# *Part I – Agency Profile*

**Agency Overview**

The Idaho Commission for Libraries (ICfL) is located in the Executive Branch of state government. It is governed by the Board of Library Commissioners—five members appointed by the Governor. The agency’s name has varied since it was established in 1901, but through much of its history it was known as the Idaho State Library. Effective July 1, 2006, the name changed to the Idaho Commission for Libraries.

The State Librarian, appointed by the Board of Library Commissioners (I.C. 33-2504), serves as the agency’s chief executive officer and is charged with implementing the Commissioner’s promulgated rules and policies and with managing the operations of the agency. The State Librarian works with six staff (Deputy State Librarian, Administrative Services Manager, E-services Supervisor, and two Program Supervisors) as a Management Team. In a relatively flat organizational structure, all employees work to support the agency mission to assist libraries to build the capacity to better serve their communities.

The Commission currently operates with 37.5 positions and maintains two office locations: the central office in Boise at 325 W. State Street and a field office in Moscow. The Moscow Office field office will be closing in Fiscal Year ending 2022.

In 1901, the Idaho Free Library Commission was organized as a state institution and received its first state appropriation. In addition to providing reading materials to Idaho citizens via the traveling library, the agency was to assist in the establishment and improvement of free public and school libraries to deliver, foster, and promote library services throughout the state.

Beginning in 1957, the agency was designated as the Idaho recipient of federal funds under the Library Services Act (LSA), and was appropriated a significant increase in its General Fund budget to provide the match necessary to receive the LSA funds. The federal program evolved over the years to reflect changing needs, first to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and, most recently, to the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA). LSTA funds are used for pilot projects, to implement collaborative projects among Idaho libraries, and for statewide library programs that provide services to all Idaho residents.

The following milestones in the agency’s history provide further context and foundation for understanding the four years covered in this report:

* In 1972, legislation passed that charged the agency with distributing Idaho state public documents through a system of depository libraries.
* In the same year, the State Legislature directed the agency to establish library services for the blind and others who could not use regular print materials.
* In 1984, library development services (continuing library education, consultant services, and statewide planning) were expanded as a response to major changes occurring in the public library community.
* In 1998, the Legislature appropriated ongoing state funds for the Libraries Linking Idaho (LiLI) Databases, the first online information and research resource made available statewide through the agency’s website.
* In 2002, after a 20% budget cut over two years, several direct services were discontinued, and the agency’s mission was changed to focus on statewide library development. With legislation passed by the 2006 Legislature, that mission was codified, the name of the agency was changed to the Idaho Commission for Libraries to better reflect its activities, and the Board was renamed the Board of Library Commissioners.
* The 2008 Legislature approved legislation establishing a digital repository for state publications to replace the print-based state documents depository system.
* The 2009 Legislature approved legislation removing the Commission from the oversight of the State Board of Education and making it a self-governing agency with commissioners appointed by the Governor, effective July 2009.
* In 2010, the Commission was awarded a $1,907,531 Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) grant to expand broadband and computing capacity in Idaho public libraries and expand online resources to support informal learning, job/workforce development skills, K-14 and adult basic education, and e-government services.
* Reflecting the state’s economy, the agency saw a 34.5% budget cut over two years, from FY 2009 to FY 2011.
* In 2012, the Commission was awarded a three-year $250,000 National Leadership Grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services along with $30,000 matching funds from the J.A. and Kathryn Albertson Foundation. The goal of this highly competitive Campaign for Grade Level Reading award category is supporting school readiness and combating summer learning loss.
* In FY 2017, the agency received its first state appropriation to reimburse public libraries for the non E-rate portion of their internet service costs under the Education Opportunity Resource Act. This ongoing funding has helped public libraries throughout the state significantly improve the public internet access they offer to their communities free of charge.
* In FY 2020, COVID19 caused the temporary closure of school, academic and public libraries throughout the state. The ICfL quickly re-tooled programs and trainings while providing guidance for continued library service.
* In FY 2021, the Commission created a statewide e-book/e-audio service and received $1.9 million in grant funds from the State Department of Commerce to upgrade internet equipment in rural libraries.

