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State Library of Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan 1993-1997

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Introduction

The Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan, 1993-1997, is a five-year plan which replaces the previous edition, Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan, 1992-96. The LSCA long range plan is revised and issued on an annual basis.

The Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan, 1993-1997, describes needs, goals and objectives, and methodology for each of the LSCA goals. The project narrative of a grant application must describe the relationship between the project goals and objectives and the objectives of the Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan, 1992-1996.

This plan has been prepared in consultation with the U.S. Department of Education and was approved by the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council.

State Library of Iowa

The State Library of Iowa is a part of the Iowa Department of Education. Section 303.2(3) of the Code of Iowa establishes that the State Library:

- a. May enter into interstate compacts on behalf of the state of Iowa with any state which legally joins in the compacts as provided in 303A.8.
- b. Shall determine policy for providing information service to the three branches of state government and to the legal and medical communities in this state.
- c. Shall coordinate a statewide interregional interlibrary loan and information network among libraries in this state and support activities which increase cooperation among all types of libraries.
- d. Shall establish and administer a program for the collection and distribution of state publications to depository libraries.
- e. Shall develop in cooperation with the Iowa regional library system a biennial unified plan service for the Division of Libraries.
- f. Shall establish and administer a statewide continuing education program for librarians and trustees.
- g. Shall give to libraries advice and counsel in specialized areas which may include, but are not limited to, building construction and space utilization, children's services, and technological developments.
- h. Shall obtain from libraries reports showing the condition, growth, and development of services provided and disseminate this information in a timely manner to the citizens of Iowa.
- i. Shall establish and administer certification guidelines for librarians not covered by other accrediting agencies.

Seven sections carry out these functions:

1. Library Development

Administers Iowa Library Services and Construction Act grant program, public library accreditation, and certification for public librarians; coordinates and administers Open Access and interlibrary loan net lender reimbursement programs; coordinates the Iowa telefacsimile network; collects and disseminates information regarding Iowa libraries; provides specialized consulting services in such areas as automation, literacy, children's services, and library services to residents of the state's institutions.

2. Networking

Coordinates and administers production of the Iowa Locator, a union catalog containing on compact discs the records of more than two million titles reflecting more than 5 million holdings of more than 500 Iowa libraries. Coordinates the Iowa Resources and Information Sharing (IRIS), an electronic interlibrary loan network which utilizes Iowa Locator workstations, to which software and modems have been added, to speed interlibrary loan, reference, audio-visual and serial requests between libraries.

3. Audio-Visual Services

Maintains for loan through public libraries a collection of approximately 2,500 VHS videocassettes and 2,500 16 mm films, all with public performance rights.

4. Information Services

Provides information service to state government and to the medical community of Iowa, and particularly in the State's interlibrary loan network. Reference service is supported by collections in a variety of formats and by access to a growing number of electronic data bases.

5. Law Library

Maintains a collection of nearly 200,000 volumes, including the laws and reports of all the states and some foreign countries; government documents; the abstracts and arguments of the Iowa Supreme Court and Court of Appeals; legal periodicals; legal treatises; and materials produced by the Iowa legislature. Serves as the state's law library and participates in the state's interlibrary loan system.

6. Technical Services

Acquires, catalogs and processes library materials. Administers a state documents depository program providing access to Iowa state documents through 43 Iowa depository libraries, the Center for Research Libraries, and the Library of Congress.

7. State Data Center

Coordinates the dissemination of census data to public libraries and forty program affiliates throughout the state; conducts workshops in the effective use of census data; acts as Iowa's liaison to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND CRITERIA

The Iowa LSCA Advisory Council advises the State Library on the development of the state plan of library service, including the preparation of annual and long-range program plans, and assists the state library staff in evaluating LSCA programs and activities.

The State Library disseminates the Long Range Plan to the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council and to every public library in the state. A copy of the plan will be available for inspection or for copying by the general public at the State Library of Iowa.

Policies and procedures for the periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and projects supported under the act.

1. In consideration of changing needs, the State Library will annually review and revise the Long Range Plan and will prepare the annual program.
2. Grant programs and projects will be monitored on a routine basis to insure compliance with applicable Federal, State, and State Library requirements and to insure that project objectives are being met.
3. At the subgrant level, scheduled narrative project status and financial expenditure reports will be submitted to the State Library. Thirty days after project termination or expiration, final program and fiscal reports will be required. Up to 10% of the grant amount will be withheld until receipt of the final narrative report by the State Library. All reports contain evaluative data and are the responsibility of the subgrantees. Throughout the subgrant project period, staff at the State Library will monitor operations of subgrants to assure that objectives are being met.

Policies and Procedures for Appropriate Dissemination of the Results of These Evaluations and other Information Pertaining to These Programs and Projects.

1. The results of the annual evaluations of programs and projects in the Annual Program will be incorporated into subsequent Annual Programs and Annual Reports. The State Plan, which includes the Iowa LSCA Long Range Plan and the Annual Program, will be distributed to the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council and to appropriate staff at the State Library. The LSCA Long Range Plan and the LSCA Program Handbook will be sent to all libraries listed in the Iowa Library Directory. Summarized descriptive information may be disseminated in newsletters or other print materials produced by the State Library or in meetings of library personnel. A copy of the State Plan will be available for inspection or copying by the general public, including the library community, at the State Library.

2. Other information such as the LSCA Annual Report will be distributed to the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council and to appropriate staff at the State Library.

