

**2012 Texas**

**Statewide Resource Sharing Summit:**

**A Summary Report**

**Texas State Library and Archives Commission**

February 27 and 28, 2012

Austin, Texas

★ Texas State Library and Archives Commission ★

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Submitted by

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## Introduction

In February 2012, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) convened a Statewide Resource Sharing Summit that brought together representatives of various stakeholder groups to develop strategies to plan for the future of resource sharing in Texas. The library resource sharing cooperative is known as TexShare.

This planning session will help shape the TSLAC legislative appropriations request for the 2013 legislative session, inform the agency's Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) five-year plan, and guide activities of the consortium for the next four years. The desired outcomes for the Resource Sharing Summit were to:

- Understand better the budget for TexShare activities
- Create a shared vision of what libraries will look like in five years
- Identify the role of collaboration among Texas libraries
- Prioritize the existing TexShare programs and possible new services for the next five years
- Generate words and phrases that describe the value of resource sharing programs.



A variety of resources were made available to the attendees prior to the Statewide Resource Sharing Summit so that they would be prepared to fully

participate.<sup>1</sup> A blog, the *Future of TexShare*, was created to encourage the broader participation of Texas librarians about this important topic. A consultant, Joseph Matthews, was engaged to facilitate the discussion and prepare a report of the Summit.

Peggy Rudd, Texas State Librarian, welcomed the 83 attendees to the 2012 Statewide Resource Sharing Summit and encouraged everyone to be actively involved. A list of the attendees may be found in Appendix A. The participants actively engaged during the large general discussions as well as when they were involved in small group discussions. All comments were recorded on flip charts.

## The TexShare Budget

Beverley Shirley provided an overview of the current and projected budget for TexShare activities. Currently the available TexShare programs and their associated FY 2012 budget (excluding TSLAC personnel costs) are:

• Statewide “core” databases*	\$6,700,000
• TexSelect – enables a library to license electronic resources not available through the TexShare program**	0
• TExpress – courier service subsidies	100,000
• TexTreasurers – Texas collections grant program	100,000
• TexShare Card***	8,000
• ILL protocol / workshops	0
• Library of Texas (LOT)	<u>50,000</u>
Total	\$6,958,000

\* Includes payments made in FY2011 for FY2012 subscriptions

\*\* Participating libraries pay TexSelect data subscriptions

\*\*\* Estimate of printing costs for TexShare card and brochures

<sup>1</sup> The resources may be found at the TSLAC Website (<https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/>) and were also listed in the *Future of TexShare* blog.

The TexShare database program is funded with a combination of State, Federal Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) funds and cost share from the TexShare member libraries. A total of 49 electronic resources, referred to as databases, are a part of the TexShare database program. During FY2011 (September 2010 – August 2011), TexShare database users conducted more than 91 million searches of licensed resources from four vendors. Academic library usage accounted for 89 percent of the total searches, with public libraries accounting for only 11 percent.

TexShare users downloaded more than 40.4 million documents from their search results, of which academic library usage was nearly 69 percent and public library usage was 31 percent.<sup>2</sup> Among just the public libraries, 52 percent of the downloaded full-text documents were genealogy and census records from Heritage Quest Online.

TSLAC plans to transition some of the electronic resource vendor agreements during FY2013 - 2014 to coincide with the federal fiscal year (October 1 – September 30) to allow TSLAC to pay for subscriptions with federal funds. By FY 2015, assuming current levels of state and federal funding together with member cost sharing (assuming no major vendor fee increases), a budget shortfall of \$2.3 million is anticipated. Clearly additional funds are needed to provide sustainability for this important program. A more detailed discussion of the TexShare budget for the coming three years may be found in Appendix B of this report. Beverley Shirley noted that the information in this section also assumes that cost sharing for participation in the database program would remain essentially the same for the coming two - three years.

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<sup>2</sup> Dividing the TexShare database program budget of \$6,700,000 by the 40,466,997 documents downloaded yields a cost of 17 cents per document – journal article. Typically it costs \$25 or more to search an Internet search using Google scholar, connect to the journal publisher or database vendor, and purchase it so the article can be downloaded (Emerald \$25, JSTOR \$30, Taylor & Francis \$36, ScienceDirect \$42).

