather than to undertake a comprehensive digitizing process of materials held in Wisconsin libraries. Another example of the use of LSTA funds for demonstration was the use of the funds to demonstrate 24/7 virtual reference service on a statewide basis by subsidizing the costs so libraries and library systems could try the service and evaluate its usefulness and effectiveness and determine whether it should be funded with local and/or state funds.

Leveraging Funds
LSTA funds were used to encourage library boards to provide local support to enable their public libraries to join shared integrated library systems. LSTA funds provide some of the initial costs for joining a shared system and the libraries then had to provide the local support necessary for continuation of participation in the shared system.

Collaboration With Other Programs
LSTA funds were used in conjunction with Gates Foundation funds, state TEACH funds, and E-rate funds to improve library services in Wisconsin. For example, the TEACH program provides funding for discounted telecommunications lines for public libraries and their branches. Because of this program, many libraries can provide their patrons with high-speed Internet access for just $100 a month (for many libraries this represents a discount of over 80% compared with paying for the line on the open market). Gates Foundation funds, in conjunction with LSTA and public library system funds, helped pay for technology training opportunities for library staff. The Reference and Loan Library used the Gates funds to provide training on BadgerLink.

Statewide Planning and Coordination
Without the use of LSTA funds, many of the statewide planning and coordination efforts would have been impossible. Planning for technology, for library services to youth with special needs and disabilities, statewide resource sharing, and other services would not have occurred. Planning studies provided high quality information on which to base future activities

VI. *Evaluation Process*

Wisconsin used a variety of reports, surveys, and other information sources for evaluating the LSTA program from 2003-2007 and involved a variety of library-related groups in assessing the program and helping determine future directions for the state LSTA program. See table below. The measures of progress were set up in the plan in 2003. The Division contracted with a consultant to develop a web survey using SurveyMonkey to gather and analyze information on the LSTA program. The contractor was paid $5,000. The results from the survey are included throughout this evaluation and in appendix C. The LSTA program coordinator was the primary person responsible for meeting with groups, individuals, and the survey consultant to gather information, determine survey questions, analyze survey results, and write drafts and the final version of the evaluation. The cost for this involvement was approximately $5,000.

Wisconsin LSTA Evaluation/Plan Timeline, Activities, Groups Involved

Tentative Timeline	Activities	Tentative Groups Involved
April 2006	review progress report; suggestions for plan and evaluation	LSTA Advisory Committee
September / October 2006	meet with consultant to plan survey	survey consultant
Summer / Fall 2006	attend meetings to get feedback	-public library system directors -public library system consultants (IT, Special Needs, CE, Youth)
Fall 2006 / Winter 2007	attend meetings to get feedback	-System and Resource Library Directors) -Council on Library and Network Development -Library Information Technology Advisory Committee
Fall 2006 / Winter 2007	post web surveys review existing information and studies and other feedback	-public library system directors and staff -LSTA Advisory Committee -school, special, public and academic libraries and others interested in providing input on the LSTA program
November 2006	meeting / public hearing review evaluation and planning process and preliminary results	LSTA Advisory Committee
January – April 2007	prepare and review draft evaluation (telephone conference call to review evaluation) prepare and review draft plan post draft plan and evaluation on web	LSTA Advisory Committee
March 31, 2007	evaluation due at IMLS	Division
April 2007	meeting / public hearing review draft plan	LSTA Advisory Committee
June 30, 2007	plan due at IMLS	Division

VII. *Appendices*

A. Wisconsin LSTA Dollar Expenditure Information 2003-2007
B. Wisconsin LSTA Projects 2003-2007
C. Survey Results
D. LSTA Web Survey Instrument

Appendix A. Wisconsin LSTA Dollar Expenditure Information 2003-2007

Table 1: LSTA Funds Awarded by Grant Category

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
A. Technology						
Reference and Loan Library	585,600	597,600	626,600	624,200	670,400	3,104,400
WISCAT	730,651*	643,200	657,700	662,100	641,200	3,334,851
PLD-Technology	167,100**	130,600	131,000	122,400	133,800	684,900
System Technology Projects	344,200	472,149	434,900	375,000	370,000	1,996,249
Shared Systems	280,000	100,000	325,000	356,371	276,425	1,337,796
Digitization Local Projects			20,603	35,000	40,597	96,200
Digitization State Project			15,000			15,000
Wisconsin Historical Society			55,000	35,000		90,000
Delivery	60,200	125,000	76,600	83,000	75,000	419,800
Shared System Study			32,000	2,000		34,000
Shared System Study Schools					15,000	15,000
Virtual Reference				66,000	70,100	136,100
State Resource Contracts		76,000	20,000			96,000
LITAC Committee***	5,000	5,000				10,000
Delivery Committee***	2,500	2,500				5,000
Delivery Milwaukee County		10,000				10,000
Subtotal	2,175,251	2,162,049	2,394,403	2,361,071	2,292,522	11,385,296
B. Special Needs						
Literacy/Early Learning	355,849	332,526	280,763	243,623	252,613	1.465,374
Early Learning Initiative	20,000					20,000
Seniors			103,316	133,206	102,648	339,170
State Institutions	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	115,000
Special Needs Guidelines			10,000			10,000
Subtotal	400,849	357,526	419,079	401,829	370,261	1,949,544
C. Library Improvement						
PLD-Library Improvement	204,800	281,200	237,100	243,100	266,900	1,233,100
Communication and Planning	50,000+	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
Library Districts Planning		30,000				30,000
Library Card Signup			77,507			77,507
ILL Needs Assessment		10,000				10,000
Library Directors Handbook		3,000	3,000			6,000
Public Library System Study		7,500				7,500
Public Library Standards			3,000			3,000
School Library Impact Study			80,000			80,000
Economic Impact Study					92,317	92,317
Subtotal	254,800	356,700	425,607	268,100	384,217	1,689,424
D. LSTA Administration						
LSTA Administration	97,100	98,000	98,000	98,000	90,000	481,100
Total	2,928,000	2,974,275	3,337,089	3,129,000	3,137,000	15,505,364

*included an extra $35,900 for web portal project which was cancelled ($131,200 without portal)
**included an extra $33,651 for transition period due to OCLC archival tape changes ($696,900 without transition)
***now included as part of Communication and Planning
+included an extra $20,000 for an ILL conference which was cancelled ($30,000 without conference)

Table 2: LSTA Funds Awarded – by Administering Agency

All Categories	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Total for DLTCL	1,862,751	1,889,600	1,938,400	1,842,800	2,004,717	9,538,268
Percent of Total	64 %	64 %	58 %	59 %	64%	62%
Total for Libraries/System	1,065,249	1,084,675	1,398,689	1,286,200	1,132,283	5,967,096
Percent of Total	36%	36%	41%	41%	36%	38%
Total	2,928,000	2,974,275	3,337,089	3,129,000	2,137,000	15,505,364

Table 3: LSTA Funds Awarded by LSTA Purposes – Administered by All Agencies

Category	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	%
Technology	2,175,251	2,162,049	2,394,403	2,361,071	2,292,522	11,385,296	73%
Special Needs	400,849	357,526	419,079	401,829	370,261	1,949,544	13%
Library Improvement	254,800	356,700	425,607	268,100	384,217	1,689,424	11%
Administration	97,100	98,000	98,000	98,000	90,000	481,100	3%
Total	2,928,000	2,974,275	3,337,089	3,129,000	3,137,000	15,505,364	100%