Policies and procedures for the effective coordination of programs and projects supported under the Act with similar library programs and projects operated by other libraries, institutions, and agencies in the State.

Coordination of programs with and among school, academic, public, and special libraries is accomplished via representation on the State Advisory Council, through meetings with representative groups and professional associations, and through dissemination of information about LSCA programs.

**Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Grant Program
State Library Administrative Rules**

224--6.1(303) Description. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Grant Program is an annual, federally-funded, competitive grant program which provides assistance to local libraries and library programs. The LSCA program is authorized by PL101-254 (1990), and consists of Titles I, II, and III.

6.1(1) Title I grants. Title I grants assist public libraries by:

- a. Extending public library services to areas and populations without such services;
- b. Improving public library services to ensure that these services are adequate to meet the needs of specific areas and populations;
- c. Making public library services accessible to individuals who are disadvantaged (e.g., distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, limited English-speaking proficiency) at the same levels such services are made available to the public;
- d. Improving public library service through effective use of technology;
- e. Strengthening state library programs for public libraries.

6.1(2) Title II Grants. Title II grants assist public libraries in the construction and renovation of public library buildings.

6.1(3) Title III Grants. Title III grants provide funds to facilitate statewide resource sharing between public libraries and other types of libraries.

224--6.2(303) State LSCA advisory council. The state LSCA advisory council shall consist of nine members appointed by the state librarian. The council may be enlarged in membership by the state librarian in order to extend representation of the library and information resources of the state. The membership of the LSCA advisory council shall include representatives of each of the following:

1. Public libraries;
2. School libraries;
3. Academic libraries;
4. Special libraries such as legal or medical libraries;
5. Institutional libraries such as reformatory or state hospital libraries.
6. Libraries serving the handicapped in the state;
7. Library users. These users shall comprise at least one-third of the membership, with at least one member being a representative of disadvantaged persons.

6.2(1) Duties of the Iowa LSCA advisory council. The council advises the state library on the development of the state plan of library service, including the preparation of annual and long-range programs required by the U.S. Department of Education, and assists the state library in evaluating LSCA programs and activities.

224--6.3(303) Grant process. The state library shall establish one or more application cycles for the LSCA program each year funds are available. The annual competitive grant award procedure for LSCA funds is announced in Footnotes, the State Library's monthly newsletter, and by a mailing of LSCA handbooks to the libraries of Iowa. Additional copies of the handbook are available at the state library without charge.

6.3(1) Letter of Intent. A letter of intent to apply for LSCA funds shall precede each completed application. Specific instructions on the letter of intent, application form, and annual deadlines are published in the LSCA handbook. All letters of intent and completed applications shall be addressed to: Library Development, State Library of Iowa, E. 12th and Grand, Des Moines, Iowa 50319. Telephone (515) 281-4400 or (800) 248-4483. All LSCA applications shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the State Library.

6.3(2) Eligibility. The eligibility requirements for the LSCA grant program are as follows:

a. Title I applicants shall be public libraries or organizations incorporated under the Iowa Nonprofit Corporation Act who are applying for funding for projects which will benefit public libraries;

b. Title II applicants shall be public libraries;

c. Title III applicants shall be Iowa libraries of all types or nonprofit organizations who are applying for funding for projects to improve public library service.

6.3(3) Grants review. All LSCA applications are reviewed by state library personnel for determination of eligibility. Eligible applications are reviewed by the state LSCA advisory council according to the schedule in the annual handbook. When the volume of LSCA applications is excessive, peer review teams may assist the council in the evaluation of the applications using the evaluation form printed in the LSCA handbook. The council reports scores and recommendations to the state librarian who shall make final grant award decisions according to the schedule in the LSCA handbook.

6.3(4) Reporting procedures. All LSCA grant recipients shall submit to the state library documentation of all LSCA project-related expenses and periodic and final project evaluation reports as provided for in the LSCA handbook and as required by U.S. Department of Education regulations. LSCA funded projects are subject to on-site monitoring by state library personnel.

6.3(5) Notification of award. The state library shall, within 15 calendar days of the decision, provide written notification to all LSCA grant applicants of the results of their application. Applicants may, within 15 calendar days of receipt of written notice of decision, request information regarding reasons for the declination of funding.

6.3(6) Grant appeals. Grant appeals shall be made on procedural grounds only. Such grounds include alleged conflicts of interest, unfair or impartial treatment of applications, or procedures not uniformly applied to all applicants.

6.3(7) Appeal hearing. A written request for a hearing with the state librarian shall be made within 10 calendar days of receipt of information regarding reasons why the application was declined funding. The hearing shall be held within 15 calendar days of the date of the request, during regular business hours of the state library. The hearing shall be held before the state librarian or such members of a review board as the state librarian designates. The state librarian shall:

a. Notify the appellant as to the day, hour, and location of the hearing.

b. Inform the appellant of the right to submit any written documents regarding the application;

c. Inform the appellant that a spokesperson must be appointed if the appeal involves more than one person per project. The state librarian or designee shall direct questions only to the spokesperson during the hearing. Any other discussion or comments shall be reserved for a closed executive session. No indication of decision shall be given at the time of the hearing.

d. Notify the appellant in writing of the decision of the state librarian or designee within five calendar days of the hearing.