TSLAC's challenge is to communicate to state government leaders the significant savings that accrue to the member libraries through group purchasing of TexShare databases (group discounts compared to each library negotiating their own agreements with each vendor). The comparative advantage of the TexShare database program must be calculated and communicated to a wide variety of stakeholders.<sup>3</sup> The importance of state funding (in addition to local funding) to program sustainability must be emphasized.

Given the considerable uncertainty associated with current levels of funding from the state or the federal government (having the budget significantly reduced or totally eliminated is a possibility), some conference attendees suggested that participating Texas libraries need to be proactive in exploring alternative methods for maintaining this valuable program. In some regional or statewide consortia, the libraries pay all of the licensing fees (using a formula to determine a proportional rate). There is considerable leverage in having a large group in order to negotiate with the publishers and vendors that provide eResources.

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<sup>3</sup> Currently some of the cost savings information may be found at <https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/texshare/costavoidance.html> as well using the TexShare Participation Share (TPS) reports to individual libraries through "TexShare Look Up" at <https://www.tsl.state.tx.us/texshare/libsearch/index.php>. In addition, cost savings are reported to the Legislative Budget Board on an annual basis.

## The Big Picture

Libraries today are facing a plethora of marketplace forces and other challenges, most beyond their immediate ability to influence and change. Among the more important of these challenges that were identified and discussed are:

- ***Declining perception of value.*** Perhaps the most difficult challenge revolves around the perception of the value of the library and the knowledge and skills of professional librarians. Clearly many stakeholders have difficulty understanding the contributions of the library, especially since it is their “understanding” that ‘everything is available on the Internet. And while librarians are well aware of the limitations concerning the questionable quality of much of the available information as well as the reality that much of the “deep Web” is neither accessible nor indexed, the reality is that the *Internet has changed everything.*
- ***Digitization impacts perceptions.*** The speed with which Google has digitized 15 million books has contributed to the perception that “everything is available on the Web.” The publishers and vendors that ensure that their electronic journal databases are visible using Google Scholar and other search tools diminishes the perception that it is necessary to visit the library (physically or virtually) to gain access to electronic resources.

- ***Library services are becoming invisible.***

The faculty and students of an academic library rarely understand the fact that the library is licensing and providing access to electronic resources.<sup>4</sup>



- ***Providing access to eBooks is problematic.*** Given the variety of eBook readers, the reality that some publishers will not license their eBooks to libraries, and the difficulty in navigating to a Web site to download an eBook when starting at a library, libraries are frustrated with their inability to provide a convenient and seamless solution to their customers. It is also important to remember that only about 11 percent of the U.S. population has an eBook reader.
- ***Access rather than ownership.*** Libraries are seeing a greater proportion of their budget devoted to licensing electronic content (eJournals, eDatabases, and eBooks) rather than purchasing content. In addition, annual price increases for licensing electronic resources are greater than the rate of inflation.
- ***The information landscape*** is characterized by complexity and rapid change. People have a myriad of choices and are willing to change their behaviors using access to online information.

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<sup>4</sup> Ithaka S+R. Faculty Study 2009: *Key Strategic Insights for Libraries, Publishers, and Societies*. See also OCLC's *Perceptions of Libraries, 2010*.

- ***People are always on.*** People expect content will be delivered to their hand-held mobile devices anywhere, anytime.
- ***Library space is being repurposed.*** The perceived value of a library's collection is increasingly being devalued as an institutional asset. Libraries, especially academic libraries, are moving books out to make room for more flexible space.



## Surprises

The Resource Sharing Summit attendees identified several topics that surprised them over the prior year or two. The most significant surprises were:

- The size of the budget cuts imposed on the State Library.
- How much money is being spent to repurchase a single title in a wide variety of formats – book, large print book, audio book, eBook, paperback, Playaway, and so forth.
- How much a Discovery Tool highlights the fact that the electronic resources are provided by the library. A Discovery Tool provides a search tool that allows a user to find journal articles within those journals licensed by the library, along with the books and other resources found in the local library's collection. In some instances, a Discovery Tool can replace a library's online catalog.
- The number of first-generation higher education students on campus and the need to reach out and connect with them.