The demand for library services continues to grow. Idahoans want traditional library services, 24/7 online information services, and a place — physical and virtual, local and global — to create content and participate in community conversations. The librarians’ challenge is to plan for and sustain the necessary trained staff, services, and technology to deliver this diverse range of services when and where people want them. The Commission’s continuing challenge is to help Idaho libraries better serve their communities and thrive in this demanding and rapidly changing environment.

**Core Functions/Idaho Code**

Consistent with its mission, the core function of the Commission is statewide library development. The agency provides continuing library education and consultant services to the Idaho library community, coordinates statewide library programs, administers grant programs for library development purposes, advocates for library services, facilitates planning for library development at the local and state levels, and supports national library initiatives that strengthen Idaho library services. Other functions include the management of [Stacks], the digital repository for state publications, and, in partnership with the National Library Service (NLS), the Idaho Talking Book Service (TBS).

Following are the relevant citations in the Idaho Code and the US Code:

* IC 33-2501. Commission for Libraries established.
* IC 33-2502. Board of Library Commissioners – Appointment, removal and terms – Officers – Meetings – Compensation.
* IC 33-2503. Board of Library Commissioners – Powers and duties.
* IC 33-2504. State librarian appointed by Board of Library Commissioners – Qualifications – Powers.
* IC 33-2505. Digital repository for state publications.
* IC 33-2506. Library services improvement fund – Established.
* IC 33-2611 and 33-2726. Public library annual fiscal reports.
* IC 67-2601(2)(f). Places the Commission for Libraries in the Department of Self-Governing Agencies.
* IC 33-5602 through 33-5604. Education Opportunity Resource Act – Purpose; Committee; Powers and Duties.
* US Code Title 20, Subchapter II, Library Services and Technology Act. As certified by the Idaho Attorney General, the Idaho Commission for Libraries is the official state agency in Idaho with the authority to develop, submit, and administer the State Plan under the Library Services and Technology Act.

**Revenue and Expenditures**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revenue** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** |
| General Fund | $4,045,200 | $4,028,200 | $3,938,162 |  |
| Library Services Improvement Fund | $131,897 | $250,846 | $134,164 |  |
| Federal Grant | $1,303,729 | $1,563,808 | $1,234,877 |  |
| Cares Act Funds | 0 | 0 | $1,963,382 |  |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | $12,312 | $19,364 | $56,825 |  |
| **Total** | **$5,493,138** | **$5,862,218** | **$7,317,009** |  |
| **Expenditures** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** |
| Personnel Costs | $2,565,947 | $2,619,255 | $2,559,235  |  |
| Operating Expenditures | $2,501,199 | $2,317,146 | $4,195,873  |  |
| Capital Outlay |  | $21,200 | $0  |  |
| Trustee/Benefit Payments | $549,029 | $587,373 | $666,464  |  |
| **Total** | **$5,616,175** | **$5,544,974** | **$7,421,572**  |  |

**Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided**

| **Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY 2022** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LiLI Databases Full Text Views | 4,374,014 | 8,417,236 | 8,743,716 |  |
| LearningExpress Library Site Visits  | 7,308 | 5,884 | 5,851 |  |
| LearningExpress Library Learning Resources2 | *NA\** | *NA\** | *NA\** |  |
| Talking Book Service Patrons | 3,345 | 3,206 | 3,101 |  |
| Talking Book Service Circulations  | 211,444 | 188,684 | 193,370 |  |
| Attendance at Public Libraries 3 | 8,169,435 | 8,291,157 | 4,532,137 |  |
| Continuing Library Education- Events Sponsored- Participants | 571,452 | 421,418 | 491,377 |  |
| E-Course Completions | 10,668 | 21,819 | 12673 |  |

1 Full text views are a more accurate indicator than logins due to the way stats are now collected.

2 The number of resources provided can also be counted in diverse ways and is not a very meaningful metric.

3 Because of the October 1-September 30 fiscal year, the latest data available from public libraries lags one year.

**FY 2021 Performance Highlights *(Optional)***

The pandemic has had a significant impact on the agency’s service. The ICfL staff pivoted from delivering professional development via large in-person trainings to multiple on-line learning events. In addition to 49 formal training events, we provided another 120 informal learning opportunities, reaching over 2,800 customers.

