REPORTER

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Library Association Reporter

is a forum for those who are improving and reinventing Illinois libraries, with articles that seek to: explore new ideas and practices from all types of libraries and library systems; examine the challenges facing the profession; and inform the library community and its supporters with news and comment about important issues. The *ILA Reporter* is produced and circulated with the purpose of enhancing and supporting the value of libraries, which provide free and equal access to information. This access is essential for an open democratic society, an informed electorate, and the advancement of knowledge for all people.

ON THE COVER

Untitled by Anthony Thieme (1888–1954). The oil on canvas painting (35" h x 30" w) is part of The Principia Collection and located within the Marshall Brooks Library, Principia College, Elsah, Ill. Born Johanns Thieme, on February 20, 1888, in Rotterdam, Holland, he later chose to Americanize his name when he became a naturalized American citizen in 1936. Thieme studied under and was influenced by several world-renowned artists from Holland, Germany, Italy, and Naples. In the mid-1920's, he moved to Rockport, Mass., and became known for his coastal landscape and townscape paintings.

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Phillip Lenzini, Kavanagh, Scully, Sudow, White & Frederick, P.C.

Illinois's New Freedom of Information Act: A Delicate (and Costly) Balancing Act for Libraries

This major revision to the state's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) will take effect on January 1, 2010, and ushers in a series of new requirements for libraries and all public bodies in Illinois. In the past, this type of legislation tended to be something that libraries responded to when the need arose, i.e., when they received a request for information. Even if that was not always the best course and some advance preparation might have been advisable [see "Libraries as Sanctuaries for Criminals," *ILA Reporter,* December 2006], waiting for the shoe to drop is no longer an option.

While we are unable to quantify the number of FOIA requests received by Illinois's libraries in the recent past, the terms and conditions of the new law are likely to see those numbers increase. Further, the language of the law is confusing in terms of what is and what isn't exempt, leading to increased compliance costs not only due to the number of requests, but in staff time and legal fees.

This article summarizes the context of the Act and some immediate consequences for libraries, but for a much more detailed discussion, see a longer version at www.ila.org.

LIBRARIES REQUIRED TO APPOINT FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OFFICERS

Compliance requirements for public bodies, whether they ever receive a request for records or not, are expanded under the new law. The most significant and onerous change is the new requirement that each body must designate one or more "officials or employees to act as its Freedom of Information officer or officers." [140/3.5]

The FOIA designated officer(s) are required, prior to July 1, 2010, to undergo an "electronic training curriculum" to be developed by the Public Access Counselor, a newly designated position within the Office of the Attorney General. Further, they must successfully complete the electronic training curriculum annually thereafter or if newly designated, they must do so within thirty days of assuming the position. [140/3.5(b)] This requirement and the other expanded provisions of the Act increase both the mandate and the compliance costs to public bodies and the taxpayers that support them.

BACKGROUND OF THE LEGISLATION

The bill was an initiative of the Illinois Attorney General in conjunction with the Illinois Press Association and various other groups. Several of the final changes to the bill were introduced during the last week of the legislative session and adopted with little or no debate. Until the governor signed the bill in August 2009, there were continuing efforts to suggest changes and improvements to the legislation.

Throughout the drafting process, the Illinois Library Association voiced a number of concerns and requested changes in this bill. Months of long work produced significant improvement to the original version, but the law is far from perfect. While we support the overall goal of access to information, the specific provisions are both difficult to define and costly to enforce.

WHAT RECORDS ARE PUBLIC?

One of the changes under the new law is the specific inclusion of "electronic communications," with all that implies. Additionally, the law expressly states that all public records are presumed to be open for inspection and copying. Any assertion by a public body that a record is exempt from disclosure must show that the records sought clearly fall within the narrow reading of the exemption and that a reasonable person would be convinced by that interpretation or application.

The law also imposes complex regulations for how a library or other body must respond if a request for a public record includes personal information, the disclosure of which would result in an invasion of privacy. The costs of compliance will not only include copying, but also time-consuming review by both library staff and, most likely, legal counsel.

"While we support the overall goal of access to information, the specific provisions are both difficult to define and costly to enforce."

THE ROLE OF EXEMPTIONS

On the surface, making some categories of information exempt would seem to be a positive distinction, but in practice, confusing and contradictory exemptions add to both cost and compliance. Compared to the federal government FOIA, which has only a handful of exemptions, but which are broadly written and easy to apply, the "narrow approach" continued and expanded by Illinois is misguided to say the least, and terribly costly to taxpayers at best.

With forty-three enumerated exemptions, interpretation of what is and is not exempt will lead to increased costs of FOIA compliance, both in staff time and attorney consultation. Each exemption narrowed, or rewritten or altered, dramatically increases compliance costs to local governments and their taxpayers, even when their true goal is actual compliance.