## Vision for the Library

The participants spent considerable time discussing the question of what a library is likely to be in three to five years. A number of the visions were articulated and the ones that resonated most with the group include:

- Texans value and benefit from the role of the library in lifelong learning and community building.
- The libraries of Texas have united to inform, empower, and enhance the lives of our communities.
- Libraries provide and promote access to information and provide skills that empower Texas in local and global economy.
- Your information needs met anytime, anywhere.
- Public libraries continue to provide what they have made available traditionally; a physical collection of timely and relevant materials, and services and space that meet the needs of the local community.

Both academic and public libraries are facing an increasing demand for providing access to electronic resources (eBooks, eJournals, databases, audio, video, pictures and more). Screens are becoming ubiquitous (although the size of the screens will vary greatly) as people seek access to email, the Internet, information, audio and video content whether they are at home, work, or as they travel.

## Collaboration



As libraries face an uncertain financial future (with cuts likely if the general economy continues to limp along), libraries must ensure that they are operating as lean and productively as possible. One option for a library is to join an existing cooperative or consortium

that offers services more economically than the library can accomplish on its own.

A wide variety of collaborative services were identified and discussed. Those services having the greatest appeal for libraries include:

- Sharing expertise in negotiating agreements with vendors. Ensuring that agreements with vendors are public documents that can be shared with other libraries.
- Using geo-authentication authenticate users where they are.
- Collaborative purchasing of eBooks and other eResources.
- Collaborative purchasing of materials for small and mid-size libraries.
- Sharing best practices.
- Sharing collections, especially virtual and/or digitized materials.

Opportunities abound to pursue collaboration beyond libraries to cooperate with companies, other government agencies, and nonprofit organizations to make libraries more visible and appreciated.

## What Keeps You Awake?

The Summit attendees had some very specific concerns that are short-term in their nature.

These concerns include:



- Communicating with legislators the role the Texas State Library and Archives Commission plays in education, the costs savings that have been negotiated, and the need for ongoing funding.
- Developing a statewide platform for eBooks.
- Investigating the use of a Discovery Tool.
- Providing mobile apps for TexShare.
- Shared technology for digitization projects.

## Partner Opportunities

Libraries have a tradition of partnering with other libraries, by joining regional library consortia, and by actively participating in professional library associations. Developing partnerships with other organizations or other departments on campus or city departments, educational institutions, and social service organizations allows the library to leverage its limited resources to more effectively serve its customers. Given the economic climate, it is not surprising that many of the possible partners include the Office of Economic Development, Texas Workforce Commission, businesses, Chamber of Commerce, public health agencies, local hospitals, and Education Service Centers.

## TexShare Priorities

The Resource Sharing Summit attendees reviewed the existing TexShare services and developed a list of possible new services. A total of 30 services were identified and the participants then voted to determine the preferred rank order of these services. The participants were given 12 dots and asked to place a maximum of three dots on any one service and to vote for a minimum of three services (The vote totals may be found in the Appendix D).



The top seven services include:

1. TexShare core databases.
2. eBooks
3. School library participation in the TexShare database service
4. Discovery tools
5. Mobile apps
6. TexSelect databases
7. Courier service subsidies.

A significant concern focused on the potential inability of the State Library to take on all of the top service priorities. It was suggested that the State Library will obviously be constrained by its budget in the coming years and that it may be necessary to partner with other organizations to achieve these goals. In some cases it may be necessary to contract for specific services due to limited State Library staffing resources.

The TexShare database service provides access to 49 electronic databases by licensing access to this content. Another approach, followed by OhioLINK, a

consortium of Ohio academic libraries, provides their own platform so that they can purchase, rather than license, electronic content. This ensures that the libraries will have perpetual access to the electronic content. A Task Force might be formed to explore this and a variety of other solutions for Texas libraries.

The possibility of forming a Task Force to explore the knotty issues associated with licensing/purchasing eBooks, audio books, and videos was suggested.<sup>5</sup> The development of a common platform holds the promise of delivering a convenient, cost-effective solution. Demand for eResources is increasing while libraries are facing severe problems in their attempts to meet customer needs due to publisher concerns.