Appendix B. Wisconsin LSTA Projects 2003-2007

Wisconsin LSTA Grant Awards January–December 2003

Grant Number	Applicant Agency	Project Title	Amount Awarded
03-100	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	Library Development	167,100
03-102	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	Reference and Loan	585,600
03-104	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	WISCAT / Linked Systems	730,651
03-106	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	State Delivery Committee	2,500
03-108	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	State Technology Committee	5,000
03-110	Northern Waters Library Service	Delivery Service	15,000
03-112	South Central Library System	Delivery Services	45,200
03-114	Arrowhead Library System	Technical Service	9,500
03-116	Eastern Shores Library System	Internet Access for Eastern Shores	11,200
03-118	Indianhead Library System	System Technology Project	32,800
03-120	Kenosha Public Library	Statistical Report Writer Training for Staff	8,600
03-122	Lakeshores Library System	Maintaining the WAN and the Shared Automated System	14,300
03-124	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Direct Internet Access	8,400
03-126	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	WAVE Linked Automation System	17,000
03-128	Milwaukee County Library System	Licensing Enhanced Software	38,000
03-130	Nicolet Library System	Automation Telecommunications Support	27,900
03-132	Northern Waters Library Service	Technology Expansion and Support	23,600
03-134	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Network Virus Protection	13,500
03-136	South Central Library System	Technology Projects	40,600
03-138	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Internet access	14,000
03-140	Waukesha County Library System	Virtual Reference and Wireless Technology	17,100
03-142	Winding Rivers Library System	WAN Development and Maintenance	22,100
03-144	Winnefox Library System	System Technology Projects	18,800
03-146	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Remote Training, Troubleshooting, Adaptive Devices	26,800
03-148	Indianhead Library System	Expanding Shared System	30,000
03-150	Lakeshores Library System	Implementing a Shared Automated System	50,000
03-152	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Shared Automation: Adding Brillion to LARS	10,000
03-154	Northern Waters Library Service	Merlin Expansion Continued	40,000
03-156	Waukesha County Library System	Shared Automation for Brookfield and Muskego Libraries	35,000
03-158	Winding Rivers Library System	WRLSWEB Expansion	50,000
03-160	Winnefox Library System	Adding Libraries to Automated Library Services	45,000
03-162	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Expanding V-Cat Membership	20,000
03-200	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	Early Learning Conference and Workshops	20,000
03-202	Department of Corrections	Coordination of Institution Library Services	25,000
03-204	Arrowhead Library System	Literacy Coalitions to Aid Spanish Speaking Families	19,320
03-206	Ashland, Vaughn Public Library	Statewide Prime Time	62,446
03-208	Brown County Library	"Come Read With Me"—Bringing Books and Babies Together	22,955
03-210	Dane County Library Service	Library Outreach to Hispanic families	24,000
03-212	DeForest Area Public Library	Early Brain Research, Story Hour Redesign, Busy Baby Bags	14,878
03-214	Department of Corrections	Family Literacy Behind Prison Walls	11,800
03-216	Evansville, Eager Free Public Library	Community Early Literacy Outreach Project	16,057
03-218	Kenosha Public Library	Library Services for Latinos	13,105
03-220	Lakeshores Library System	Services to Latinos: Libraries and Literacy	25,025
03-222	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Literacy: Reaching Out to Latino/Hispanic Farm Families	13,415
03-224	Milwaukee Public Library	Books2Go—Libros para Llevar	29,620
03-226	Shell Lake Public Library	Traveling Librarian	17,692
03-228	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Babywise	17,796
03-230	Waukesha County Library System	Reaching Out to People for Whom English is a Second Language	18,750
03-232	Waukesha County Library System	Waukesha County Ready to Read	28,000
03-234	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Library Services for Latinos in North Central Wisconsin	20,990
03-300	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	Library Development	204,800
03-302	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	Communication and Planning	30,000
03-304	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	State Interlibrary Loan / Resource Sharing Conference	20,000
03-400	Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning	LSTA Administration	97,100

Wisconsin LSTA Grant Awards January–December 2004

Grant Number	Applicant Agency	Project Title	Amount Awarded
04-101	DLTCL	Library Development	130,600
04-103	DLTCL	Reference and Loan	597,600
04-105	DLTCL	WISCAT / Linked Systems	643,200
04-107	DLTCL	State Delivery Committee	2,500
04-109	DLTCL	State Technology Committee	5,000
04-111	DLTCL	State Interloan Contracts	76,000
04-113	Northern Waters Library Service	Delivery Service	15,000
04-115	South Central Library System	Delivery Services	120,000
04-117	Arrowhead Library System	Technical Services Support	12,488
04-119	Eastern Shores Library System	Wide Area Network Access	14,860
04-121	Indianhead Library System	System Technology Projects	45,863
04-123	Kenosha Public Library	GeoWeb Additional Features	11,255
04-125	Lakeshores Library System	Maintaining Lakeshores Technology Projects	19,221
04-127	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	T1 Lines for Manitowoc-Calumet Libraries	10,899
04-129	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Technology Projects, 2004	23,184
04-131	Milwaukee County Library System	Enhanced Software and Various—2004	52,568
04-133	Nicolet Library System	Automation Telecommunications Support	38,763
04-135	Northern Waters Library Service	Technology Expansion and Support	32,567
04-137	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Email and Calendar Upgrades	18,164
04-139	South Central Library System	Technology Projects, 2004	56,852
04-141	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	System Technology Project—T-1 data lines	18,841
04-143	Waukesha County Library System	Public and Staff Training	23,297
04-145	Winding Rivers Library System	WAN Development & Maintenance 2004	30,426
04-147	Winnefox Library System	Upgrade of Shared Automation System	25,788
04-149	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Adaptive Devices, Network Infrastructure & Reference	37,113
04-151	Northern Waters Library Service	Merlin Expansion Continued	10,000
04-153	Poynette Public Library	Poynette Project to Join LINK	10,000
04-155	Waukesha County Library System	Shared Automation for Two Libraries	20,000
04-157	Winding Rivers Library System	WRLSWEB Expansion, 2004	60,000
04-201	Department of Corrections	Coordination of State Institution Library Services	25,000
04-203	Arrowhead Library System	Literacy Coalitions to Support Spanish-Speaking Families	21,150
04-205	Brown County Library	Reaching Out to Hispanics in Brown County	19,673
04-207	Dane County Library Service	Play Literacy To Go!	13,152
04-209	DeForest Area Public Library	Serving Special Needs Students and Families in Poverty	16,680
04-211	Eastern Shores Library System	Improving Services to the Latino/Hispanic Population	16,175
04-213	Indianhead Library System	Foreign Language Materials in Mid-Western Wisconsin	14,120
04-215	Janesville, Hedberg Public Library	Bilingual Outreach Coordinator	25,487
04-217	Kenosha Public Library	Raising Readers	13,355
04-219	Lakeshores Library System	Libraries and Literacy: Services for Latinos	26,074
04-221	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Marketing Library Services to Hispanic Farm Families	18,792
04-223	Menasha, Elisha D. Smith Public Library	Give Us Books	4,575
04-225	Milwaukee Public Library	Books2Go—Libros Para Llevar	23,220
04-227	Shell Lake Public Library	Traveling Librarian	18,995
04-229	South Central Library System	Adult Literacy and ESL programs for Immigrants	32,000
04-231	Waukesha County Library System	Las Bibliotecas Son Para Todos	28,875
04-233	Winding Rivers Library System	Literacy Times Three—Jail Literacy Project	7,748
04-235	Winding Rivers Library System	Babies Need Reading! Encouraging Early Literacy	11,005
04-237	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Library Services for Latinos in North Central Wisconsin	21,450
04-301	DLTCL	Library Development	281,200
04-303	DLTCL	Communication and Planning	25,000
04-305	DLTCL	State Interlibrary Loan Assessment and Planning	10,000
04-307	DLTCL	Public Library Directors Handbook	3,000
04-309	DLTCL	Public Library System Study	7,500
04-311	Arrowhead Library System	Library Districts Feasibility Study for Rock County	5,000
04-313	Eastern Shores Library System	Ozaukee County Public Library District Planning	5,000
04-315	Eastern Shores Library System	Sheboygan County Public Library District Planning	5,000
04-317	Greenfield Public Library	Greenfield–Greendale District Library Feasibility Study	5,000
04-319	Menomonie Public Library	Library District Feasibility Planning for Menomonie Area	5,000
04-321	Racine Public Library	Feasibility Study, District Library in Racine County	5,000
04-401	DLTCL	LSTA Administration	98,000