FEE STRUCTURE FOR RESPONSES

The law stipulates maximum copying fees for requests of more than fifty pages of $.15/page, with no charge for copies on a request of less than fifty pages. If copies are in non-standard size (other than 8½" x 11" letter or legal) and/or in color, the "public body may not charge more than its actual cost for reproducing the records." But as a far more significant cost will likely arise in retrieving and reviewing the records, the real burden occurs in the law's prohibition of including any search fees, review fees, or any personnel costs. [140/6(b)]

For requests of a record maintained in electronic format, the public body shall furnish the copy in the requested format if feasible. If not feasible, then it must be provided in the electronic format in which it is maintained, or in paper format, at the option of the requester. If provided in electronic format, there can be no charge for the search, review, or personnel costs of reproducing the copies, and the public body may only charge the actual cost of purchasing the recording medium, i.e., the disc, diskette, tape, or other medium. [140/6(a)]

"On the surface, making some categories of information exempt would seem to be a positive distinction, but in practice, confusing and contradictory exemptions add to both cost and compliance."
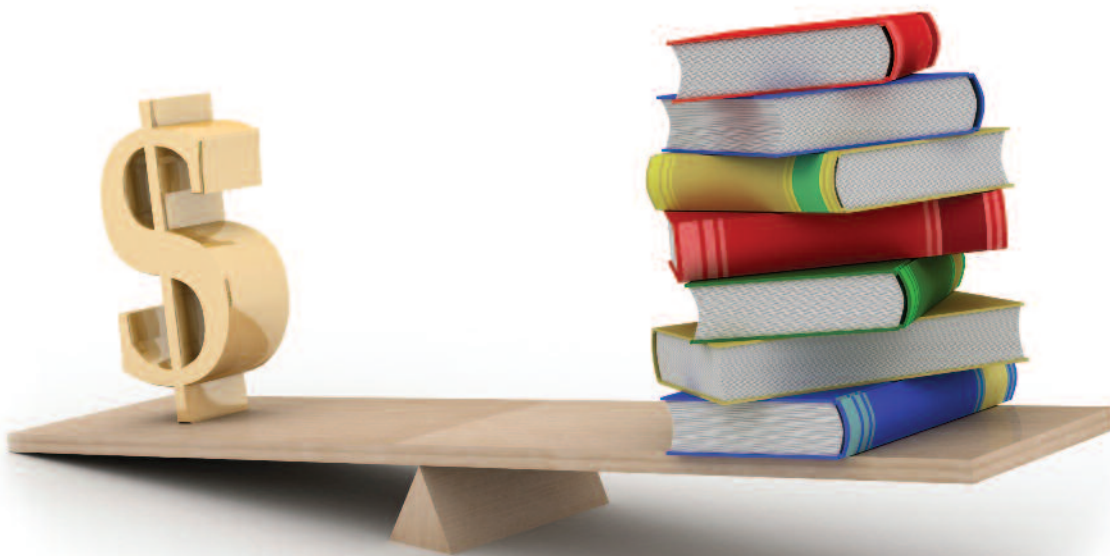
PROCESSING AND RESPONDING TO REQUESTS

Requests can be submitted in any format, and must be "immediately" forwarded to the library's FOIA officer(s). While libraries cannot require requests to be submitted on a standard form, we recommend making every attempt to have requesters fill out a Request Form to help ensure that all of the information needed is provided and necessary procedures and timelines are followed. Libraries may not require the requester to specify the reason or purpose of the request "except to determine whether the records are requested for a commercial purpose or whether to grant a request for a fee waiver." [140/3(c)]

Except for "commercial requests" (those that result in "sale, resale, or solicitation or advertisement for sales or services"), the public body must comply or deny in writing within five business days of a FOIA request, unless the time is properly extended. Failure to deny, comply, or extend within those five days is considered a denial of the request. One extension of an additional five business days may be used, if a request is unusually large or burdensome (e.g., records stored in whole or in part at other locations, records requiring examination and evaluation as to exemptions or requiring appropriate deletions from them, etc.). In the event of such additional time, the public body must, within the initial five-day period, notify the requester of the reasons and the date by which the documents will be available. If the public body and its FOIA officer(s) intend to deny a request, it must notify the requester in writing of the denial and the specific reasons, including "a detailed factual basis for the application of any exemption claimed." [140/9(a)]

Requests for "commercial purposes" require a response within twenty-one days and libraries may charge additional costs. [140/3.1(b)]

OTHER NEW PROVISIONS

While the old law had provisions for suit in the event of a denied request, the new law takes things a step or two further. If a requester is denied access and prevails in litigation, the court must award the requester "reasonable attorneys' fees and costs." Additionally, if a court determines "that a public body willfully and intentionally failed to comply with this Act, or otherwise acted in bad faith, the court shall also impose upon the public body a civil penalty of not less than $2,500 nor more than $5,000 for each occurrence." [140/11(j)]

Another major provision of the law is statutory creation of a Public Access Counselor (PAC) in the Illinois Attorney General's office. While the position has existed since 2004, it was not statutorily created or authorized until passage of this Act. The PAC will have, among other statutory powers, the power to:

(1) establish and administer a program to provide free training for public officials and to educate the public on their rights and the responsibilities of public bodies under the Freedom of Information Act and the Open Meetings Act; and to prepare and distribute educational materials and programs;

(2) conduct research on compliance issues; and to make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning ways to improve public access to public records and to the processes of government;

(3) develop and make available on the Attorney General's Web site, or by other means, an electronic training curriculum for Freedom of Information officers, and an electronic Open Meetings Act training curriculum for employees, officers, and members designated by public bodies;

(4) prepare and distribute to public bodies model policies for compliance with the Freedom of Information Act; and

(5) promulgate rules to implement these. [15 ILCS 205/7(c)]

The Act also makes changes to the Open Meetings Act (OMA), such as requiring training of designated employees, similar to that required by the FOIA. The other major change to the Open Meetings Act is that if any person believes there has been a violation of the Act, that person has sixty days to file a Request for Review to the PAC. **ILA**

Chris Watkins, Illinois Library Association

Summit on the Future of Illinois Library Cooperation

More than seventy representatives from the Illinois library community—along with the infamous eight-hundred-pound gorilla—came together at Allerton Park and Retreat Center in Monticello on Monday, November 9, 2009. Led by facilitator Maureen Sullivan, the purpose of the gathering was to discuss the future prospects for cooperation among all types of libraries in Illinois.