6.3(8) Fiscal appeal. A final appeal of an LSCA selection decision may be made to the director of the Department of Education, Grimes Building, Capitol Complex, Des Moines, Iowa 50319, within 15 calendar days of the appeal decision. The decision of the director is final except as provided for in Iowa Code sections 17A.19 and 17A.20.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 303.2(3), 303.91, 303.921, 303.94(1)C, and 303.94(2)d.

The People of Iowa

Population Growth

Iowa's population has increased slowly and steadily over the last 80 years at a rate around 3% each decade, with two exceptions. During the 1950's growth was more than 5%. In the 1980's population declined.

The 1990 census reported Iowa's population at 2,776,755. As a result of severe economic distress in the state, that figure was a 4.7% decline since 1980. However, all of the loss occurred between 1980 and 1987. Since 1988, Iowa's population has slowly increased, with the 1991 population standing at 2,795,000. Projections offer widely disparate views of Iowa's population in the future, ranging from a decline to 2,549,000 by the year 2000 to an increase to 3,013,000 for the same year. It is likely, though, that the state will experience neither a dramatic increase nor decrease in population over the next decade.

Demographic Shifts

Patterns of population growth and decline have varied greatly within Iowa. During the 1980's growth favored metropolitan counties and the counties near them, at the expense of the most rural counties. 48 counties experienced population declines of 10% or more between 1980 and 1990. The fastest growth is occurring in Polk, Warren, Dallas, Marion, Story, Henry, and Johnson counties.

Families

Family structures in Iowa have been relatively stable. The divorce rate in 1989 was 3.9 per 1000 population. The rate has been in the 3.6-3.9 range since 1976, with the exception of a peak of 4.1 in 1980 and 1981. The proportion of divorces involving children under 18 years of age in 1989 was 58.8%. For white couples it was 59.0%; for blacks, 53.0%

In 1990 71.1% of all children under the age of 18 lived with two parents. In urban areas the proportion was lower, in rural areas it was higher. Single-parent households with children under 18 years of age comprised 19.5% of households with children. In 1989, 19.6% of all live births were to unmarried mothers. Teenage mothers accounted for 10.3% of live births, an increase from 9.3% in the preceding four years.

Over the last twenty years the birth rate in Iowa declined to 13.7 live births per 1000 population in 1989 but increased to 14.2 in 1990. The U.S. rate was 16.7 live births in 1989. It is expected

that the birth rate in Iowa will continue to be lower than that for the U.S. In 1990, the number of persons per family in Iowa was 3.05.

Education

In 1980, 80.1% of Iowans 25 years old and over had completed high school. 16.9% had completed 4 or more years of college. For blacks the completion rates were 70.1% and 12.8% for high school and college respectively. For people of Spanish origin, the rates were 64.2% and 13.7%.

In 1989, 2.61% of public secondary school enrollees in Iowa became dropouts. This was lower than the 3.0% reported in 1980. There were significant variations among the counties, with urbanized counties reporting higher dropout rates.

Employment

Unemployment in Iowa has declined since 1985, following the same trend as the U.S. The unemployment rate in Iowa was 8.0% in 1985 and 4.6% in 1990. The rates for the U.S. for 1985 and 1990 were 7.2% and 6.7% respectively.

The high employment rate has caused some changes in hiring practices in the state. More migrant workers are being hired to do summer farm jobs that were formerly done by teenagers. More out-of-state workers, particularly minorities, are being recruited for meat-packing plant jobs. If employment remains high, this trend can be expected to continue.

Income and Poverty

1989 per capita income for the state of Iowa was \$12,422 compared to \$14,420 for the U.S. The increase over 1979 in constant 1989 dollars was 3.9% for Iowa and 17.9% for the U.S. It is expected that income growth will be modest during the next decade.

In 1989, 11.5% of the population was at or below the poverty level, up from 10.1% in 1979. Eleven counties, eight of them in the rural southern part of the state, had poverty levels of 16% or greater. Forty-nine of Iowa's ninety-nine counties exceeded the statewide average 11.5% poverty level in 1989. Exceeding the statewide average poverty level, and therefore considered to be economically disadvantaged counties, are counties Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd, Fremont, Greene, Harrison, Howard, Ida, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Mahaska, Monona, Monroe, O'Brien, Page,

Palo Alto, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Story, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, winneshiek, and Woodbury.

In 1980 the poverty rate was 15.6% in rural farm areas and 9.3% inside urbanized areas. It was 37.1% for blacks compared to 10.8% for whites. The poverty rate among people aged 65 years and older in the state was 11.2%; 12.22% in urban areas and 14.5% in rural areas. For children, the poverty rate was 14.0%

Rural/Urban

In 1990, 60.6% of Iowa's population was classified as urban. The rest was rural. In 1990 a total of 9.2% of the state's residents lived on rural farms.

The median age in urban areas was 32.93 years in 1990. In rural areas it was 35.8. Small towns (places of 1,000 to 2,499 residents), however, had a median age of 37.7 years. People 65 years and over made up 22.9% of the population in small towns, compared to 11.8% in other rural areas and 14.8% in urban areas.

Blacks made up 2.8% of the population in urban areas, 0.1% in rural areas. For people of Hispanic origin the proportions were 1.6% and 0.5%, respectively. In 1980, persons speaking a language other than English at home were 3.8% of urban residents and 2.9% of rural residents.

While there was not a major difference in the percentages of high school graduates in the two areas in 1980 (73.3% in urban areas, 69.1% in rural areas), college graduates were a different matter, with 17.3% of urban residents completing 4 or more years of college compared with only 9.3% of rural residents.