Wisconsin LSTA Grant Awards January–December 2005

Grant Number	Applicant Agency	Project Title	Amount Awarded
05-100	DLTCL	Library Development	131,000
05-102	DLTCL	Reference and Loan	626,600
05-104	DLTCL	WISCAT	657,700
05-106	DLTCL	State Interloan Contract	20,000
05-108	DLTCL	Shared Automated Systems Study	45,000
05-110	DLTCL	Digitization—Newspapers	15,000
05-112	Wisconsin Historical Society	Enhancing Access to State Government Publications	55,000
05-114	Northern Waters Library Service	Delivery Services	15,000
05-116	South Central Library System	Delivery Services	61,600
05-118	Arrowhead Library System	Training Staff of System Libraries	11,600
05-120	Eastern Shores Library System	Wide Area Network Access for 2005	13,800
05-122	Indianhead Library System	System Technology Projects	42,200
05-124	Kenosha Public Library	Additional Web Catalog (GeoWeb) Licenses	10,500
05-126	Lakeshores Library System	Technology Projects	17,800
05-128	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	T1 Lines for Libraries	10,200
05-130	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Technology Projects, 2005	21,400
05-132	Milwaukee County Library System	Licensing of Online Database—2005	47,900
05-134	Nicolet Library System	System Technology Project 2005—Gale Database Support	35,700
05-136	Northern Waters Library Service	Technology Expansion Project	29,900
05-138	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Support for OWLSnet Online Databases	16,800
05-140	South Central Library System	Technology Projects, 2005	52,300
05-142	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	System Technology Project—T-1 Data Lines	17,400
05-144	Waukesha County Library System	Creating Wireless Hotspots in Member Libraries	21,500
05-146	Winding Rivers Library System	WAN Development and Maintenance 2005	28,000
05-148	Winnefox Library System	Winnefox Technology 2005	23,800
05-150	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Internet Server, Router Reconfiguration, and ADA	34,100
05-152	Arrowhead Library System	Edgerton Public Library Joins SIRSI Consortium	15,000
05-154	Indianhead Library System	Expanding MORE	30,000
05-156	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Shared Automation Project 2005	85,000
05-158	Waukesha County Library System	Merging of Two Shared Automation Systems	85,000
05-160	Winding Rivers Library System	WRLSWEB Expansion, 2005	65,000
05-162	Winnefox Library System	Shared System 2005	45,000
05-164	Appleton Public Library	Appleton Digitization of Plat Books, 2005	1,412
05-166	Fond du Lac Public Library	Local History Digitization Project	1,000
05-168	Janesville, Hedberg Public Library	Digitization of Janesville's Past	5,651
05-170	Lake Geneva Public Library	"Images of Lake Geneva"	2,250
05-172	Manitowoc Public Library	Manitowoc Local History Photograph Collection Digitization	5,642
05-174	Marathon County Public Library	Educational and Lifelong Learning Facilities	1,067
05-176	Oshkosh Public Library	Oshkosh Atlases and Histories	3,581
05-200	DLTCL	Special Needs Youth Plan Update	10,000
05-202	Department of Corrections	Coordination of State Institution Library Services	25,000
05-204	DeForest Area Public Library	Brain Research-based Activities for In-Need Children	22,828
05-206	Milwaukee Public Library	Books2Go—Family Literacy	42,000
05-208	South Central Library System	1,2,3 ... Read with Me	34,500
05-210	Arrowhead Library System	Literacy Coalitions Build Bridges with Spanish Speaking Families	21,650
05-212	Dane County Library Service	Let's Grow Together Literacy Project	9,418
05-214	Department of Corrections (Union Grove)	Mother and Child Prison Literacy Program	7,120
05-216	Kenosha Public Library	Family Literacy Outreach	13,695
05-218	Lakeshores Library System	Libraries and Literacy: Services for Spanish Speakers	29,525
05-220	Madison Public Library	Playing to Learn, Learning to Play	23,547
05-222	Milwaukee Public Library	Books2Go—Libros Para Llevar	33,080
05-224	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Reaching People for Whom English is a Learned Language	14,650
05-226	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Teens Read: Reaching At-Risk Teens	19,450
05-228	Spooner Memorial Library	Traveling Librarian	9,300
05-230	Arrowhead Library System	Seniors with Special Needs—Reaching Out, Bringing In	12,400
05-232	Burlington Public Library	Services to Seniors: Expanding Their World Through the Library	5,452
05-234	Eastern Shores Library System	Serving Those Who Care for Persons with Alzheimer's	4,180
05-236	Evansville, Eager Free Public Library	Providing Library Services to Senior Citizens with Special Needs	2,200
05-238	Lakeshores Library System	Homebound Delivery and Services for Seniors with Special Needs	10,450
05-240	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Library Services to Patrons at the End of Life	9,983
05-242	Menomonie Public Library	Project LOOP Menomonie—Menomonie Public Library	7,388
05-244	Shell Lake Public Library	Words on Wheels	10,363
05-246	Waukesha County Library System	Elders and Caregivers Using Services Everywhere—Especially Libraries!	14,950
05-248	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Library Services for Seniors with Special Needs	25,950
05-300	DLTCL	Library Development	237,100
05-302	DLTCL	Communication and Planning	25,000

05-304	DLTCL	Public Library Directors Handbook	3,000
05-306	DLTCL	Public Library Standards Update	3,000
05-308	DLTCL	School Library Impact Study	80,000
05-310	Brown County Library	Library Cards and Library Visits for Diverse Families	9,994
05-312	Delavan, Aram Public Library	READ—READ—READ!	5,320
05-314	Eastern Shores Library System	Promoting Lakeview and Oscar Grady Libraries	6,200
05-316	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Library Cards for Kindergartners	7,688
05-318	Menomonie Public Library	Project Smart Card—Menomonie	2,112
05-320	Milwaukee Public Library	Go Back to School with a Library Card	10,000
05-322	Northern Waters Library Service	Library Card Sign-up and Promotion Project	10,000
05-324	Racine Public Library	Library Card Sign-up	10,000
05-326	Shell Lake Public Library	FREE @ Your Library	6,193
05-328	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Get It & Use It @ the Library!	10,000
05-400	DLTCL	LSTA Administration	98,000

Wisconsin LSTA Grant Awards January–December 2006

Grant Number	Applicant Agency	Project Title	Amount Awarded
06-101	DLTCL	Library Development	122,400
06-103	DLTCL	Reference and Loan	624,200
06-105	DLTCL	WISCAT	662,100
06-107	DLTCL	Shared Automated Systems Study Follow-up	2,000
06-109	DLTCL	Virtual Reference	66,000
06-111	Northern Waters Library Service	NWLS Delivery Service Project	17,000
06-113	South Central Library System	Delivery Services	66,000
06-114	Wisconsin Historical Society	Enhancing Access to State Government Publications	35,000
06-115	Arrowhead Library System	Training Staff of System Libraries	10,202
06-117	Eastern Shores Library System	Wide Area Network Access 2006	12,050
06-119	Indianhead Library System	System Technology Projects	36,326
06-121	Kenosha Public Library	EnvisionWare PC Reservation Software	9,310
06-123	Lakeshores Library System	2006 Lakeshores Technology Projects	15,429
06-125	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	System Technology Project 2006	9,013
06-127	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	MWFLS Technology Projects, 2006	18,556
06-129	Milwaukee County Library System	System Technology Projects	40,631
06-131	Nicolet Library System	NFLS System Technology Project 2006—Gale Database Support	30,678
06-133	Northern Waters Library Service	NWLS Technology Expansion Project	25,758
06-135	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Support for OWLSnet Online Databases	14,642
06-137	South Central Library System	SCLS Technology Projects, 2006	44,816
06-139	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	BadgerNet Converged Network (BCN) Access	15,115
06-141	Waukesha County Library System	Virtual Reference, Overdrive and PocketCirc	18,592
06-143	Winding Rivers Library System	WAN Development & Maintenance 2006	24,098
06-145	Winnefox Library System	Winnefox Technology 2006	20,520
06-147	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Implementing Wireless Technology & WPLC Membership	29,264
06-149	Arrowhead Library System	Arrowhead Library System Shared Automation System	85,000
06-151	Brodhead Memorial Public Library	Joining Shared Automation system—LINK	15,000
06-153	Indianhead Library System	Expanding the MORE Shared System	60,000
06-155	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Mid-Wisconsin Shared Automation Project 2006	86,371
06-157	Winding Rivers Library System	WRLSWEB Expansion, 2006	60,000
06-159	Winnefox Library System	Winnefox Shared System 2006	15,000
06-161	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Growing V-Cat	35,000
06-163	Appleton Public Library	Appleton Digitization of Local History Materials	5,213
06-165	Madison Public Library	Digitizing Plat Books	5,874
06-167	Manitowoc Public Library	Manitowoc Local History Digitization	5,961
06-169	Neenah Public Library	Neenah Digitization Project	3,812
06-171	Nicolet Library System	NFLS Regional Digitization Project	3,370
06-173	Sheboygan, Mead Public Library	Sheboygan County Historical Documents	5,377
06-175	Waterford Public Library	Waterford Area Historical Digitization Project	5,393
06-201	Department of Corrections	Coordination of State Institution Library Services	25,000
06-203	Dane County Library Service	Every Child Ready To Read	9,857
06-205	DeForest Area Public Library	Adult Literacy in Northeast Dane County	28,885
06-207	Indianhead Library System	Partnerships for Promoting Early Literacy	23,007
06-209	Lakeshores Library System	Family Literacy Resources for Grandparents	32,350
06-211	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	Learning to Use the Library in Another Language	20,844
06-213	Milwaukee Public Library	Ready to Read with Books2Go	70,040
06-215	South Central Library System	Building a Community of Emergent Readers	39,000
06-217	Waukesha County Library System	Waukesha County Baby Brain Boosters	19,640
06-219	Burlington Public Library	Reaching out to Seniors in Residences	10,400
06-221	Dane County Library Service	Sensory Kit Project	11,300