The combined effects of the changing environment for both library services and funding prompted this exploration of how library cooperation might be redesigned to result in greater benefits to the residents of Illinois. A joint effort of the Illinois Library Association (ILA) and the Illinois State Library, this one-day plenary session launched a process that could lead to what one participant described as "quantum" or breakthrough change.

An interim planning committee identified and invited the summit participants. The goal was a diverse group representing the geographic, demographic, and professional range of library services in the state, including school, academic, and special librarians. [See complete list of attendees and planning committee members.]

In opening the session, ILA President Carole Medal noted the fall of the Berlin Wall twenty years ago on the same date, sounding the day's theme of removing barriers to cooperation, and paraphrased Rahm Emmanuel in advising the group to "never waste a crisis." Sullivan, who has worked with consortia and systems in several states to help them explore how to strengthen collaboration and prepare for a changing future, presented a set of outcomes for the day's discussions:

- Key components of a vision
- Desired attributes of a possible new approach
- Benefits/risk assessment
- Potential opportunities for programs, services
- Conditions for success
- Next steps

TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING LIBRARY SERVICE IN ILLINOIS

The summit alternated between small group and plenary sessions. The small groups were intentionally structured to include participants from across the spectrum of library types and roles; participants were encouraged to look at the issues from the broadest possible perspective, rather than their specializations. The first session listed a number of current trends, such as:

• Libraries for all
• Resource sharing and cooperation is more about partnerships than books
• Consolidation is parallel to examples in the business world
• Outdated library laws in need of overhaul
• Changing demographics bring change to library needs, services
• Print usage is up, as well as digital
• Broadband access
• Variety of products, exponential growth in services
• Libraries are distributors, as opposed to collectors
• Need for different organizational structure
• Changing definition of "library"
• State budget deficit, declining property values
• Changing personnel needs—retrain, new skills
• Competition from search engines

The groups then turned to an examination of the trends, looking for themes, which included an overall sense that while libraries are addressing these challenges on a local level, there's a need to expand the scale and work on them collectively. As one participant noted, it's "sink or swim" together. Another recurring theme was the need to remove boundaries from library service, both geographic and other, and develop seamless service across the state for all residents. Questions of whether the "tipping point" had been reached and whether the profession was really ready for the change ("Do we have the right DNA?") were raised.

Sullivan translated the themes into a list of core values that would be used later in the session to outline the underlying elements of the vision: service, cooperation, collaboration, education/learning, interdependency, inclusiveness/inclusion, adaptability, and innovation.

CRYSTAL BALL: ENVISIONING ILLINOIS LIBRARY SERVICE IN 2020

During the course of the day, the groups continued to envision the form and function of library services in an idealized future. Many of these aligned with the trends noted earlier, some specific and others comprehensive, with examples including:

• One statewide "brand," one card, one message
• "Embedding" the library presence throughout the community, in other organizations, etc.
• Libraries as indispensable, ubiquitous, integrated
• Consolidation as both a "big stick" and "helping hand"
• Transcending the Google race
• School libraries open year-round
• Reorganization of systems by function, not geography
• Franchise model, standardize at a high level
• Improved advocacy and marketing by ALL libraries
• User/patron centered

Ensuing discussion raised some of the more complex issues that accompany change, such as who loses and who gains, will services continue to be "free," and how to move from aspiration to realization. The process moved toward identifying the possible, with one participant suggesting a balance between standardizing common elements in order to be able to customize the rest. Another returned to the anniversary of the Berlin Wall collapse and suggested it was time to "tear down the walls" in library services. Sullivan described the process as "mapping the territory," identifying potential partners, stakeholders, and players in the process. Hiring for the future and developing current staff were also key components of the discussion.

In moving from the realm of the imagined to the achievable, the group sought to identify what kinds of conditions and preconditions would need to exist for such change to be possible. The process was variously described as needing to be inclusive of all, with accountability and designated leadership; politically supported, stakeholders actively involved; balanced between common good and self-interest; transparent, with data and examples to prove the case; based on experience (e.g., school consolidation from the 1960s); subject to ongoing evaluation with means to measure progress; effectively branded to identify what libraries do that people cannot live without.

As summit participants moved to evaluate risks and benefits, gains and losses in this newly envisioned future, they struggled to come to grips with what the "it" really looked like. One of the small groups developed an "800-lb.-gorilla" list, identifying some of the unspoken realities. Ranging from further consolidation of systems, restructuring funding, and the role of the state library to the potential closing of more libraries, the elimination of jobs, and the "territorialism" and self-preservation that might result, the gorilla was a welcome guest in bringing the discussion down to earth.

Far from halting the flow, acknowledging some of these obstacles allowed participants to articulate how and why change could still occur. As one participant noted, the losses may be easier to list, but the gains will be significant enough to eclipse or contain them.