Incomes were lower in rural areas in 1979. The 1979 median income for rural residents was 87% of the income of urban dwellers. The incidence of poverty was 9.2% among urban residents and 11.4% for rural residents. The rate was 15.6% for rural farmers. For families, the poverty was 6.2% in urban areas, 9.3% in rural areas, and 13.6% on rural farms.

In 1990 the fertility ratio was higher in rural areas and there were more persons per household in rural Iowa, 2.65 persons per rural household compared to 2.43 in urban areas. However, more urban families had children under 6 years old, 12.5% in urban areas and 9.8% in rural areas. 73.9% of urban children lived with two parents compared to 86.2% of rural children.

Handicapped

In 1990, 7.6% of Iowa's population between the ages of 16 and 64 years reported a work disability and 3.2% reported a mobility or self-care limitation. 17.3% of persons 65 years and older had a mobility or self-care limitation.

8,000-10,000 people have been referred to the Iowa Department for the Blind for services. The true number of visually impaired persons in the state is probably higher. The rate of mental illness in the population in 1989 was estimated at 6.5% for adults and 1.4% for children. A volunteer census in 1980 showed a hearing-impaired population of about 28,000, less than 1% of the total population. Current estimates place the incidence of hearing impairments at 8% of the population nationwide.

Institutional Residents

The average daily population of Iowa's residential institutions is nearly 7,000. Recent figures (June 1992) for individual facilities are listed below:

Board of Regents

Deaf Juvenile

Iowa School for the Deaf, Council Bluffs.....116

Visually Impaired

Iowa Braille & Sight Saving School, Vinton.....65

Department of Corrections

Correctional Adult

Correctional Treatment Unit, Clarinda.....272

Iowa Correctional Institute for Women, Mitchellville...182

Iowa Security Medical Facility, Oakdale.....507

Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison.....551

John Bennett Unit, Fort Madison.....137

Medium Security Unit, Mt. Pleasant.....779

Men's Reformatory, Anamosa + Luster Heights.....1,433

North Central Correctional Facility, Rockwell City.....190

Riverview Release Center, Newton.....179

Department of Human Services

Correctional Juvenile

Iowa Juvenile Home, Toledo.....92

State Training School, Eldora.....170

Mental Health

Cherokee Mental Health Institute, Cherokee.....131

Clarinda Mental Health Institute, Clarinda.....72

Independence Mental Health Institute, Independence.....171

Mt. Pleasant Mental Health Institute, Mt. Pleasant.....69

Military

Iowa Veterans Home, Marshalltown.....567

Hospital School

Glenwood State Hospital-School, Glenwood.....	498
Woodward State Hospital School, Woodward.....	361

Race and Ethnicity

Iowa has always had a predominantly white population. In 1990, whites made up 96.6% of the population, down from 97.5% in 1980. Blacks comprised 1.7% of the population in 1990, other races 1.7%, and Hispanics (who may be of any race), 1.2%. Blacks, other races, and Hispanics are more likely to live in metropolitan areas. In 1985, 83% of blacks, 62% of other races, and 59% of Hispanics lived in metropolitan areas, although none made up more than 7% of the population in any city except Waterloo. Both black and Hispanic populations are projected to grow at a faster rate than the white population.

In 1990, 1.6% of the Iowa population was foreign-born. Three-fourths of this group lived in urban areas. 3.9% of Iowans over the age of 5 years spoke a language other than English at home, but only 1.4% of Iowans did not speak English very well in 1990. Other than English, Spanish was the language most frequently spoken at home (more than 1.2% of Iowans), followed by German (0.8% of Iowans).

Age Distribution

The median age of Iowa's population has risen steadily to 34 years in 1990, compared to 32.9 years for the U.S. In 1990, 83 of Iowa's 99 counties had median ages above the state median. Urban areas had younger populations than rural and non-metropolitan areas.

Two significant long-term trends are apparent: 1) a steady decline in the proportion of population under 18 years, and 2) a steady increase in the proportion of population aged 65 and over. In 1990, 25.9% of Iowa's population was under age 18 and 15.3% over age 65. Thirty-six counties had 20% or more of their population in the 65+ years cohort. In the U.S., Iowa is ranked third in the proportion of population over the age of 65.

The 75+ years cohort recently passed the 0-4 years cohort in size. Projections of age distribution show that Iowa's population will continue to age at a rate above the national average.

ISCA TITLE I

Goal 1: Providing Public Library Services to Areas Without Service

Needs Statement

Section 303B.9 of the Code of Iowa requires that "each city within its corporate boundaries and each county within the unincorporated area of the county shall levy a tax of at least six and three-fourths cents per thousand dollars of assessed value on the taxable property or at least the monetary equivalent thereof when all or a portion of the funds are obtained from a source other than taxation, for the purpose of providing financial support to the public library which provides library services within the respective jurisdictions."

Objective: Identify Iowans Without Library Service

Methodology

Using the 1992 Public Library General Information Survey and other information, the State Library of Iowa will review the need for a survey to determine which Iowa municipalities do not maintain a legally established public library nor contract for services with such a library in another municipality. ISCA funds for competitive grants will be made available to projects providing library service to currently unserved areas.