06-223	Eastern Shores Library System	ESLS=Expanded Services to Library Seniors	7,157
06-225	Indianhead Library System	Making Connections: Serving Seniors with Special Needs	23,392
06-227	Janesville, Hedberg Public Library	Low Vision and the Library: Adaptive Technology	8,564
06-229	Milwaukee Public Library	"Library à la Carte"—Homebound Service for Seniors	25,000
06-231	Waukesha County Library System	Serving Seniors with Hearing Loss	18,550
06-233	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Accessible Library Services for Seniors with Special Needs	28,843
06-301	DLTCL	Library Development	243,100
06-303	DLTCL	Communication and Planning	25,000
06-401	DLTCL	LSTA Administration	98,000

Wisconsin LSTA Grant Awards January–December 2007

Grant Number	Applicant Agency	Project Title	Amount Awarded
07-100	DLTCL	Library Development	133,800
07-102	DLTCL	Reference and Loan	670,400
07-104	DLTCL	WISCAT	641,200
07-106	DLTCL	Virtual Reference	70,100
07-108	DLTCL	Shared Automated Systems Study for Schools	15,000
07-110	Northern Waters Library Service	Delivery Service Project	15,000
07-112	South Central Library System	Delivery Services	60,000
07-114	Arrowhead Library System	ALS Technology Consulting and Troubleshooting	10,100
07-116	Eastern Shores Library System	Wide Area Network Access 2007	11,900
07-118	Indianhead Library System	IFLS Technology Projects	36,000
07-120	Kenosha Public Library	KCLS Systemwide Resources and Services	9,200
07-122	Lakeshores Library System	2007 Lakeshores Technology Projects	15,300
07-124	Manitowoc-Calumet Library System	T1 Lines and Data Line Level of Service	8,900
07-126	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	MWFLS Technology Projects, 2007	18,400
07-128	Milwaukee County Library System	System Technology Projects	39,700
07-130	Nicolet Library System	NFLS Technology Project 2007—Gale Database Support	30,300
07-132	Northern Waters Library Service	NWLS Technology Expansion Project	25,400
07-134	Outagamie Waupaca Library System	Support for Online Databases	14,500
07-136	South Central Library System	SCLS Technology Projects, 2007	44,200
07-138	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	BCN Access—T-1 data lines	14,900
07-140	Waukesha County Library System	Electronic Newsletters for Marketing, Overdrive Collection	18,400
07-142	Winding Rivers Library System	WAN Development and Maintenance 2007	23,800
07-144	Winnefox Library System	Winnefox Technology	20,200
07-146	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Databases, Wireless Tech, and a Server	28,800
07-148	Arrowhead Library System	Arrowhead Shared System Final Phase	60,000
07-150	Indianhead Library System	Expanding MORE	30,000
07-152	Mid-Wisconsin Library System	Mid-Wisconsin Shared Automation Project 2007	65,000
07-154	Northern Waters Library Service	NWLS Merlin Expansion Project	43,734
07-156	Waukesha County Library System	Menomonee Falls Shared Automation	35,000
07-158	Winding Rivers Library System	WRLSWEB Expansion 2007	30,000
07-160	Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Growing V-Cat with Crandon Public Library	12,691
07-162	Barneveld Public Library	Digitization—Barneveld Local History	5,879
07-164	Fort Atkinson, Dwight Foster Public Library	Historical Fort Atkinson Documents	4,198
07-166	Kiel Public Library	Downtown Street Scenes in Kiel, 1860 to 1970	3,000
07-168	Madison Public Library	Historic City Directories from Wisconsin's State Capital	5,731
07-170	Manitowoc Public Library	Oral History Digitization	4,770
07-172	Menasha, Elisha D. Smith Public Library	Digital Historical Collection	3,512
07-174	Slinger Community Library	Schleisingerville to Slinger, 125 Years	3,260
07-176	Winnefox Library System	Fond du Lac and Green Lake County	5,136
07-178	Winnefox Library System	Oshkosh, Omro, and Rural Winnebago County	5,111
07-200	Department of Corrections	Coordination of DOC and DHFS Institution Library Services	15,000
07-202	Brown County Library	Promote Parenting Skills and Child Development	28,258
07-204	Dane County Library Service	Family Connections Literacy Project	12,162
07-206	Indianhead Library System	Serving Inmates and their Families	16,020
07-208	Kenosha Public Library	Early Literacy: Babies and Beyond	11,505
07-210	Lakeshores Library System	Library and Literacy Resources for Spanish Speakers	34,000
07-212	Milwaukee Public Library	Ready to Read with Books2Go	70,880
07-214	Northern Waters Library Service	NWLS Early Literacy Project	19,525
07-216	Racine Public Library	Every Child Ready to Read	4,379
07-218	South Central Library System	Family Literacy Strengthens Communities	38,500
07-220	Spooner Memorial Library	The Library and WIC Promote Early Literacy Skills	11,085
07-222	Winding Rivers Library System	Motheread/Fatheread Connects Families	6,299
07-224	Burlington Public Library	Offering Seniors the World at Their Library	10,140
07-226	Eastern Shores Library System	ESLS=Extending the Services of Libraries to Seniors	17,590
07-228	Indianhead Library System	Serving People with Hearing Loss	13,615

07-230	South Central Library System	Digital Books for Everyone	31,238
07-232	Southwest Wisconsin Library System	Serving Seniors with Special Needs in Southwest Wisconsin	15,925
07-234	Waukesha County Library System	Serving Seniors with Vision Loss	14,140
07-300	DLTCL	Library Development	266,900
07-302	DLTCL	Communication and Planning	25,000
07-304	DLTCL	Economic Impact Study	92,317
07-400	DLTCL	LSTA Administration	90,000

Appendix C. Survey Results

Background
In the fall of 2006 the Division hired Josh Morrill of MorrillSolutions Research to develop a web survey using SurveyMonkey to gather and analyze information on the LSTA program. The purpose of the survey was to help assess the use of the LSTA funds from 2003-2006 and develop a new five-year plan for the use of LSTA funds for 2008-2012. The survey was distributed to public library system staff and members of the LSTA Advisory Committee, and was posted on the web to get input from librarians in public, academic, school, special libraries, and library trustees.