The group expressed their feeling that students in schools, especially in rural settings, should have the same access to electronic journals and databases as their urban counterparts. This is an area that will require considerable communication with the legislature to demonstrate the benefits of such a program. A group of schools can join TexShare as an affiliate member. Note that for-profit libraries are not able to join TexShare.

The group expressed concerns about the Library of Texas federated search tool, as it currently exists. A Task Force might be formed to explore other available discovery options.

The group indicated that some priorities that ranked lower on the list can be effectively managed at very low cost (for example, the TexShare card), and should be supported despite lower prioritization.

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<sup>5</sup> The January/February 2012 issue of *Public Libraries* is devoted to the topic of eBooks.

## LSTA Five-Year Plan

Deborah Littrell, of the TSLAC, provided an overview of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) – the handout may be found in Appendix C. Texas receives the second largest Grants to States funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). A formula is used to calculate the distribution of funds. All federal agencies are under pressure to demonstrate how formula grants, such as the Grants to States funds, benefit the people of the U.S. The outcomes that TSLAC can demonstrate by the use of LSTA funds are not robust. IMLS is working with a number of people to develop a template or guide of likely outcomes. The TSLAC may wish to create a Task Force to identify outcomes by different types of libraries.

Texas received \$10.38 million from the IMLS Grants to States program in 2011-2012. Texas will not meet the maintenance of effort requirement and the TSLAC anticipates submitting a waiver request to IMLS in the spring of 2013. In the past, the library systems were funded by a significant amount of LSTA funds.

It is anticipated that the priorities established as a result of this 2012 Texas Resource Sharing Summit will impact the allocation of LSTA funds in the coming years. LSTA funds will be used for all types of libraries. The group felt that some LSTA funds might be used to fund start-up costs for one or two new services. It may not be possible to continue funding the competitive grants program given the priorities established by the group.

The group indicated that interlibrary loan (ILL) was very important to most public libraries. Deborah indicated that Texas libraries are in the process of migrating to the OCLC WorldCat Navigator system (about 380 libraries should be using Navigator for ILL by the end of the year). The Navigator system facilitates the sharing of resources among participating libraries.

## Value of Resource Sharing

The group then engaged in an exercise to identify a phrase or sentence that identifies the value of resource sharing for a library. Among the more notable phrases are:

- Saves money for the library and the user.
- Shares the subscription costs across the state.
- Results in the libraries gaining access to better resources than otherwise afford on our own.
- Demonstrates that we are good stewards of the state's resources.
- Avoids duplication of effort.
- The return on investment (ROI) is much better.
- Keeps the focus on access, not ownership.
- Allows institutions of various sizes to be competitive. Can help attract better faculty and staff.
- Makes it possible for smaller institutions to meet local needs.
- Frees local dollars for unique materials and innovative projects.
- Levels the playing field.

## Closing

In closing, Peggy Rudd, Texas State Librarian, thanked all of the attendees to the Summit for their active engagement and participation.

## Appendices

### Appendix A

#### **Name**

Delene Allen  
 Mike Avila  
 Karen Baen  
  
 Sue Bennett  
 Carolyn Brewer  
 Susan Clarke  
 Kate Cordts  
 Joe Dahlstrom  
 Dell Davis  
 Van Davis  
 Shirley Dickerson  
 Mark Dolive  
 Eric Elmore  
 Doug Ferrier  
 Robin Fradenburgh  
 Martha Doty Freeman  
 Susanna Garza  
 Rhoda Goldberg  
 Diane Graves  
 Carlyn Gray  
 Catherine Hamer  
 Cathy Hartman  
 Richard Hasenyager  
 Joan Heath  
 Carol Herrington  
 Nancy Hill  
 Judith Hiott  
 Jackie Icenhower  
 Marian Jackson  
 Bonnie Juergens  
 April Kessler  
 June Koelker  
 Sally Krash  
 Deborah Littrell  
 Stacey Malek  
 Susan Mann  
 Hollis McCright  
 Kerry McGeath  
 Mikail McIntosh-Doty  
 Tracey Mendoza