Throughout the afternoon, in both large and small groups, participants continued to amplify their vision for a better future for statewide library service. The list of conditions for success captured much of the day's earlier discussions, and was both more focused and comprehensive. (See sidebar.)

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Sullivan outlined a workflow for the group to take the ideas, energy, and information that came from the summit and work toward a truly transformative model for library cooperation in Illinois. The interim planning group will provide a summary to participants, capturing the important contributions of the participants, while this article in the *ILA Reporter* will serve to provide an overview to ILA members, the broader library community, and the public. All materials are being made available to Illinois Library Systems, Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Illinois (CARLI), Illinois School Library Media Association (ISLMA), Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, and ILA including the Illinois Association of College and Research Libraries (IACRL) Forum, Library Trustee Forum, Public Library Forum, Reaching Forward: Forum for Library Support Staff, the Youth and Young Adult Services Forums, and any other interested groups, organizations, or institutions. Progress will continue to be updated on the ILA Web site, www.ila.org.

The following chart outlines the multiple tasks and directions that will be pursued, and we look forward to engaging all of you in the weeks and months to come.

PROCESS MODEL

Review all work

Draft initial plan to move forward

Summary

Report in *ILA Reporter*

Share with other associations publications

Engage the library community

Develop timetable

Form task forces

Form/affirm steering committee

NEW MODELS OF LIBRARY COOPERATION FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Conditions for Success

- Early buy-in from stakeholders (engagement of library community = critical mass)
- Clarity
- Discussions are not divisive
- Positive feedback from users and nonusers
- Financially sustainable
- User-focused
- Say library, not Google
- Transparency in the process
- Don't endanger current success (risk)
- Data-based evaluation framework
- Strong multi-type relationships
- Clearly articulated vision that is easily grasped
- Bold enough to inspire—transformative
- Equitable throughout the state
- Specific tasks, accountability, resources for execution
- Bottom up process—roles for ILA, state library, library systems, CARLI, ISLMA, other organizations
- Prioritize
- Clearly defined benefits (by category)—needs to not appear self-serving
- Timing, and reasonable timeline for success

Becky Robinson (l), Galesburg High School, Phyllis Self (c), Western Illinois University, and Lou Ann Jacobs (r), retired high school librarian, Normal, Ill. Photos by Kitty Pope

Tina Hubert, Lewis & Clark Library System
Anne M. Hughes, Glen Carbon Centennial Library
Lou Ann Jacobs, retired high school librarian, Normal, Ill.
Gail Janz, Morris Community High School
Eve Kirk, Cherry Valley Public Library District
Allen Lanham, Eastern Illinois University
Sarah Ann Long, North Suburban Library System
Karen Danczak Lyons, Chicago Public Library
Brenda P. McGlohon, Chicago Public Library
Carole A. Medal, Gail Borden Public Library District
Annette Mills, Triad Community Unit #2
William Mischo, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Rose Mosley, Maywood Public Library District
Pat Norris, Illinois State Library
Beverly J. Obert, Rolling Prairie Library System
Mary Pergander, Deerfield Public Library
Michael C. Piper, Prairie Area Library System
Kitty M. Pope, Alliance Library System
Rick Raske, Baxter
Becky Robinson, Galesburg High School
Karen Schmidt, Illinois Wesleyan University
Carol Schrey, Ella Johnson Memorial Public Library District
Phyllis Self, Western Illinois University
Susan Singleton, CARLI: Consortium of Academic and Research
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Donna Smith, Kankakee Community College
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Rebecca Teasdale, Schaumburg Township District Library
Jane Treadwell, University of Illinois at Springfield
Lawren Tucker, Illinois State Library
Dane Ward, Illinois State University
Leslie Warren, Moraine Valley Community College
Mike Westbrooks, Greenville Public Library
Paul Whitsitt, Chicago Public Schools Reading and Language Arts
Erin Wyatt, Highland Middle School

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Mariann Albers, Mascoutah Public Library
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Sarah Ann Long, North Suburban Library System
Karen Danczak Lyons, Chicago Public Library
Carole A. Medal, Gail Borden Public Library District
Maureen Sullivan, facilitator, Annapolis, Maryland

Summit on the Future of Illinois Library Cooperation

Allen Lanham, Eastern Illinois University

Treasures…Still

Change is in the air! Some hate it, others embrace it, and some cannot live without it. It is not the season of winter I am referring to here, although it is time to bundle up and have the teakettle close to hand. I continue to see unusual changes in our libraries, some too bitter to ignore.

Changes in salary issues are uncomfortable. We don't want any of our employees to be at or near minimum wage, yet many of our people are stuck there for whatever reason. Tax caps, governmental funding, and limited library income have made it impossible to even suggest better pay for our staff. After state-mandated increases to the minimum hourly wage, some positions that were paying 25 percent over minimum are now at the bottom again. We find ourselves having to reduce the number of hours worked, sometimes even closing the library for a day or an afternoon to afford paying for the rest of the week's hours of service.

Changes in philosophical issues are thorny. Many librarians are buying into ideas that would never have come up in earlier discussion. Perhaps some of these are financially based, but others seem to reflect a waning of the true library spirit. A few examples heard recently include:

- Why should we provide space for patrons to "just" study?
- Can't our patrons find photocopy machines elsewhere?
- Let's mail everything to them so they won't have to come to the library.
- We cannot continue to deliver such materials; it is expensive and too much work.