Wisconsin identified three primary goals in its 2003-2007 LSTA plan – Technology, Special Needs, and Library Improvement. Sixteen subgoals or objectives were identified which further delineated the three goals. In addition, seventy-eight activities provided specific information on ways and methods the state would use to work toward the goals. The surveys asked respondents to rate the importance of the goals, subgoals and selected activities in the LSTA plan.
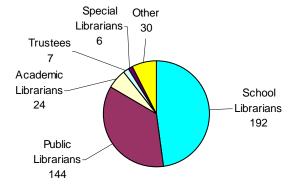
Surveys
Public library system staff survey. Public library system directors and coordinators were asked to respond to this survey, as well as up to two other persons in each system as designated by the system director. The persons selected were to have a good understanding of local, regional, and statewide library service needs and issues. Forty-five persons were selected to respond to the survey and 40 responded – a response rate of 89%, including responses from 16 out of 17 systems. The results report here are excerpted from the more detailed results prepared by Josh Morrill and available on the LSTA website.

LSTA Advisory Committee. The survey was made available to members of the LSTA Advisory Committee and 12 of 14 committee members responded to the survey, a response rate of 86%.

General Survey. The same survey was also made available to librarians in academic, special, public and school libraries and others in the statewide library community. The survey availability was announced in Channel Weekly and in the WEMA, WISPUBLIB, and WLA email lists. Respondents to this survey were self-selected and are not necessarily a representative sample of the various types of libraries. 403 librarians and others responded to this survey as follows:

General Survey Respondents

Survey Notes
The same survey was used for all three groups and the values assigned to the responses were the same. The values used are given for each table because they varied by table. The results for the three surveys are given in rank order. The following tables were compiled from the results of the three surveys.

GOAL 1: TECHNOLOGY

Table 1: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1= most important
Shared Systems	1.83	1
Internet access and bandwidth	1.75	2
Electronic content	1.75	2
State-level leadership	1.68	4
Delivery	1.65	5
Staff and patron training	1.55	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.23	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	1.13	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 2: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Internet access and bandwidth	1.92	1
Electronic content	1.83	2
Delivery	1.75	3
Staff and patron training	1.67	4
Shared Systems	1.58	5
State-level leadership	1.42	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.33	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	.92	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 3: Importance of Technology Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Internet access and bandwidth	1.70	1
Electronic content	1.63	2
Staff and patron training	1.62	3
State-level leadership	1.47	4
Delivery	1.46	5
Shared Systems	1.42	6
Link systems to form a statewide electronic network	1.41	7
Statewide resource sharing and sharing MARC records	1.33	8

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 4: Importance of Technology Activities for 2003-2007
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
Telecommunications access and WANS	1.84	1
Joining shared Systems	1.81	2
Broadband connections	1.79	3
System coordinated electronic databases	1.76	4
Statewide delivery	1.74	5
State level technology consultant services	1.73	6
BadgerLink staff	1.66	7
System-level IT consulting	1.53	8
IT training for staff and patrons	1.53	8
Wireless connections	1.34	10
System coordinated virtual reference	1.32	11
System E-books, audio books and videos	1.32	11
State-level virtual reference	1.27	13
State level digitization	1.26	14
Document depository digital archives	1.21	15
RLL ILL and reference services	1.19	16
Merging Shared Systems	1.08	17
Gateway for OPACS and Managing ILL	1.05	18
RLL IT leadership and other services	1.03	19
System coordinated digitization	1.00	20
RLL state level technology services	.97	21
ILL management system	.84	22
System coordinated website development	.82	23
Overall WISCAT program	.78	24
Virtual catalog	.66	25
WISCAT training and technical support	.58	26
Patron initiated ILL	.39	27
Physical union catalog	.32	28
Downloading MARC records	.13	29

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 5: Importance of Technology Activities for 2003-2007
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Telecommunications access and WANS	1.91	1
Broadband connections	1.91	1
Joining shared Systems	1.82	3
Statewide delivery	1.80	4
System coordinated electronic databases	1.73	5
State level technology consultant services	1.50	6
State level digitization	1.50	6
BadgerLink staff	1.45	8
Merging shared systems	1.45	8
State-level virtual reference	1.36	10
Wireless connections	1.36	10
System E-books, audio books and videos	1.30	12
Document depository digital archives	1.18	13
Gateway for OPACS and managing ILL	1.18	13
System coordinated digitization	1.09	15
IT training for staff and patrons	1.09	15
System coordinated virtual reference	1.00	17
RLL IT leadership and other services	.73	18
System-level IT consulting	.64	19
System coordinated website development	.45	20
Overall WISCAT program	.36	21
ILL management system	.36	21
Virtual catalog	.09	23
RLL state level technology services	.09	23
RLL ILL and reference services	.00	25
WISCAT training and technical support	.00	25
Patron initiated ILL	.00	25
Downloading MARC records	-.27	28/29
Physical union catalog	-.27	28/29

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 6 Importance of Technology Activities for 2003-2007
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Telecommunications access and WANS	1.74	1
Broadband connections	1.69	2
BadgerLink staff	1.64	3
Statewide delivery	1.63	4
System coordinated electronic databases	1.61	5
IT training for staff and patrons	1.52	6
Joining shared systems	1.50	7
Wireless connections	1.39	8
Gateway for OPACS and managing ILL	1.37	9
System-level IT consulting	1.32	10
State level technology consultant services	1.30	11
RLL state level technology services	1.27	12
Merging shared systems	1.26	13
Overall WISCAT program	1.20	14
RLL ILL and reference services	1.20	14
System coordinated website development	1.17	16
State level digitization	1.16	17
ILL management system	1.14	18
RLL IT leadership and other services	1.14	18
WISCAT training and technical support	1.13	20
Virtual catalog	1.12	21
Document depository digital archives	1.12	21
State-level virtual reference	1.08	23
System-level virtual reference	1.07	24
System coordinated digitization	1.04	25
System E-books, audio books and videos	1.00	26
Downloading MARC records	.98	27
Physical union catalog	.83	28
Patron initiated ILL	.80	29

*+2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 7: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Technology Activities
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Telecommunications access and WANS	.72	1
System coordinated electronic databases	.67	2
Statewide delivery	.49	3
System-level IT consulting	.35	4
BadgerLink staff	.28	5
State level digitization	.23	6
State-level virtual reference	.20	7
State level technology consultant services	.19	8
System E-books, audio books and videos	.17	9
System coordinated digitization	.03	10
RLL IT leadership and other services	.03	10
Document depository digital archives	.03	10
System coordinated virtual reference	.00	13
System coordinated website development	-.12	14
Gateway for OPACS and Managing ILL	-.17	15
RLL ILL and reference services	-.23	16
RLL state level technology services	-.24	17
Merging Shared Systems	-.25	18
Overall WISCAT program**	-.51	19
Joining shared systems	-.53	20

  * +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

**includes ILL management system, training and technical support, patron initiated ILL, physical union catalog, and downloading of MARC records

Table 8: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Technology Activities
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = more funding
System coordinated electronic databases	.73	1
BadgerLink staff	.45	2
Statewide delivery	.40	3
Telecommunications access and WANS	.36	4
State level digitization	.27	5
Document depository digital archives	.22	6
State-level virtual reference	.18	7
System E-books, audio books and videos	.18	7
System-level IT consulting	.10	9
State level technology consultant services	.00	10
System coordinated digitization	.00	10
System coordinated virtual reference	-.09	12
RLL IT leadership and other services	-.18	13
Gateway for OPACS and Managing ILL	-.18	13
Merging Shared Systems	-.18	13
RLL ILL and reference services	-.55	16
RLL state level technology services	-.55	16
Joining shared systems	-.55	16
System coordinated website development	-.64	19
Overall WISCAT program**	-.91	20

 * +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

**includes ILL management system, training and technical support, patron initiated ILL, physical union catalog, and downloading of MARC records

Table 9: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Technology Activities
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = more funding
System coordinated electronic databases	.53	1
Statewide delivery	.42	2
BadgerLink staff	.40	3
Telecommunications access and WANS	.36	4
System E-books, audio books and videos	.18	5
System-level IT consulting	.17	6
Overall WISCAT program**	.16	7
Gateway for OPACS and Managing ILL	.13	8
State-level virtual reference	.11	9
State level digitization	.10	10
RLL ILL and reference services	.10	10
RLL state level technology services	.08	12
Document depository digital archives	.05	13
System coordinated digitization	.05	13
System coordinated virtual reference	.04	15
Merging Shared Systems	.03	16
RLL IT leadership and other services	.00	17
State level technology consultant services	-.02	18
Joining shared systems	-.02	19
System coordinated website development	-.04	20