### Summit Attendees

#### **Organization**

Quitman Public Library  
 TSLAC  
 Southwest Texas Junior College/Rio Grande  
 College  
 TSLAC  
 North Texas Library Partners  
 Stephen F. Austin State University  
 San Antonio Public Library  
 Victoria College/Univ. of Houston-Victoria  
 University of the Incarnate Word  
 Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board  
 Stephen F. Austin State University  
 Tarrant County College-NE Campus  
 University of Texas-San Antonio  
 Texas A&M International  
 University of Texas-Austin  
 TSLAC  
 Education Service Center – Region 20  
 Harris County Public Library  
 Trinity University  
 Round Rock ISD  
 University of Texas-Austin  
 University of North Texas  
 Northeast ISD  
 Texas State University-San Marcos  
 TexShare Advisory Board  
 University of Texas-El Paso  
 Houston Area Library Automated Network  
 Atlanta Public Library  
 Tyler Junior College  
 Amigos Library Services  
 University of Texas-Austin  
 Texas Christian University  
 Southwest Research Institute  
 TSLAC  
 TSLAC  
 Hillsboro City Library  
 Howard County Library  
 Southlake Public Library  
 Concordia University  
 ACCD-Northeast Lakeview

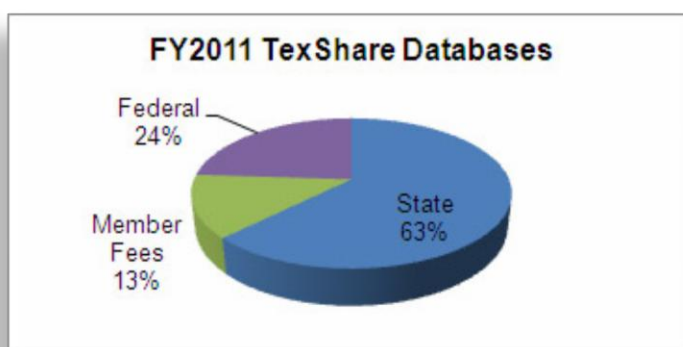


Gloria Meraz	Texas Library Association
Stacey Million	TSLAC
Ruicha Mishra	National Network of Libraries of Medicine-SCR
Greg Mitchell	Texas A&M Commerce
Tom Moran	Austin Public Library
Kjerstine Nielsen	Dallas Public Library
Gay Patrick	Dallas ISD
Peg Patrick	St. John's Upper School-Taub
Sandra Pickett	TSLAC
Eva Poole	Denton Public Library
Elizabeth Puthoff	Independent Colleges & Universities of Texas
Rosanna Ratliff	Baylor Health Sciences Library
Farzaneh Razzaghi	University of Texas-Pan American
Paivi Rentz	Texas State University-San Marcos
Martha Rinn	Texas Lutheran University
Marty Rossi	Education Service Center – Region 20
Peggy Rudd	TSLAC
Candice Scott	Schreiner University
Sheila Scullock	Fort Worth Public Library
Ed Seidenberg	TSLAC
Beverley Shirley	TSLAC
Edward Smith	Abilene Library Consortium
Patricia Smith	Texas Library Association
Alice Specht	Hardin-Simmons University
Wendy Spinks	TSLAC
Jeanne Standley	University of Texas-Tyler
Jeff Steely	Baylor University
Kathryn Sturtz	San Antonio Public Library
Laurie Thompson	UT Southwestern Medical Center
Lexie Thompson-Young	University of Texas-Austin
Cathy Threadgill	Brazoria County Library System
Julie Todaro	Austin Community College
Pat Tuohy	CTLIS, Inc.
Jay Velgos	TSLAC
Michael Waters	TSLAC
Russlene Waukechon	TSLAC
Jerry Weathers	Texas State University-San Marcos
John Weed	University of Texas HSC -- San Antonio
Jerilynn Williams	Montgomery County Library System
Rose Willrich	TSLAC
Stefanie Wittenback	Texas A&M University-San Antonio
Mary Woodard	Mesquite ISD
Adam Wright	Forth Worth Public Library