In a profession that has charted growth for so long, it is disquieting to advance the possibility of slowing services until our legislators "get it." They may not get it for a while.

Changes in collection attitudes are contentious. Librarians have rigorously collected current and historical information on most topics as long as libraries have existed. The e-world has made that more difficult for sure. Here today, gone or lost this afternoon is more and more common. Revision is too easy; rewriting materials is commonplace. Edition or date unknown. Who is collecting any of this? When did we decide that a wiki would serve well enough?

There are libraries in Illinois that have no funds to buy new materials this year. The agency administrators have had to put the funds elsewhere, perhaps to cover items the state is no longer helping with or has ignored. To save money, many schools have sold their students' academic future to Google. Researching entirely online, without a library and a librarian, students in these schools will have no understanding of academic procedure. (Hopefully these students will become crackerjack Web site designers, which our nation apparently needs far more than scientists, engineers, writers, teachers, and librarians combined.)

Reality is sometimes bleak and decisions must be made. However, it behooves us to conserve some of the gains made by the profession over the past decades. We have been successful in the electronic arena, providing materials 24/7 and offering a multitude of electronic services. We are digitizing local resources in order to expose our users to new materials. The access we

provide to the Internet and to online information is second to none as are our training classes for computer and other technology applications. Our profession's dedication to public service extends to persons everywhere, even to those with few other agencies looking out for them.

Some think that libraries are bowing to other information providers in an effort to cut local costs, reduce space needs, and curtail the growth of patron expectations. Good luck with this one. People may use other providers as long as the service is free, but when fees develop, the user will be looking for the nearest library. We see our users pay dearly and often for entertainment, but not really for reference or research materials. Most of our libraries are enormously beneficial to students of all ages. When have those students wanted to shell out their allowances or their wages to pay for research materials? Raise the cost of photocopies or printing in the library and test their reactions. Or offer to sell them three $15 articles each week for their reports.

It was reported in the newspapers recently (Lindsay Tanner, AP writer, Nov. 2), that over the past thirty years, more than half of all American children have been on food stamps for a portion of their childhood, and the African American population has seen that number grow to 90 percent. Forty percent of children have lived in poverty by age seventeen and half of the adult population has used food stamps by age sixty-five. Aren't these people our libraries' patrons? Are they the same ones who are going to pay $15 for a research article or have their own laptop and Internet service at home? If the family is worried about groceries or the student his or her tuition, then perhaps their Kindle is broken.

Even though so much of what we do in life seems to revolve around technology in one way or another, our library initiatives and problems are not just about technology. Sure they are connected, and as we use technology to help solve library problems, some of the issues will disappear. Some will slowly disappear, and other library issues related to technology will get worse over time. Machines cannot capture everything, and they get old just like people do, except sooner.

Fact is, even with our sticky financial issues and concerns about our future, libraries remain central to healthy communities. Our work is harder and probably more valuable now than when we had more funding and fewer worries. Our enthusiasm as professionals cannot ebb as our buying power diminishes. Even though we have fears of the future, tomorrow will be another day at the library and we will take charge as we always do to make the most of what we have, providing the best services possible and giving others more hope for their own personal future because they can count on help from their library.

Libraries are treasures... still. **ILA**

Dear Elsie,

What's the status of the new cataloging rules? Are they really going to be published and adopted, and will they really replace AACR2? And should we worry?

Puzzled in Peoria

Dear Puzzled,

After much revision and delay, yes, RDA (Resource Description and Access) is definitely on a publication schedule. And according to the Joint Steering Committee's (JSC) FAQs on RDA, the Library of Congress and the national libraries of Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have made the commitment to adopt the new code.

Now that the full draft of RDA has been made available (in November of 2008), commented on, approved by the JSC (in March 2009), and passed into the editorial production process, the best starting point for information is the RDA Web site http://www.rdaonline.org/ that provides, among other resources, links to PDF diagrams of the FRBR and FRAD entity-relationship models (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records and Functional Requirements for Authority Data, respectively) that RDA is based on, the full draft and table of contents of RDA, and sample screen shots of the RDA Toolkit (RDA is conceived as primarily an online resource).

The Prospectus (http://www.rda-jsc.org/rdaprospectus.html), found at the JSC Web site, gives a quick overview of RDA. You will also find a list of FAQs at that tab.

The release of RDA was planned for the end of November 2009. One of the tasks faced by the joint publishers and the Steering Committee was to come up with a pricing structure supported the development and maintenance of RDA while keeping it affordable for small libraries. After the release, the U.S. national libraries (the Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library) planned with about twenty partner libraries to test RDA for 180 days and analyze the results. Meanwhile (the JSC FAQs indicate the commitment to adopt the code has already been made), institutions and organizations across the country will plan for training, probably similar to the training sessions that took place across the country prior to the adoption of AACR2.

Should you worry? Elsie's advice is not to worry, but to inform yourselves and prepare instead. After all, we are library folk; we're all about learning! It is true that the structure of RDA is radically different from that of AACR2 and that it has a different conceptual basis (FRBR rather than ISBD and, ultimately, a relational rather than a flat-file database structure). However, the JSC has intended throughout the development of RDA to ensure that RDA-based records will be compatible with AACR2-based records and with MARC (which will be modified, but not drastically at this point, to accommodate certain features of RDA; see http://www.loc.gov/marc/formatchanges-RDA.html). Much of the content of what we record will not be a lot different from what we recorded under AACR2; the big differences, it seems to Elsie, will be in how the content is organized and in how relationships among our data will be designated. LC has prepared a PDF document with some examples of how several situations might be treated under RDA compared with AACR2 (www.loc.gov/acq/conser/rda_examples-rev04-15-2009.pdf), and the JSC has issued changes made to AACR2 instructions during the development of RDA (www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5sec7rev.pdf).