 * +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

**includes ILL management system, training and technical support, patron initiated ILL, physical union catalog, and downloading of MARC records

Table 10: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Technology Activities
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Gateway for federated searching	2.28	1
Distance learning content and access	2.09	2
Distance learning equipment	2.00	3
WISCAT interface with OCLC and other	1.97	4
State database for digitization historical information	1.91	5
Authentication technologies for access to state level automated systems	1.77	6
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) investigation and implementation	1.57	7
School participation in public shared systems	1.15	8/10
School participation in school shared systems	1.15	8/10
E-rate participation	1.15	8/10

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 11: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Technology Activities
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = high priority
State database for digitization historical information	1.91	1
Gateway for federated searching	1.82	2
WISCAT interface with OCLC and other	1.73	3
Distance learning content and access	1.64	4
Distance learning equipment	1.64	4
School participation in school shared systems	1.27	6
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) investigation and implementation	1.18	7
Authentication technologies for access to state level automated systems	1.00	8
School participation in public shared systems	1.00	8
E-rate participation	.64	10

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 12: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Technology Activities
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Gateway for federated searching	2.14	1
WISCAT interface with OCLC and other	2.14	1
Authentication technologies for access to state level automated systems	1.99	3
State database for digitization historical information	1.96	4
School participation in school shared systems	1.92	5
Distance learning content and access	1.91	6
School participation in public shared systems	1.91	6
Distance learning equipment	1.82	8
E-rate participation	1.80	9
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) investigation and implementation	1.57	10

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

GOAL 2: SPECIAL NEEDS

Table 13: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.63	1
Reading programs school-age children	1.61	2
Accessible physical facilities/disabilities	1.53	3
State-level leadership	1.42	4
Early learning	1.39	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 14: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.73	1
Reading programs school-age children	1.73	1
Early learning	1.45	3
State-level leadership	1.27	4
Accessible physical facilities/disabilities	1.00	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 15: Importance of Special Needs Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Accessible physical facilities/disabilities	1.63	1
Early learning	1.62	2
Reading programs school-age children	1.61	3
Adult and family literacy	1.59	4
State-level leadership	1.33	5

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 16: Importance of Special Needs Activities for 2003-2007
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.68	1
Sensory and mobility disabilities	1.64	2
Early learning projects	1.62	3
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	1.39	4
State consultant services	1.37	5
Accessible aids (wheel chairs, walkers, magnification devices, sound systems, etc.)	1.32	6
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	1.18	7
State institution library coordination	.92	8

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 17: Importance of Special Needs Activities for 2003-2007
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
Early learning projects	1.70	1
Adult and family literacy	1.64	2
Sensory and mobility disabilities	1.10	3
State consultant services	1.09	4
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	1.00	5
Accessible aids (wheel chairs, walkers, magnification devices, sound systems, etc.)	.73	6
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	.55	7
State institution library coordination	-.18	8

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 18: Importance of Special Needs Activities for 2003-2007
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Adult and family literacy	1.53	1
Early learning projects	1.52	2
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	1.45	3
Sensory and mobility disabilities	1.41	4
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	1.34	5
Accessible aids (wheel chairs, walkers, magnification devices, sound systems, etc.)	1.12	6
State consultant services	1.04	7
State institution library coordination	.91	8

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 19: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Special Needs Activities
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Sensory and mobility disabilities	.17	1
Adult and family literacy	.14	2
State consultant services	.06	3
Early learning projects	.03	4
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	-.06	5
Accessible aids	-.09	6
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	-.11	7
State institution library coordination	-.14	8

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 20: Priority of Previously Funded Special Needs Activities
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Early learning projects	.36	1
Adult and family literacy	.36	1
State consultant services	.09	3
Sensory and mobility disabilities	-.09	3
Accessible aids	-.36	5
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	-.36	5
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	-.45	7
State institution library coordination	-.55	8

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 21: Priority of Previously Funded Special Needs Activities
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Early learning projects	.18	1
Adult and family literacy	.17	2
Sensory and mobility disabilities	.06	3
Adaptive accessible computer workstations	-.01	4
Retrofitting doors with electronic openers	-.07	5
State institution library coordination	-.12	6
Accessible aids	-.15	7
State consultant services	-.22	8

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 22: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Special Needs Activities
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = high priority
English as a second language	2.54	1
Children and teens with reading problems	2.38	2
Electronic databases/resources for special needs	2.14	3
Detention facilities, jails, prisons	2.00	4
Collection development in other languages	1.89	5
Consultant help for accessible buildings	1.86	6
Replication of model projects in state	1.74	7

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 23: Priority for Future Funding of Possible Special Needs Activities
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = high priority
English as a second language	2.82	1
Collection development in other languages	2.09	2
Children and teens with reading problems	2.09	2
Detention facilities, jails, prisons	1.91	4
Electronic databases/resources for special needs	1.64	5
Replication of model projects in state	1.36	6
Consultant help for accessible buildings	1.09	7

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 24: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Special Needs Activities
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Children and teens with reading problems	2.32	1
English as a second language	2.18	2
Electronic databases/resources for special needs	1.94	3
Collection development in other languages	1.74	4
Detention facilities, jails, prisons	1.72	5
Replication of model projects in state	1.51	6/7
Consultant help for accessible buildings	1.51	7/7

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

GOAL 3: LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT

Table 25: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership	1.74	1
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.71	2
Summer library program	1.63	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 26: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership	1.91	1
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.73	2
Summer library program	1.09	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 27: Importance of Library Improvement Subgoals for 2003-2006
General Survey

Subgoals	General Library Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Training and CE for staff and trustees	1.61	1
State level leadership	1.46	2
Summer library program	1.35	3

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 28: Importance of Library Improvement Activities for 2003-2007
System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership of public library development	1.66	1
Summer Library Program	1.61	2
State consultant services for youth/workshops	1.50	3
Publications, standards, statistics, directories	1.32	4
School library impact study	.53	5
Library card sign-up projects	-.08	6

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 29: Importance of Library Improvement Activities for 2003-2007
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = most important
State level leadership of public library development	1.82	1
State consultant services for youth/workshops	1.64	2
Publications, standards, statistics, directories	1.27	3
Summer library program	.91	4
School library impact study	.50	5
Library card sign-up projects	-.30	6

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 30: Importance of Library Improvement Activities for 2003-2007
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = most important
Summer library program	1.35	1
State level leadership of public library development	1.29	2
State consultant services for youth/workshops	1.17	3
School library impact study	1.12	4
Publications, standards, statistics, directories	.97	5
Library card sign-up projects	.72	6

* +2=Very Important, +1=Somewhat Important, -1=Somewhat Unimportant, -2=Very Unimportant

Table 31: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Library Improvement Activities by System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Summer Library Program	.21	1
State public library development leadership	.14	2
State consultant services for youth	.03	3

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 32: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Library Improvement Activities LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = more funding
State public library development leadership	.00	1/3
State consultant services for youth	.00	1/3
Summer Library Program	.00	1/3

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 33: Priority for Future Funding of Previously Funded Library Improvement Activities General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = more funding
Summer Library Program	.23	1
State consultant services for youth	-.06	2
State public library development leadership	-.14	3

* +1=More Future Funding, 0=Adequate Future Funding, -1=Less Future Funding/Funding No Longer Needed

Table 34: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Library Improvement Activities
by System Staff

Subgoals	Public Library System Staff (n=40)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Leadership training for current/prospective directors	2.08	1
Recruitment/training of new library directors	1.71	2

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 35: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Library Improvement Activities
LSTA Advisory Committee

Subgoals	LSTA Advisory Committee (n=12)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Leadership training for current/prospective directors	1.73	1
Recruitment/training of new library directors	1.45	2

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Table 36: Priority for Future Funding of Possible New Library Improvement Activities
General Survey

Subgoals	General Survey (n=403)*	Rank 1 = high priority
Leadership training for current/prospective directors	2.00	1
Recruitment/training of new library directors	1.88	2

* 3=High Future Priority, 2= Moderate Future Funding, 1=Low Future Funding, 0=Not a Funding Priority

Appendix D. LSTA Web Survey Instrument

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
Intro

This survey will ask you to provide feedback on past and future funding areas for LSTA. This survey should take approximately 15-20 minutes, and your feedback will be used to inform future LSTA funding decisions. This research is being conducted by an independent evaluator (Morrill Solutions Research), who will maintain anonymity of your responses. Your thoughtful, honest appraisel is appreciated.