## Appendix B TexShare Database Budget

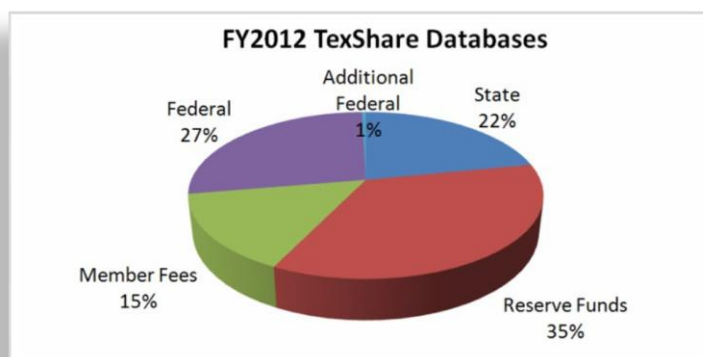
### Fiscal Year 2011

In Fiscal Year 2011 (subscriptions that run July 2011 – June 2012)<sup>6</sup>, the TexShare database budget was approximately \$6 million, with funding from state government, federal government and member cost share. When database payments came due in August 2011, the last month of the fiscal year, the Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) was able to move unspent money from other projects into the database budget, allowing the agency to spend fewer member dollars. Unspent member cost share was put into a database reserve fund. The Legislature has instructed the agency to eliminate this reserve fund, and TSLAC plans to spend it down in FY2012. Anticipating tough times ahead, TSLAC pre-paid a two-year subscription to Heritage Quest. In consultation with the Electronic Information Working Group (EIWG), Gale's Health and Wellness Resource Center was dropped from the TexShare suite of databases. Also, the subscription to WorldCat is now paid from the ILL program budget.



### Fiscal Year 2012

Despite reductions to both the state and federal budgets, TSLAC committed to maintaining a database budget of approximately \$5.7 million in FY2012 (subscriptions that run July 2012 – June 2013) to sustain the current level of databases. The agency is able to support TexShare databases at this level by using database reserve funds (as described in the paragraph above) and by moving a small amount of federal funds from other programs into the TexShare databases. The databases have been renewed for the subscription period July 2012 – June 2013.



### Database Bid FY2013

<sup>6</sup> Currently TSLAC forward-funds the databases. By purchasing a 12-month subscription to databases at the *end* of the fiscal year, TexShare members' access to databases for the *next* school year is assured. For example, TSLAC purchases a subscription that starts in June 2012, and TexShare members can be confident that those resources will be available September 2012 through June 2013.

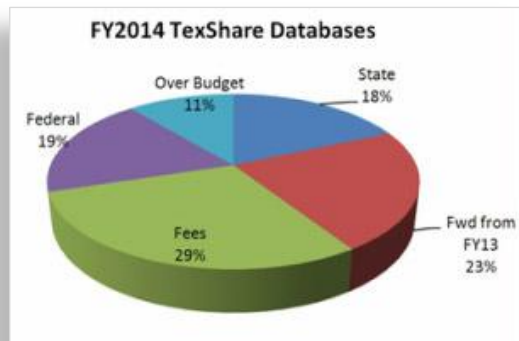
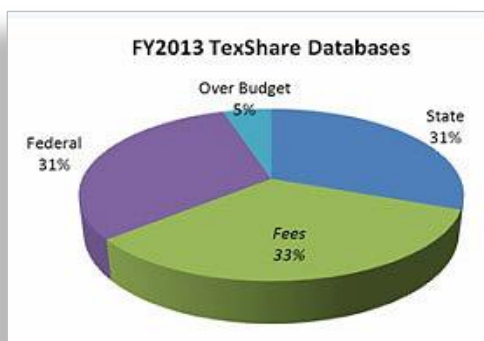
Every five years, TSLAC and the TexShare Electronic Information Working Group review the databases comprising the TexShare Database service and issue a competitive bid for that service. The bid for the TexShare databases was posted on February 2, 2012 and asked for databases in existing content areas (general content, business, consumer health and clinical health, literary criticism / literature) and a new area of career development. The genealogy database is under renewal contract and not up for bid at this time. The entire TexShare community will be involved in database trials and invited to contribute comments and recommendations.

As part of the bid process, TSLAC is requesting vendors to provide pricing at various levels of content provision (e.g. basic & comprehensive). If the TexShare budget does not allow for the purchase content at the comprehensive level, the agency could purchase a more basic level of content with the option for individual members to upgrade to a comprehensive level at reduced rates.