Goal 2: Extend and Improve Public Library Services of the State in Which Such Services are Inadequate

Although continuing support for Iowa libraries exists at the local, regional and state levels, public library service in the state is still deemed as being inadequate. Statistics for In Service to Iowa, Iowa's library accreditation program, indicate that although the number of libraries meeting accreditation standards is steadily growing, at least 75% of public libraries are still not able to meet the standards. The areas in which public libraries are failing to meet the standards indicate areas of greatest needs in the state.

Public libraries have a need for cooperative library services; for statistics on the resources and services of all types of libraries in the state; and for access to reference, bibliographic, and interlibrary loan services to supplement local libraries through the use of technology and networking. There is a need for planning and needs assessments, audiovisual services, specialized collection development and programming. Library personnel in public libraries have a need for continued support of the certification and continuing education program in the state. They also need consulting assistance in areas such as automation, continuing education, grant writing, audiovisual services, children's services, and library services to special populations.

Objective: To Improve Public Library Services in Areas With Inadequate Services

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants to projects designed to improve public library services in areas with inadequate services, including, but not limited to projects for automation, continuing education provision, planning and needs assessments, audiovisual services, specialized collection development, and programming. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will administer a voluntary program of public library accreditation. To be eligible for an LSCA grant, a public library will be required to have submitted an Application and Report Form for Accreditation within the past two years. The information compiled from the reports will be utilized in the development of future LSCA programs and plans and in the evaluation of public library development efforts in Iowa.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library will provide access to a broad range of materials at public libraries through development and expansion of the Iowa Locator CD-ROM statewide bibliographic database, the Iowa Union List of Serials, the Iowa Resources & Information Sharing (IRIS), an electronic mail interlibrary loan network, and the Iowa fax network.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will produce and distribute publications of use to Iowa public library staff and trustees, including annual Iowa Public Library Statistics and Iowa Library Directory volumes, Footnotes, and other titles as appropriate.

Methodology

The State Library of Iowa will take a leadership role in coordinating efforts to secure adequate state funding to support its library development activities so that all LSCA funds can be made available for competitive grants.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will provide audiovisual resources to the residents of the state. This program will provide videocassettes and 16mm films to all public libraries in the state, nursing homes, retirement centers, state institutions, and hospitals.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will provide continuing education opportunities to Iowa public library staff and trustees, including a course in basic public library management. A comprehensive annual catalog of library CE opportunities will be prepared and distributed in cooperation with other continuing education providers.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will maintain a voluntary program of certification for Iowa public librarians.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will plan and implement statewide promotion of library services to the citizens of Iowa and to national, state, and local governments.

Methodology

In order to facilitate material and information access to the citizens of Iowa, the State Library will assist in the provision of access to an international bibliographic utility for public libraries during FY93.

Goal 3: Establish, Extend and Improve Library Services for the Disadvantaged

Needs Statement

1989 per capita income for the state of Iowa was \$12,422 compared to \$14,420 for the U.S. The increase over 1979 in constant 1989 dollars was 3.9% for Iowa and 17.9% for the U.S. It is expected that income growth will be modest during the next decade.

In 1989, 11.5% of the population was at or below the poverty level, up from 10.1% in 1979. Eleven counties, eight of them in the rural southern part of the state, had poverty levels of 16% or greater. Forty-nine of Iowa's ninety-nine counties exceeded the statewide average 11.5% poverty level in 1989. Exceeding the statewide average poverty level, and therefore considered to be economically disadvantaged counties, are counties Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Crawford, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd, Fremont, Greene, Harrison, Howard, Ida, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Mahaska, Monona, Monroe, O'Brien, Page, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Story, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, winneshiek, and Woodbury.

In 1980 the poverty rate was 15.6% in rural farm areas and 9.3% inside urbanized areas. It was 37.1% for blacks compared to 10.8% for whites. The poverty rate among people aged 65 years and older in the state was 11.2%; 12.22% in urban areas and 14.5% in rural areas. For children, the poverty rate was 14.0%

Objective: Encourage Library Service to the Disadvantaged

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants to projects designed to extend and/or improve public library services to disadvantaged persons. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Goal 4: Provide Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Needs Statement

In 1990, 7.6% of Iowa's population between the ages of 16 and 64 years reported a work disability and 3.2% reported a mobility or self-care limitation. 17.3% of persons 65 years and older had a mobility or self-care limitation. 8,000-10,000 people have been referred to the Iowa Department for the Blind for services. The true number of visually impaired persons in the state is probably higher.

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that "resources available within each state should include a full range of reading materials for blind and handicapped persons."

Objective: Maintain the level of support for library services to the blind and physically handicapped

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for grants to projects designed to extend and/or improve public library services to the physically handicapped who are unable to read or use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

The State Library of Iowa will develop plans for projects to serve the physically handicapped in the event that inadequate applications are received in the grant program.

This category of grants is limited to only an agency which provides statewide access to information for visually impaired people of all ages, i.e. the Iowa Department for the Blind.

Goal 5: Improve Library Services to Residents of State Supported Institutions

Needs Statement

The average daily population of Iowa's residential institutions is nearly 7,000. See p. 14 for recent figures for individual facilities.

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level include an appendix on "The Relationship and Responsibilities of the State Library Agency to State Institutions" which states that:

The major role of the state library agency shall be to assist each agency as one of supplying supplementary resources and services and of coordinating statewide programs. The major role of the state library agency shall be to assist each agency to carry out its own role in a coordinated effort. The development of state plans and of the plans and policies of each appropriate agency and institution should reflect this purpose. The state library agency, in administering federal funds and other appropriations, should strengthen the capability of each agency to carry out its own share of the program.