Furthermore, the agency focused on ways to support libraries in efforts to keep Idahoans earning and students learning. During FY2021, ICfL received nearly $1.9 million from two Idaho Broadband Grants administered by the Department of Commerce. Forty-nine public libraries in Idaho's smallest, most rural communities (those with a population under 10,000) received new state-of-the-art Cisco Meraki network equipment, including indoor and outdoor wireless access points. These libraries, and others throughout the state, provided broadband connectivity and personalized service for job searches, student internet access, telehealth sessions, and other ways to keep Idahoans connected.

In November 2020, the ICfL launched the IDEA statewide service to provide digital access to e-books and e-audio materials for students. Many school and public libraries had limited access to physical books during the pandemic. The IDEA collection provided a much needed supplement to students’ reading and learning materials 24/7 from their home. In seven months since the launch of the service, 48 school districts and over 80 public libraries and branches have connected. The collection contains over 8,500 items which have been checked out over 17,000 times.

In partnership with the Idaho State Board of Education, the agency used Lumina Foundation grant funds to support libraries in increasing access to high-quality education for veterans and adults and supporting economic development in their communities.

***Part II – Performance Measures2***

| **Performance Measure** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY2022** | **FY 2023** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal 1**Build the institutional capacity of libraries to better serve their communities. |
| 1. Percentage increase in interlibrary loans through ShareIdaho (formerly LiLI Unlimited) (to/from)
 | actual | .005%(84,600) | -9.5%(76,528) | -22.65%(59,195) |  |  |
| *target* | *1% annual**increase* | *1% annual**increase* | *1% annual**increase* |  |  |
| 1. New measure: Percentage of libraries with speeds greater than 10 Mbps
 | actual | 50 of 10448.1% *3.4% increase*  | 60 of 10457.7%*20.0% increase* | 57 of 10454.81%*4.96% decrease* |  |  |
| *target* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* |  |  |
| 1. New measure: Percentage of e-rate libraries with speeds greater than 25 Mbps
 | actual | 43 of 6368.3% *7.4% increase* | 53 of 6877.9%*14.1% increase* | 51 of 6776.12%*2.28% decrease* |  |  |
| *target* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* |  |  |
| 1. Percentage of participants who indicate they have made changes in their library procedures or services as a result of training or continuing education activities
 | actual | 82% | 86.5% | 77.1% |  |  |
| *target* | *80% or higher/year* | *80% or higher/year* | *80% or higher/year* |  |  |

| **Performance Measure** | **FY 2019** | **FY 2020** | **FY 2021** | **FY2022** | **FY 2023** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal 2**Support the role of libraries in preparing Idahoans to be college and career ready. |
| 1. Percentage increase in registrations at Summer Reading Programs
 | actual |  -4%(108,934) | -3.9%(104,640) | -53.0% (49,164) |  |  |
| *target* | *3% annual**increase* | *3% annual**increase* | *3% annual**increase* |  |  |
| **Goal 3**Ensure equitable access to information and library services for Idahoans with disabilities, those in rural communities, English-language learners, people living in poverty, and other underserved populations. |
| 1. New measure: Percentage increase in the number of Idahoans registering for Talking Book Services.
 | actual | -8.2%(655) | -17.4%(541) | -34.4%(355) |  |  |
| *target* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* | *2% annual increase* |  |  |

 **Performance Measure Explanatory Notes *(Optional)***

Percentage decreases across nearly all categories are due to pandemic-related disruption of services, with many libraries closed for significant portions of the year and most offering limited services.

Percentage increase in interlibrary loans through LiLI Unlimited (to/from): Decreased resource sharing activities, per a recent report of resource sharing needs assessment, indicates a shift to using regional consortia for a number of resource-sharing transactions. In addition, the pandemic caused library closures and limited the lending of materials.

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