### FY2013 – FY2014

In Fiscal years 2013 and 2014, TSLAC will work with vendors to transition the database service to an even more sustainable funding model. Agency estimates indicate that, with careful budgeting, flexibility to carry member fees over from one biennium to the next, and no large loss of federal funds (a successful appeal of our failure to meet maintenance of effort would be required); an additional \$1 million would be needed to accomplish this transition:

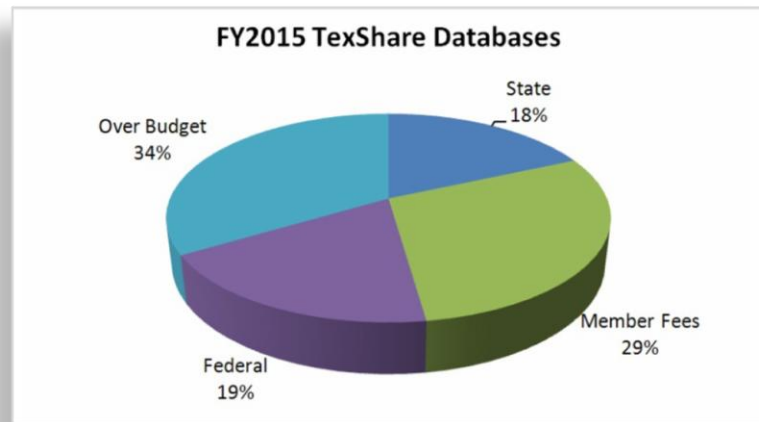
- Align 50% of the TexShare databases with the federal fiscal year to maximize our ability to pay for subscriptions with federal funds.<sup>7</sup>
- Keep 50% of the database subscriptions on a July – June schedule as a safety against any future budget cuts. (The July – June schedule allows us to pay with funds that are already appropriated – funds “in hand,” while assuring database access through the end of the upcoming school year. It gives TSLAC and TexShare members time to adjust their plans and strategies.)
- Budget to sustain the database subscriptions awarded as a result of the 2013 bid.



<sup>7</sup> The state allows agencies to purchase an entire year subscription as long as the subscription begins during the fiscal year from which the funds are expended. The federal government only allows agencies to purchase the months of a subscription that fall in the years from which funds are appropriated. Federal appropriations span two years; currently TSLAC spends funds in the second year of the appropriation. Federal appropriation years run from October through September. So, for subscriptions that start in July, TSLAC can only pay three months (July – September) with federal funds. TSLAC intends to move half of the TexShare databases to an October – September subscription period, so that we may use federal funds to pay for all 12 months of those subscriptions. Another alternative would be to spend money in the first year of the federal appropriation. Half of the databases will be kept on a July – September subscription, retaining the benefits discussed in footnote #1.

## FY2015 and Beyond

TSLAC estimates that a robust, sustainable core of electronic resources will require an annual budget of approximately \$6.8 million. The agency will need \$2.3 million of additional funding each year of the biennium in order to meet this target. Member libraries cannot generate this level of additional income. Rather, TSLAC must have additional state appropriations, re-allocate existing federal funds, receive more federal funds, or a combination of these to provide sustainability for the program.



## **Appendix C Overview of Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA)**

The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) receives federal funds from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). These funds have traditionally supplied a significant portion of our funds for library related programs and services, and are distributed under the Grants to States program, which is the largest grant program under LSTA (LSTA is itself part of the Museum and Library Services Act of 2010).

The Grants to States program provides funds to State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAAs) using a primarily population-based formula. SLAAs may use federal funds to support statewide initiatives and services; they also may distribute the funds through sub-grant competitions or cooperative agreements to public, academic, research, school, and special libraries in their state.

IMLS recently completed a strategic plan. In their plan “Creating a Nation of Learners,” IMLS envisions a democratic society where communities and individuals thrive with broad public access to knowledge, cultural heritage and lifelong learning. The plan identifies the mission of IMLS to inspire libraries and museums to advance innovation, learning and civic engagement. Federal agencies are required to show how their funds benefit the people of the United States, and formula grants are under special scrutiny.