Objective: Maintain the level of library service to the institutionalized

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa, in consultation with institutional library staffs and the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council, will develop plans for LSCA-funded projects designed to improve library services to Iowa's institutionalized.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, State Library staff will review institutional needs and evaluate each state residential facility at least once, reviewing needs and evaluating collections, facilities, staff, and services against appropriate standards.

Methodology

The State Library of Iowa will assist in coordinating support for adequate state funding for institutional library services.

Methodology

In 1993, the State Library of Iowa will continue to explore state and national standards for library services in each type of Iowa residential institution as recommended by the 1991 Iowa Governor's Pre-White House Conference.

Goal 6: Strengthen the State Library Administrative Agency in order to meet the library and information needs of the citizens of Iowa

I. Needs Statement

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that:

The state library agency, in fulfilling its responsibility at the state level, shall ensure that library functions essential to meeting a majority of the information needs of its citizens are defined and provided by an appropriate agency and are regularly evaluated.

The state library agency shall continuously review both state and federal legislation affecting library service in order to encourage compatibility and to maintain a legal climate conducive to the growth and development of library services.

The state library agency shall encourage and facilitate cooperative library services.

The state shall gather, compile interpret, publish and disseminate statistics on the resources and services of all types of libraries in the state, including the state library agency.

The state library agency shall initiate and encourage research, planning and evaluation relating to the library service and information needs of citizens and to alternatives for meeting these needs.

The state library agency shall make provisions for access to reference, bibliographic, and interlibrary loan services which supplement local libraries through use of technology and networking.

The state library agency shall make provision for consultant sufficient in number and ability to stimulate all libraries to develop their full potential.

The state library agency shall share responsibility for interpreting library services to state government and to the general public, and for promoting a climate of public opinion favorable to library development. It shall develop and implement a plan for reporting conditions and opportunities to citizens and government officials.

The state library agency shall provide a program of continuing education for library personnel at all levels, for trustees, and for state and local government officials who have authority or responsibility for libraries.

Subject and reference resources shall be available through sharing arrangements which provide access to such resources within a reasonable length of time.

The total resources, in each state, including all forms of communications media, be made available to users throughout the state.

Objective: Strengthen the State Library Administrative Agency to meet the needs of the people of Iowa

Methodology: In order to carry out the development of statewide library services and networking, as intended under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, the State Library of Iowa, as the administrative agency, will provide staff, training and materials.

Methodology: In order to provide consultation and specialized services necessary to insure the provision of quality services throughout the state, the State Library of Iowa will provide public library staff with consultation in the areas of automation, children's services, marketing techniques and strategies and special population needs.

Methodology: The State Library will provide and coordinate training and continuing education opportunities for public library personnel.

Methodology: The State Library will maintain a central collection of audio-visual materials, staff support levels and procure resources necessary to supplement video/film needs of library users.

II. Needs statement

To meet the needs of the library patrons in Iowa, the State Library of Iowa must provide access to information as efficiently and effectively as possible. Needed is an automated system for the State Library and the development of online bibliographic and informational databases. This would allow for greatly increased access to the resources of the State Library and increased access to information and would insure that the library is technologically advanced enough to provide leadership in library automation.

The State Library must be in a position to provide leadership in Iowa in the rapidly expanding use of computers in libraries. As public libraries receive more of their information from on-line sources and become more dependent upon electronic means for communicating information, the State Library must have the technological capability and staff support to provide guidance and leadership in this use of technology.

Objective: To strengthen the technological capacity of the State Library of Iowa in order to meet the library and information needs of the citizens of Iowa.

Methodology

The State Library would use LSCA funds to purchase computer hardware and software to purchase and/or develop online databases and to provide dial-in access to State Library materials by the libraries in Iowa. All databases, bibliographic as well as full text informational databases, will be available free of charge for library dial-in access.

This access would take advantage of the state fiber optics network, a state-of-the-art telecommunications system which Iowa is now developing. (The State Library's automated system and the Fiber Optics Network would serve as the gateway to The Internet and other networks for all Iowa public libraries.)

Methodology

The State Library will provide personnel and equipment to develop an online public access system to access the State Library holdings including the specialized collections of the Iowa State Law Library and the Iowa State Medical Library, both of which are part of the State Library of Iowa.

The State Data Center, also a part of the State Library of Iowa, will develop an online informational database which will include 1990 census data about Iowa.

The State Library will develop an online index to state documents. The State Document Depository - a part of the State Library of Iowa - is responsible for the dissemination, cataloging, and indexing of state documents.

The State Library will serve as the computer "hub" for IRIS (Iowa Resources & Information Sharing), an electronic interlibrary loan program.

In the future, the State Library will coordinate the cooperative library development of additional databases. For example, an online union index to local newspapers could be developed by a group of participating libraries. Each participating library would be responsible for indexing the local newspaper in accord with state standards. This data would be added to the merged online union index which would be a valuable resource for state historical research.

Also in the future, the State Library will explore the possibilities of adding other library holdings, including the holdings of State Agency Libraries.

Goal 7: To Strengthen the Statewide Public Library System Through the Development of the Resources and Services of Designated Major Urban Resource Libraries

Needs Statement

This program is intended to increase the capability of major urban public libraries which because of the value of their collections furnish services at a level required to meet the demands for services and provide services to other libraries and individuals in the state. As of 1992, Cedar Rapids Public Library and the Public Library of Des Moines are the only Iowa public libraries eligible to apply for and receive funding under the Major Urban Resource Library program of LSCA.