Watch this space for further developments!

Bibliographically yours,

Elsie

P.S. Elsie welcomes your questions. Please send them to the Richard A. Stewart, rstewart@indiantrailslibrary.org.

ILA Welcomes New Members

We would love to welcome your friends and colleagues, too. By sponsoring a new member, you share the benefits of membership with others… and help create a stronger and more effective voice to promote the highest quality library services for all people in Illinois.

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Karen Perrin, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield
Joseph Potaczek, Public Library Association, Chicago
Mary Ann Pyrzynski, Tinley Park Public Library
Omar Ramirez, Chicago
Christopher Ritzo, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Kathleen Roegge, Metropolitan Library System, Burr Ridge

Aaron Sandoval, University of Chicago Library
Thomas C. Simiele, Indian Trails Public Library District, Wheeling
Tom Sloan, DuPage Library System, Geneva
Gretel Stock-Kupperman, Metropolitan Library System, Burr Ridge
Christopher Sweet, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington
Nancy Terpening, Galesburg Public Library
Carly Thompson, Chicago Ridge Public Library
Lora Van Marel, Orland Park Public Library
Eric Werthmann, Acorn Public Library District, Oak Forest
Eleanor Wood, Decatur Public Library

STUDENT MEMBERS

Daniel Ballines, West Chicago
Greg Chargo, Cary
Robert Childers, Saint Charles
Margaret R. Cichantk, Wood Dale Public Library
Sara Cruz, Glen Ellyn
Alvin Dantes, Chicago
Michael Doogan, Hanover Park
Joe Farraye, Naperville
Brianna Hereau, Plano
Gentry Mathew, Carol Stream
Stephanie Niemeyer, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston
Jennifer A. Peterson, Bloomingdale
Kavya Pupalla, William R. Harper College, Palatine
Megan Sanders, Wheaton
Claudia Serbanuta, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Jessica Stringer, Lisle
Kelly Wilhelm, Trenton

TRUSTEE MEMBERS

Shari Halwax, Acorn Public Library District, Oak Forest
Laura Hess-Wojcik, Tinley Park Public Library
Chuck Newman, Acorn Public Library District, Oak Forest

2009 ILA Annual Conference

Conference Statistics

Total attendees: 997

Attendees from: Colombia; Georgia; Japan; Nigeria; South Africa; South Korea; Trinidad; Uganda; United States; and Vietnam

Exhibit booths: 118

Major Speakers: Opening General Session speaker Omar Wasow, Al Gini, Professor of Philosophy at Loyola University Chicago, Tom Galante, Director of the Queens (N.Y.) Library, 2010 iREAD illustrator Jill Thompson, and Vicki Myron, former director of Spencer Public Library (Iowa) and author of *Dewey: The Small-Town Library Cat Who Touched the World.*

Conference Registration

	2009 Peoria	2008 Chicago	2007 Springfield	2006 Chicago	2005 Peoria	2004 Chicago	2003 Springfield	2002 Chicago	2001 Springfield
Full	460	767	580	844	616	736	527	699	579
Single day Wednesday	51	242	68	281	35	151	39	161	46
Single day Thursday	77	269	109	233	122	282	119	258	66
Single day Friday	10	77	12	66	24	98	8	83	47
Preconference only	0	16	5	32	6	108	151	151	73
SUBTOTAL	654	1,371	774	1,456	803	1,375	844	1,352	811
Speakers	65	83	74	100	27	105	78	133	102
Free expo passes	91	326	141	206	50	236	100	426	88
Exhibitor representatives	187	407	227	368	207	392	202	503	236
TOTAL	997	2,187	1,216	2,130	1,087	2,108	1,224	2,414	1,237

Hotel and Booth Statistics

Hotel Rooms Reserved by ILA	994	695	795	592	783	575	918	554	861
Hotel Rooms Used	737	611	939	690	945	626	1,169	605	896
Number of Companies	101	157	125	137	113	151	132	165	117
Number of Booths (including any paid canceled booths)	118	178	142	158	129	170	144	173	112.5
Total Square Feet	11,800	17,600	14,200	15,800	12,900	16,700	14,400	18,600	12,250

548 early bird registrations accounted for 84 percent (versus 86 percent last year) of final paid registration figures; 51 advance registrations accounted for 8 percent (versus 12 percent last year) of final paid registrations; and on-site registrations accounted for 8 percent (versus 2 percent last year) of final paid registrations.