### **TSLAC Grant**

Currently TSLAC receives \$10.38 million under this grant. This is the amount awarded to TSLAC in FFY12, and is down from approximately \$11.6 million a few years ago. The funds may be spent in FFY12 and FFY13 (SFY12 and 13), although TSLAC, as with most states, spends the funds in the second year of the appropriation (SFY13). The state must meet both maintenance of effort (MOE) and match requirements to receive the full allotment. Failure to reach MOE may result in a ratable reduction. There is an appeal process. The report we submit in December 2012 will show that we do not meet MOE and we will work on an appeal early in 2013. If we do not meet match we could only spend what we could match. At this time we believe we will meet the match requirement.

With the budget reductions in the 2011 legislative session, the library program divisions at TSLAC were merged into one division and we lost 88% of our state funds. We have just \$1.25 million of state funds in each year of the SFY2012-2013 biennium for the TexShare databases and just under \$300,000 each year for operating expenses. All other programs are now federally funded. Without additional state funds it is critical to identify key statewide needs and priorities so that program funding decisions are clear to all as funding shifts in the future.

### **The Five-Year Plan**

The use of our LSTA funds is governed by our approved five-year plan. Our current five-year plan covers FFY 2008-2012. As required by federal law, we are

completing an evaluation of our current five-year plan (due March 30, 2012). A draft is nearing completion and will be available for review and comment by the library community in early March. We are starting the process of writing our new five-year plan for FFY2013-2017. The plan is due June 30, 2012.

In the five-year plan we are required to:

- identify specific needs for library services (based on the evaluation, complementary data, advisory input);
- identify goals for the five-year period (each goal to address at least one need, goals must be prioritized, and be congruent with LSTA purposes – see attached);
- for each goal describe the supporting programs and the outcome expected;
- where appropriate coordinate activities with other State agencies to avoid duplication of effort;
- have an evaluation and monitoring plan;
- include stakeholder involvement in the creation of the plan and communicate the plan to the community.

We are beginning a process for engaging the library community in a discussion of needs, goals, and priorities.

**The overall purposes of the Library Services and Technology Act are to:**

- enhance coordination among federal programs that relate to library and information services;
- promote continuous improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States;
- facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry;
- encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public;
- promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning and to enhance and expand the services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, 21st century skills, and digital literacy skills;
- enhance the skills of the current library workforce and to recruit future professionals to the field of library and information services;
- ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections in all formats and to enable libraries to serve their communities during disasters;
- enhance the role of libraries within the information infrastructure of the United States in order to support research, education, and innovation; and

- promote library services that provide users with access to information through national, state, local, regional, and international collaborations and networks.

**The Act specifies the following priorities for the Grants to States program:**

- expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, and digital literacy skills;
- establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improved coordination among and between libraries and entities for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services;
- provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the current library workforce and leadership, and advance the delivery of library and information services;
- enhance efforts to recruit future professionals to the field of library and information services;
- develop public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;
- target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills;
- target library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 9902(2) of title 42) applicable to a family of the size involved;
- develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, state, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks; and
- carry out other activities consistent with the purposes set forth in section 9121, as described in the SLAA's plan.

## Appendix D Possible TexShare Service & Program Priorities

<b>Service</b>	<b>Votes</b>
TexShare core databases	108
eBooks	73
School libraries part of TexShare	67
Discovery tools	57
Mobile apps	55
Courier service	44
TexSelect databases	43
Subject-specific “core” databases	37
TexShare card program	34
Streaming media (added to offerings)	26
Courier affordable to smaller libraries	22
Statistical reports	17
Digitization help -	16
Shared expertise for negotiating licenses/contracts	16
Open access projects	12
Larger TexSelect program	11
TexTreasures grants	8
ILL protocol/workshop	7
Shared best practices	7
Accessibility of resources (ADA)	7
New database model – pay-to-play	6
Institutional repository program	5
Scaling up resource negotiations	4
Shared ILS systems	3
Shared Web archiving	2
Library of Texas	2
Mentoring program	1
Shared offsite storage	1
Common platform for online programming & training	1
Shared cataloging/technical services	0