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that "subject and reference resources shall be available through sharing arrangements which provide access to such resources within a reasonable length of time."

Objective: To assist the major urban resource libraries in acquiring specialized resources at a level required to meet the demands for services and in providing services to other libraries and individual users in Iowa.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for grants to projects designed by eligible Iowa public libraries serving cities with a population of over 100,000. These grants will be for the enhancement of collections in the libraries.

Goal 8: Improve Library Services to Persons With Limited English-speaking Proficiency

Needs Statement

In 1990, 1.6% of the Iowa population was foreign-born. Three-fourths of this group lived in urban areas. 3.9% of Iowans over the age of 5 years spoke a language other than English at home, but only 1.4% of Iowans did not speak English very well in 1990. Other than English, Spanish was the language most frequently spoken at home (more than 1.2% of Iowans), followed by German (0.8% of Iowans).

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that "provision for library and information materials in languages other than English and multilingual access to them shall be planned for and coordinated at the state level."

Objective: Encourage Development of Library Services to Non-English Speaking Populations

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants to projects designed to develop library collections and services for non-English speaking populations. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Goal 9: To Strengthen the Statwide Public Library System by Providing Improved Access to and Provision for Library Resources and Information Services for Older Adults

Needs Statement

The median age of Iowa's population has risen steadily to 34 years in 1990, compared to 32.9 years for the U.S. In 1990, 83 of Iowa's 99 counties had median ages above the state median. Urban areas had younger populations than rural and non-metropolitan areas.

Two significant long-term trends are apparent: 1) a steady decline in the proportion of population under 18 years, and 2) a steady increase in the proportion of population aged 65 and over. In 1990, 25.9% of Iowa's population was under age 18 and 15.3% over age 65. Thirty-six counties had 20% or more of their population in the 65+ years cohort. In the U.S., Iowa is ranked third in the proportion of population over the age of 65.

The 75+ years cohort recently passed the 0-4 years cohort in size. Projections of age distribution show that Iowa's population will continue to age at a rate above the national average.

Objective: Encourage Development of Library Services to Iowa's Elderly

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants to projects designed to develop library collections and services for elderly Iowans. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

**Goal 10: To Strengthen the Statewide Public Library System by
Providing and Promoting Library Literacy Programs**

Needs Statement

In 1980, 80.1% of Iowans 25 years old and over had completed high school. 16.9% had completed 4 or more years of college. For blacks the completion rates were 70.1% and 12.8% for high school and college respectively. For people of Spanish origin, the rates were 64.2% and 13.7%.

In 1989, 2.61% of public secondary school enrollees in Iowa became dropouts. This was lower than the 3.0% reported in 1980. There were significant variations among the counties, with urbanized counties reporting higher dropout rates.

**Objective: Encourage Development of Literacy Programs in
Public Libraries**

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants to projects designed to develop public library programs and services for populations with literacy needs. Library projects which cooperate with existing literacy programs in the community will be encouraged. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Goal 11: To Strengthen the Statewide Public Library System by Providing Improved Access to Library Resources and Information Services for the Handicapped

Needs Statement

In 1990, 7.6% of Iowa's population between the ages of 16 and 64 years reported a work disability and 3.2% reported a mobility or self-care limitation. 17.3% of persons 65 years and older had a mobility or self-care limitation.

The rate of mental illness in the population in 1989 was estimated at 6.5% for adults and 1.4% for children. A volunteer census in 1980 showed a hearing-impaired population of about 28,000, less than 1% of the total population. Current estimates place the incidence of hearing impairments at 8% of the population nationwide.

Objective: Encourage Library Service to the Physically Handicapped

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants for projects designed to extend and/or improve public library services to the physically handicapped. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Goal 12: To Strengthen the Statwide Public Library System by Providing Intergenerational Library Programs

Needs Statement:

It is estimated that there are between 2.1 and 7 million youth nationwide who are left without adult supervision after school. Many of these children spend their time at a public library. This group of library users has been characterized as an "unparalleled opportunity" for libraries. Programs for children could help these users by providing services to improve literacy and reading skills, especially related to their school studies.

While few libraries have large enough staffs to undertake the direct provision of services to unsupervised children, libraries can work with local community groups and agencies to offer these services. In the United States, Iowa is ranked third in proportion of population over the age of 65. These senior citizens constitute a pool of talent that can be tapped for library programs for children. The use of older volunteers to provide literacy and reading skills programs for children provides a meaningful way for older Iowans to share their talents and would greatly benefit the children who receive both assistance in developing reading skills and special attention from an older adult.

Objective: To encourage public libraries to develop programs using older adults to help children improve literacy and reading skills.

Methodology:

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants for projects which develop public library programs using older adults to help children improve literacy and reading skill.

Goal 13: To Assist Public Libraries in Developing Child Care Center Library Programs

Needs statement:

The need for child care services and facilities is increasing for families across the nation. Public libraries have long been in the forefront of providing books and other educational materials to young children. However, many children are unable to visit their local public library. This program is designed to assist libraries in providing delivery of library materials to group child care providers or child care centers.

Objective: To encourage public libraries to develop local outreach library services to meet the needs of children in child care centers.