* 1. What is your library system?

[▾]

2. Which position title best reflects your current system responsibilities? *[Check one]*

▢ System Director/ System Coordinator
▢ System Assistant Director
▢ System Technology Consultant
▢ System Continuing Education Consultant
▢ System Special Needs / Youth Services Consultant
▢ Other (please specify)
[   ]

The following questions will ask you about the three broad goals of LSTA: Technology, Special Needs and Library Improvement. Within each of these goals, you will be asked to evaluate specific funded and proposed activities.

Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
TECHNOLOGY

* 3. TECHNOLOGY: As a goal for LSTA, technology is defined as a utilization of technology to improve library services and facilitate access to library materials and information resources.

Using this definition, how important do you believe this objective is for LSTA?

Very Important (2)	1	0	-1	Very Unimportant (-2)
☑	▦	▦	▦	▦

4. The technology goal described above was comprised of several subgoals. Please use the scale below and rate the importance of each of the subgoals for the time period 2003 - 2006.

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant
Subgoal A: "Facilitate the development and improvement of shared automation systems at the regional level."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal B: "Link local, regional and statewide automation systems and other resources to form a statewide electronic network."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal C: "Facilitate and promote statewide resource sharing and the sharing of MARC records."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal D: "Encourage and coordinate physical and electronic delivery and sharing of resources and information among public and other types of libraries at the local, system, state, and national level."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal E: "Promote direct Internet access for staff and patrons in all public library systems and public libraries and provide adequate and affordable bandwidth to use advanced services via the Internet."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal F: "Support libraries in their efforts to make electronic content and information available to their patrons from libraries and homes."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal G: "Ensure properly-trained staff and patrons for the effective use of technology to access electronic information and materials."	▦	▦	▦	▦
Subgoal H: "Provide state-level leadership, planning, coordination, consultation, and support services to enable libraries to utilize current and new technology."	▦	▦	▦	▦

5. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the overall technology goal or any of the subgoals?

[text box]

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
Technology Initiatives

Subgoals are achieved through various initiatives. Please indicate your perceived importance for each of the technology initiatives from 2003-2006.

6. Technology Subgoal A:
"To facilitate the development and improvement of shared automation systems at the regional level."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for public libraries joining shared systems. *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $1,223,000]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for public merger of public library shared systems. *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $286,000]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

7. Technology Subgoal B:
"To link local, regional and statewide automation systems and other resources to form a statewide electronic network."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for gateway for searching OPACs and managing ILL requests. *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $764,000]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

8. Technology Subgoal C:
"Facilitate and promote statewide resource sharing and the sharing of MARC records."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	-Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for overall WISCAT program *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $1,930,000]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for physical union catalog *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for virtual catalog *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for ILL management system *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for patron initiated ILL *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for method of downloading MARC records *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
WISCAT training, documentation and technical support *[component of WISCAT funds]*.	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

9. Technology Subgoal D:
"To encourage and coordinate physical and electronic delivery and sharing of resources and information among public and other types of libraries at the local, system, state, and national level."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for statewide intersystem delivery *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $345,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

10. Technology Subgoal E:
"To promote direct Internet access for staff and patrons in all public library systems and public libraries and provide adequate and affordable bandwidth to use advanced services via the Internet."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for telecommunications access and WANs *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $484,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for wireless connections [component of telecommunications access funds].	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for broadband connections [component of telecommunications access funds].	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

11. Technology Subgoal F:
"To support libraries in their efforts to make electronic content and information available to their patrons from libraries and homes."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for system coordinated website development [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $55,000].	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for system coordinated digitization [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $12,000].	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for state level digitization *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $56,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for system coordinated virtual reference *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $64,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for state level virtual reference *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $66,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for system downloadable E-books, audio books and videos *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $55,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for system coordinated electronic databases *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $196,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for system level IT consulting and troubleshooting *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $65,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

12. Technology Subgoal G:
"To ensure properly-trained staff and patrons for the effective use of technology to access electronic information and materials."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for IT training for public library staff and patrons [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $148,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

13. Technology Subgoal H:
"Provide state-level leadership, planning, coordination, consultation, and support services to enable libraries to utilize current and new technology."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for state level technology consultant services/workshops [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $515,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for Reference and Loan Library (RLL) state level technology services [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $2,434,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for ILL and reference services from RLL [component of RLL state level technology budget].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for BadgerLink staff [component of RLL state level technology budget].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for Wisconsin Document Depository digital archives[component of RLL state level technology budget].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for statewide leadership of IT and other services provided by RLL [component of RLL state level technology budget].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. What - if any- comments would you like to make about the past technology initiatives?

[text box]

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
SPECIAL NEEDS

* **15. SPECIAL NEEDS: As a goal for LSTA, special needs is defined as ensuring access to library and information services for Wisconsin residents who have difficulty using a library because of limited literacy and language skills, educational or socioeconomic barriers, or a disability.**

Using this definition, how important do you believe this objective is for LSTA?

Very Important (2)	1	0	-1	Very Unimportant (-2)
▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

16. The special needs goal described above was comprised of five subgoals. Please use the scale below and rate the importance of each of the subgoals for the time period 2003 - 2006.

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant
Subgoal A: "Promote and support the role of public libraries in early learning activities for children ages birth to five."	▢	▢	▢	▢
Subgoal B: "Promote and support reading programs in public libraries for school-age children."	▢	▢	▢	▢
Subgoal C: "Promote and support the role played by public and institutional libraries in adult and family literacy."	▢	▢	▢	▢
Subgoal D: "Promote and support accessibility of public library facilities and services for people with disabilities."	▢	▢	▢	▢
Subgoal E: "Provide state level leadership for public and institutional library service to individuals who have difficulty using a library."	▢	▢	▢	▢

17. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the past special needs initiatives?

[text box]

<< Prev   Next >>

60

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)

Special Needs Initiatives

Subgoals are achieved through various initiatives. Please indicate your perceived importance for each of the special needs initiatives. *[Note only subgoals C, D, & E are associated with specific initiatives]*

18. Special Needs Subgoal C:
"Promote and support the role played by public and institutional libraries in adult and family literacy."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Somewhat Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for early learning projects ($99,000 for one year, then combined with literacy). *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $99,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for adult and family literacy projects *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $1,113,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for people with sensory and mobility disabilities *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $236,500].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

19. Special Needs Subgoal D:
"Promote and support accessibility of public library facilities and services for people with disabilities."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for adaptive accessible computer workstations *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $237,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for retrofitting doors with electronic openers *[2003 - 2006 no exact amounts available].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for accessible aids (e.g. wheelchairs, walkers, magnification devices, sound systems, etc.) *[2003 - 2006 no exact amounts are available]* .	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

20. Special Needs Subgoal E:
"Provide state level leadership for public and institutional library service to individuals who have difficulty using a library."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	*Unfamiliar with this initiative*
LSTA support for state level consultant services for persons with special needs/workshops *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $208,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢
LSTA support for state institution library coordination *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $100,000].*	▢	▢	▢	▢	▢

21. What - if any- comments would you like to make about the implemented special needs initiatives?

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT

* 22. LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT: As a goal for LSTA, library improvement is defined as ensuring adequate library and information services to all state residents

Using this definition, how important do you believe this objective is for LSTA?

Very Important (2)	1	0	-1	Very Unimportant (-2)
▨	▨	▨	▨	▨

23. The library improvement goal described above was comprised of three subgoals. Please use the scale below and rate the importance of each of the subgoals for the time period 2003 - 2006.