ILA expresses its sincere appreciation to the following sponsors and donors of this year's conference:

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ILA wishes to thank our sponsors and all those individuals and organizations who have given generously of their time and talents to make this conference a success.
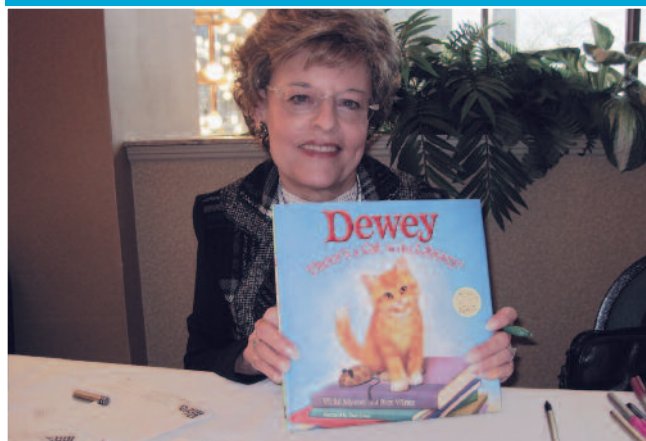
The Illinois Authors' Luncheon featured Vicki Myron (top), author of *Dewey: The Small-Town Library Cat Who Touched the World.* Andrea Jones (middle) and Scott William Foley (bottom) were among the Illinois authors honored at the luncheon.

Hugh C. Atkinson Memorial/DEMCO Award
Aaron Skog (r), SWAN, System Wide Automated Network, Metropolitan Library System
Award presented by John Ison (l), DEMCO, Inc.

Crosman Memorial Award
Angie Green, Alliance Library System (r)
Award presented by Kathy Underriner (l), Brodart Co.

Davis Cup Award
Vince Sovanski, Glenside Public Library District
Award presented by Heather Vulpone, ABDO Publishing.

Golden Ticket Award
Elsie Martinez (l), Zion-Benton Public Library District
Award presented by Mary Marshall, Youth Services Forum (r).

Highsmith Library Innovation Award
Riverside Public Library
Award presented by Carole Medal (r), ILA President, to Janice Fisher, Riverside Public Library (l).

Illinois Academic Librarian of the Year Award
John W. Berry, NILRC (l)
Award presented by Jane Treadwell, IACRL Forum Manager (r).

Intellectual Freedom Award
Sue Reichert, Beardstown Community Unit School District 15 (l)
Award presented by Carole Medal, ILA President (r).

Librarian of the Year Award
Robert W. McKay (l)
Award presented by Elisa Topper, LAC, Library Associates Companies (r).

Robert R. McClarren Legislative Development Award
Tamiye Meehan (r)
Award presented by Dee Brennan, chair of the Public Policy Committee (l).

Deborah Dowley Preiser Award
Miriam Lytle (l), Gail Borden Public Library District
Award presented by ILA Awards Committee member Lisa Powell Williams (r).

Reference Services Award
RASSL, Reference Association of South Suburban Libraries, accepted by Chris Buetow (l) of the South Holland Public Library.

TBS, Inc. Technical Services Award
Richard Stewart, Indian Trails Public Library District (c)
Award presented by Joy Anhalt (l) from the Resources & Technical Services Forum and Nathan Handlon (r), TBS, Inc.

Trustee Citation
Mary Ann Ahl, Orland Park Public Library (c)
Award was presented by Carol Vaughan Kissane (r), Library Trustee Forum manager, and Massimo "Max" Bianchini (l), WCT Architects, Inc.

Awards

2010 ILA Public Policy Initiatives

Introduction

Illinois libraries offer a great return on investment to the taxpayers they serve. They link people to information, act as a focal point of the communities they represent — city, school, university, or corporation — and level the playing field by making resources equally available to all members of their constituency. As Illinois residents have become more diverse, libraries have developed collections and services to meet the unique and varying needs of these distinct populations. This investment in libraries supports vital services all across Illinois.

Regional library systems provide services to help individual libraries serve the citizens of Illinois. They keep member library staff informed of new developments and society-wide shifts affecting their communities. Library systems keep member staff skills current and deliver materials now shared around the state in a timely manner. They also provide critical delivery services to support resource sharing among libraries throughout Illinois. Last year, 28,311,699 items were shared among libraries to meet the needs of Illinois residents.

The Illinois State Library provides guidance and grants to libraries in academic, school, public, and other settings. It negotiates contracts that provide electronic databases to all Illinois residents and serves as a resource for all libraries in the state. Libraries have a strong tradition of sharing resources and leveraging economies of scale to make every dollar go further and improve services.

Public and school libraries receive per capita grants from the state. These grants fund critical services in many libraries, including materials and technology. For smaller, less affluent libraries, these grants can be the only funding for materials. These grants are even more important during difficult economic times when other revenue sources are less reliable or available.

One way libraries provide a healthy return on investment is by having skilled and knowledgeable librarians to answer questions, organize information, and guide customers through the maze of available data. In order to keep and attract highly skilled staff, libraries need to offer compensation packages that compete favorably with private industry and government.

Technology, in general, and the Internet, in particular, is not replacing libraries. In fact, libraries are often the access point to the World Wide Web for many Illinois residents. As with commercial enterprises, technology requires skilled staff to maintain the equipment. The three to five year replacement span for maintaining updated hardware likewise imposes a significant cost upon libraries.

Unfortunately, we have seen a continuing trend in decreased funding for libraries despite increasing use and need for library services.

In 2009, the Illinois Library Association again requested full funding of statewide library programs as promised by law. The Public Policy Committee also developed a funding proposal of $12,000,000 — or less than $1 per resident — one-time funding designed to help libraries deliver the programs that people need in tough economic times. Finally, ILA and the Illinois State Library collaborated on an LSTA grant proposal to begin strategic planning for the future of Illinois libraries.