Methodology:

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants for projects which develop outreach services to meet the needs of children in child care centers.

Methodology:

The State library Children's Consultant will assess model programs and encourage adaptation of successful ones in Iowa. The Consultant will also provide a forum for sharing ideas for service through workshops and publications.

Goal 14: Substance Abuse Prevention Programs in Public Libraries

Needs statement:

The need to provide any community with educational materials in the area of substance prevention is always critical. The public library can play an important role in providing information on this topic. With the increasing awareness of the national problem of substance abuse, libraries need to increase and make current their holding of materials on this subject and develop programming on substance abuse prevention.

Objective: To encourage public libraries to provide educational materials and programs aimed at preventing and eliminating substance abuse.

Methodology:

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants which are directed to the needs discussed above in order to meet the objective of this goal. Cooperation of libraries with existing community programs will be encouraged.

Goal 15: To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of administration of the state plan under The Library Services and Construction Act.

Needs Statement

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that "Federal funds shall be used in a manner consistent with the federal act and the plan or application under which they are received by the agency."

The Iowa LSCA program is required to be administered in compliance with federal laws including the Library Services and Construction Act as amended through 1990 (Public Law 101-254), with federal regulations including 34 CFR 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, and 85, and with the Code of Iowa.

Objective: Administer LSCA Funds in Compliance With Federal and State Law and Regulations

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will prepare and submit to the U.S. Department of Education all required documentation of the Iowa LSCA program, including basic state plans, certifications, annual programs, long range plans and revisions, and annual reports.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will coordinate and support the activities of the Iowa LSCA Advisory Council and subcommittees.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will prepare and distribute to the libraries of Iowa an Iowa LSCA Program Handbook describing requirements of the competitive grant program.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will plan and conduct informational sessions on LSCA competitive grant requirements and grant writing workshops in each region of the state for potential applicants.

LSCA TITLE II

Goal 1: Provide Adequate Facilities for Public Library Services and Programs

Needs Statement

With 527 public libraries in Iowa, normal aging of individual facilities, changing roles of public libraries, and new developments in library technologies ensures that a high level of public library construction, renovation and technological enhancements will be undertaken during the life of this plan.

In addition, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) will have an impact on libraries. Many will need to remodel or renovate to become accessible to people with handicaps.

Objective: Encourage Public Library Construction and Improvement

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants for public library construction and renovation projects. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops.

Methodology

The State Library of Iowa will contract with a building consultant to provide technical assistance to public libraries in planning for and construction of new buildings and expansions, remodeling or altering of existing buildings.

LSCA TITLE III

Goal 1: Planning, Establishing, Operating, and Expanding Cooperative Resource Sharing Networks

Needs Statement

American Library Association Standards for Library Functions at the State Level state that:

The state library agency shall encourage and facilitate cooperative library services.

The state library agency shall make provisions for access to reference, bibliographic, and interlibrary loan services which supplement local libraries through use of technology and networking.

Subject and reference resources shall be available through sharing arrangements which provide access to such resources within a reasonable length of time.

The total resources, in each state, including all forms of communications media, be made available to users throughout the state.

The state library agency has a responsibility to promote network concepts for the optimum use of resources.

The state library agency shall exercise leadership in keeping pace with the technologies which assist libraries in acquiring, recording, and processing all forms of informational materials related to the special needs of the state, making such information accessible through networking.

The state library agency shall exert leadership to effect exchange of information and materials through networks that open new sources and channels for the flow of information.

The state library agency shall assume the responsibility for ensuring that the networks of library and information sources within a state's own borders transcend state boundaries and are linked to other networks - state, regional, national, and international such as NREN.

The state library agency shall encourage, by grants and other funding, the development and continuation of networks.

New Era for Libraries: A Report from the Iowa Blue Ribbon Task Force on Libraries identified as a goal for Iowa:

Every citizen in Iowa should have the right to walk into any publicly funded library and have use of its collections and services and obtain access to other holdings of the State. Iowans are entitled to public access to all forms of information.

Objective: Operating and Expanding Cooperative Resource Sharing Networks

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library of Iowa will make available LSCA funds for competitive grants for projects to operate and expand multitype library resource sharing networks. The availability of these grant funds will be promoted through publicity and grant writing workshops, as well.

Methodology

In each year of this plan, the State Library will provide access to a broad range of materials at Iowa libraries of all types through development and expansion of the Iowa Locator CD-ROM statewide bibliographic database, the Iowa Union List of Serials, the Iowa Computer Assisted Network (ICAN) electronic mail interlibrary loan network, and the Iowa fax network.

1992 Iowa LSCA Advisory Council

<u>Name/Community</u>	<u>Representing</u>	<u>Term Expires</u> <u>September 30.</u>
Carol Johnson Cedar Falls	Public Libraries	1995
Robert Chittenden Waterloo	Academic Libraries	1995
Roxanne Sparks Mitchellville	Institutional Libraries	1995
Katherine Von Wald Des Moines	Public Libraries	1995
Susan Schrader	AEA Media Centers	1995
Margot Fetrow Council Bluffs	Disadvantaged	1993
Dotta Hassman Vinton	Libraries Serving the Handicapped	1993
Phyllis Jagiello Des Moines	Library Users	1993
Judy Leavitt Cedar Rapids	Special Libraries	1993
Gary Mahannah Sac City	Library Users	1993
Linda Mentzer Holstein	School Libraries	1993

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA



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