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant
Subgoal A: "Provide state level leadership for the development and improvement of public library service."	▨	▨	▨	▨
Subgoal B: "Provide support for adequate public library service through training and continuing education for library staffs and trustees."	▨	▨	▨	▨
Subgoal C: "Coordinate a statewide summer library program."	▨	▨	▨	▨

24. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the overall library improvement goal or any of the subgoals?

[text box]

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
Library Improvement Initiatives

Subgoals are achieved through various initiatives. Please indicate your perceived importance for each of the library improvement initiatives. *[NOTE: Only subgoals A and C are associated with specific initiatives.]*

25. Library Improvement Subgoal A:
"Provide state level leadership for the development and improvement of public library service."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for statewide leadership of public library development *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $384,000]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for state consultant services for youth/workshops *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $208,000]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for publications, standards, Channel, statistics, directory *[2003-2006 no exact amounts available]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for library card sign-up projects *[2003-2006 dollars awarded $77,500]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for school library impact study *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $80,000]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

26. Library Improvement Subgoal C:
"Coordinate a statewide summer library program."

	Very Important	Slightly Important	-Slightly Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Unfamiliar with this initiative
LSTA support for summer library program (multistate contract, handbooks, website, etc.) *[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $30,000]*.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

27. What - if any- comments would you like to make about the implemented library improvement initiatives?

```




```

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)

Funding Technology

Below are all the previously funded and proposed future technology initiatives for the LSTA plan for the next five years. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on how to prioritize funding for these projects.

28. Previously Funded TECHNOLOGY initiatives (Subgoals A-C)

	More Future Funding	Adequate for Future Funding	Less Future Funding	No longer needed	Unfamiliar with Initiative
LSTA funding for public libraries to join shared systems [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $1,223,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for merger of public library system shared systems [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $286,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for gateway for searching OPACs and managing ILL requests [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $764,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
WISCAT (includes LSTA support for patron initiated ILL; physical union catalog; virtual catalog; ILL management system; method of downloading MARC records; WISCAT training, documentation and technical support) [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $1,930,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29. Previously Funded TECHNOLOGY initiatives (Subgoals D-F)

	More Future Funding	Adequate for Future Funding	Less Future Funding	No longer needed	Unfamiliar with Initiative
LSTA support for statewide intersystem delivery [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $345,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for telecommunications access and WANs [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $484,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for system coordinated website development [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $55,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for system coordinated digitization [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $12,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for state level digitization digitization [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $56,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for system coordinated virtual reference [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $64,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for state-level virtural reference [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $66,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for system downloadable E-books, audio books and videos [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $55,000].	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
LSTA support for system coordinated electronic databases [2003-2006 dollars awarded =	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

$196,000].

LSTA support for system level IT consulting and troubleshooting [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $65,000].

30. Previously Funded TECHNOLOGY initiatives (Subgoals G-H)

	More Future Funding	Adequate for Future Funding	Less Future Funding	No longer needed	Unfamiliar with Initiative
LSTA support for state level technology consultant services/workshops [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $515,000].					
LSTA support for Reference and Loan Library (RLL) state level technology services [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $2,434,000].					
LSTA support for ILL and rreference services from RLL [component of RLL state level technology budget].					
LSTA support for BadgerLink staff [component of RLL state level technology budget].					
LSTA support for Wisconsin Document Depository digital archives[component of RLL state level technology budget].					
LSTA support for statewide leadership of IT and other services provided by RLL [component of RLL state level technology budget].					

Below are possible technology initiatives for LSTA funds in 2008-2012. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on the future levels of funding for these projects.

31. Possible Future TECHNOLOGY initiatives

	High Future Funding Priority	Moderate Future Funding Priority	Low Future Funding Priority	Not a Future Funding Priority	No Opinion
LSTA support for school participation in public library shared systems					
LSTA support for school participation in school library shared systems					
LSTA support for interface of WISCAT with OCLC and other automated systems for ILL purposes					
LSTA support for a single gateway for federated searching (e.g. full text, digitized information, library catalogs, websites)					
LSTA support for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) investigation and implementation					
LSTA support for state level development of databases for historical information (e.g., cemetery records)					
LSTA support for distance learning equipment					
LSTA support for distance learning support for content and access to continuing education (CE)					
LSTA support for encouraging more E-rate					

participation

LSTA support for authentication technologies for access to state level automated systems.

32. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the future funding of technology initiatives? *(including any additional technology initiatives you would like considered)*

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
Funding Special Needs

Below are all the previously funded and proposed special needs initiatives for the LSTA plan for the next five years. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on how to prioritize funding for these projects.

33. Previously Funded SPECIAL NEEDS initiatives

	More Future Funding	**Adequate** for Future Funding	**Less** Future Funding	No longer needed	*Unfamiliar with Initiative*
LSTA support for early learning projects ($99,000 for one year, then combined with literacy). [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $99,000].					
LSTA support for adult and family literacy projects [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $1,113,000].					
LSTA support for people with sensory and mobility disabilities [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $236,500].					
LSTA support for adaptive accessible computer workstations [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $237,000].					
LSTA support for retrofitting doors with electronic openers[2003 - 2006 no exact amounts available].					
LSTA support for accessible aids (e.g. wheelchairs, walkers, magnification devices, sound systems, etc.) [2003 - 2006 no exact amounts are available].					
LSTA support for state level consultant services for persons with special needs/workshops[2003-2006 dollars awarded = $208,000].					
LSTA support for state institution library coordination [2003-2006 dollars awarded = $100,000].					

Below are possible special needs initiatives for LSTA funds in 2008-2012. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on the future levels of funding for these projects.

34. Possible Future SPECIAL NEEDS initiatives

	High Future Funding Priority	**Moderate** Future Funding Priority	**Low** Future Funding Priority	Not a Future Funding Priority	*No Opinion*
LSTA support for collection development in other languages					
LSTA support for electronic databases/resources for special needs populations					
LSTA support for consultants to help plan accessible					

buildings

LSTA support for replication of model projects
around the state

LSTA support for children and teens with reading
problems

LSTA support for services in detention facilities, jails
and prisons

LSTA support for services for individuals and
families who are learning English as a second
language

**35. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the future funding of special needs
initiatives?** *(including any additional special needs initiatives you would like considered)*

<< Prev   Next >>

68

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)
Funding Library Improvement

Below are all the previously funded and proposed library improvement initiatives for the LSTA plan for the next five years. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on how to prioritize funding for these projects.

36. Previously Funded LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT initiatives

	More Future Funding	**Adequate** for Future Funding	**Less** Future Funding	No longer needed	*Unfamiliar with Initiative*
LSTA support for statepublic library development team leadership [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $384,000].					
LSTA support for state consultant services for youth/workshops [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $208,000].					
LSTA support for summer library program (funding includes multistate contract, handbooks, website, etc.) [2003-2006 LSTA funding = $30,000].					

Below are possible library improvement initiatives for LSTA funds in 2008-2012. Keeping in mind that there are finite resources, and an increase in one area necessarily means a decrease in another area, we would like your opinion on the future levels of funding for these projects.

37. Possible Future LIBRARY IMPROVEMENT initiatives

	High Future Funding Priority	**Moderate** Future Funding Priority	**Low** Future Funding Priority	Not a Future Funding Priority	*No Opinion*
LSTA support for recruiting/training of new library directors					
LSTA support for leadership training for current and prospective library directors					

38. What - if any- comments would you like to make regarding the future funding of library improvement initiatives? (including any additional library improvement initiatives you would like considered)

<< Prev   Next >>

WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

LSTA Survey - No Skip (System Staff)

Final Page

Thank you for providing your feedback to the DPI staff who administer the LSTA program. Your feedback is what will help staff improve and maintain services to libraries. This last question is a general open-ended area for you to voice any questions, concerns, or suggestions about LSTA or administration of the LSTA program.

39. Are there any concerns, praise or other feedback that you would like to give the DPI staff administering the LSTA program? If so, please provide your comment(s) below.

Thank you for your time and feedback. Please hit 'DONE.' Once your responses have been compiled, you will be redirected to the LSTA section of the DPI website (http://dpi.wi.gov/pld/lsta.html).

If you have any questions, feel free to contact the researcher for this project, Joshua Morrill, PhD (Joshua@morrillsolutions.com).

<< Prev   Done >>