2010 ILA Action Agenda

The Illinois Library Association is committed to serving as an advocate for libraries by developing legislative initiatives that: improve funding for libraries; protect intellectual freedom and patron confidentiality; expand access to information and library resources to all Illinois residents; and increase the effectiveness of Illinois libraries.

Library Funding

The Illinois Library Association will work with a broad coalition of library advocates to improve funding for libraries. The association will:

1. Develop a multiyear plan to reverse the trend in state funding for libraries. In collaboration with the state library, ILA will oversee a grant that will bring together library stakeholders to discuss how libraries of all types can work together to strengthen their collaboration to meet fiscal challenges, prepare for the future, and meet the needs of Illinois residents in the most effective and economical ways possible.
2. Work to expand existing funding levels and explore alternative sources of library funding. Continue discussions with the Secretary of State about the one-time funding proposal of $12,000,000 to help libraries deliver the programs and services that people need in tough economic times.
3. Endeavor to increase the funding level for public and school library per capita grants.
4. Work to increase funding for regional library systems.
5. Develop and support legislative proposals to mitigate the harmful effects of the tax cap limitation act.
6. Work with the legislature to increase the Secretary of State's budget in order to increase the funding for the Illinois State Library.

Intellectual Freedom and Privacy

The Illinois Library Association is committed to protecting intellectual freedom and privacy while providing open access to information for all Illinois residents. The association will:

1. Continue to educate the public on the safe use of the Internet, including interactive Web applications, by children.
2 Continue to oppose legislation mandating the use of Internet filters in libraries.
3. Encourage governing boards of schools and libraries to develop an Acceptable Internet Use Policy with input from their community.
4. Continue to oppose legislation that erodes the privacy of library users.

Access to Library Services

The Illinois Library Association believes access to library services should be a right and responsibility of every Illinois resident. The association will:

1. Oppose legislation that would erode public library service areas.
2. Work to extend tax-supported public library service to the 9 percent of Illinois residents currently unserved.
3. Work to ensure libraries are established in good faith with intentions to operate as a library.
4. Work to ensure that school library legislation is expanded to equip all school libraries with certified media personnel.

Increase Effectiveness of Illinois Libraries

The Illinois Library Association is committed to promoting legislation that will increase the effectiveness of Illinois libraries. The association will:

1. Work to develop library legislation that is comparable to legislation benefiting other entities of government.
2. Work to develop initiatives that improve the ability of Illinois libraries to provide library services to the citizens of Illinois.

ILA LIBRARY TRUSTEE FORUM 2010 WORKSHOP

Saturday, February 27, 2010
Marriott Hickory Ridge Conference Center
1195 Summerhill Drive
Lisle, IL 60532

Join the ILA Library Trustee Forum for our annual workshop, designed specifically for library trustees.

Noted trainers Gail Johnson and Pam Parr, of Face to Face Communications and Training, will present the morning session.

The afternoon will feature ILA Legislative Consultant Kip Kolkmeier and Attorney Phil Lenzini. Kip and Phil will provide an update on what's going on in Springfield and answer all your legal and legislative questions.

SCHEDULE

6:30 – 8:30 A.M.	Breakfast in the Hickory Ridge Dining Room
8:30 – 9:00 A.M.	Library Trustee Forum Business Meeting
9:00 A.M.	Introductions
9:15 – 10:15 A.M.	Gail Johnson and Pam Parr
10:15 – 10:30 A.M.	Break
10:30 A.M. – NOON	Gail Johnson and Pam Parr
NOON – 1:15 P.M.	Lunch in Hickory Ridge Dining Room
1:15 – 3:30 P.M.	Kip Kolkmeier and Phil Lenzini

A block of rooms has been reserved for Friday, February 26. For hotel reservations, please contact Marriott Hickory Ridge Conference Center, at (800) 334-0344. The single/double room rate is $79, plus tax, per night. Please note the conference rate deadline is February 12, 2010.

REGISTRATION FORM

Remember to contact the hotel directly for room reservations!

ILA Member Registration: $150*
Non-Member Registration: $175*

Registration includes breakfast and lunch, two snack breaks, and the workshop.

* Register multiple trustees and save! Register one trustee at the full price and each additional trustee from your institution will receive a $10 registration discount. Please send a separate form to register each trustee.

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Deadline for registration is February 12, 2010. Cancellations must be received in writing before February 12. Cancellations received after February 12 and before February 27 will receive a 50% refund. No refunds will be given for cancellations received after February 27. All cancellations are subject to a $15 processing fee. Confirmations and additional information will be sent after the registration deadline. Send conference registration and payment to Illinois Library Association, 33 W. Grand Ave, Suite 301, Chicago, IL 60654; phone: (312) 644-1896, fax: (312) 644-1899.

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ILA

Illinois Library Association

33 West Grand Avenue, Suite 301
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September 28 – October 1, 2010 ★ Navy Pier Chicago

Consider presenting a program at the 2010 conference!
Program proposal forms can be found on the ILA Web site at http://www.ila.org/events/proposal.htm. Proposals must be submitted by January 11, 2010.

For more information, please contact the 2010 ILA Conference Program Committee Co-Chairs: Karen Egan, Illinois State Library, (217) 782-7749, kegan@ilsos.net; Ellen Popit, Shawnee Library System, (618) 985-3711, ext. 2024; epopit@shawls.lib.il.us.

Mark your calendar for the 2010 ILA Annual Conference