

**Current Definitions of Part D items.**

48	<b>Accreditation of libraries</b>	The SLAA may endorse or officially approve libraries which meet criteria specified by the State.
50	<b>Administration of State aid</b>	Includes determining compliance with eligibility criteria and performance standards, overseeing processes through which grant recipients are determined, announcing grant recipients and disbursing funds, monitoring and receiving reports from grant recipients, and other activities involved in the management of financial assistance provided by the State to libraries.
51	<b>Certification of librarians</b>	The SLAA may credential library staff with the rank or title of librarian by attesting officially to their qualifications. These qualifications may include a master's degree from a graduate program accredited by the American Library Association, another level or type of educational attainment, confirmation of participation in continuing education activities, and/or residency in the State for a specified period.
52	<b>Collection of library statistics</b>	Every SLAA collects statistics on public libraries and participates in the Federal-State Cooperative System (FSCS) for Public Library Data (the name of FSCS was changed in December of 2007 to the Public Library Statistics Cooperative (PLSC). Many SLAAs collect statistics on institutional and other special libraries. Some SLAAs assist in the collection of academic library statistics. A few SLAAs collect statistics on school library media centers. These data collections usually involve the design and administration of survey instruments as well as data entry and processing and report design and dissemination.
53	<b>Consulting services</b>	Individual or small-group contacts to help libraries to attain goals and objectives and to deal with specific needs and problems. Consultants provide guidance to specific groups on problems of concern to local personnel, assistance in identifying problems not clearly

		recognized, and identification of opportunities for increased or improved performance.
<b>53.1</b>		
<b>53.1.1</b>	<b>Construction</b>	Includes new buildings and structures, as well as additions, alterations, conversions, expansions, reconstruction, renovations, rehabilitations, and major replacements.
<b>53.1.2</b>	<b>Library Management/Organizational Development</b>	Includes helping libraries to attain goals and objectives and to deal with specific needs and problems of specific groups, such as issues of concern to local personnel, assistance in identifying problems not clearly recognized, and identification of opportunities for increased or improved performance.
<b>53.1.3</b>	<b>Continuing education</b>	Learning activities to increase skills and knowledge of the library workforce.
<b>53.1.4</b>	<b>Technology/Connectivity</b>	Includes computing, networking, broadband and related topics.
<b>53.1.5</b>	<b>Marketing/Communications</b>	Includes promoting and communicating the value of libraries and library services and programs.
<b>53.1.6</b>	<b>E-Rate</b>	Universal Service Discount Program for libraries and schools.
<b>53.1.7</b>	<b>Adult literacy</b>	Basic reading and writing skills for adults.
<b>53.1.8</b>	<b>Youth services</b>	Services and programs to engage young persons (under 18) in library programs and services.
<b>54</b>	<b>Continuing education programs</b>	Includes staff development events for library personnel at all levels as well as training events for trustees and other State and local government officials who have authority over or responsibility for libraries.
<b>55</b>	<b>Cooperative purchasing of library materials</b>	Two or more independent libraries of any type engaging in joint activities related to purchasing materials, together with the maintenance of the necessary records of these purchases. Also included are joint activities related to the identification and verification of titles, fund accounting, processing payments, and claims.
<b>56</b>	<b>Interlibrary loan referral services</b>	Activities involving bibliographic service centers or utilities, regional systems (federations or cooperatives), consortia, and

		resource centers, such as identifying libraries believed to own requested materials and/or transmitting interlibrary loan requests in accordance with established protocols or prevailing practices.
<b>57</b>	<b>Library legislation preparation/review</b>	Minimally, addresses the governance and financing of the SLAA, public library service, and library service to blind and physically handicapped persons and residents of State institutions. It usually permits the types of public library structures, such as municipal, countywide, regional, federated, cooperative, and contractual agreements. It may also provide mandates for SLAA functions, other types of libraries (e.g., academic, school), and multi-type cooperation.
<b>58</b>	<b>Library planning/evaluation/research</b>	Activities involved in designing and assessing library programs and services and studying issues facing libraries. Examples: The Public Library Association (PLA) planning for results process for public libraries and the outcome based evaluation process.
<b>59</b>	<b>Literacy program support</b>	A statewide program to assist individuals with limited skills to develop skills that enable them to function in society without assistance from others.
<b>59.1.</b>		
<b>59.1.1</b>	<b>Language literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to read and write.
<b>59.1.2</b>	<b>Numerical literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to use, understand, and apply numerical concepts and techniques.
<b>59.1.3</b>	<b>Information literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to recognize the need for information and the ability to find evaluate and use information.
<b>59.1.4</b>	<b>Digital literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to effectively find, evaluate, and create information using digital technology.
<b>59.1.5</b>	<b>Financial literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to understand personal financial matters.
<b>59.1.6</b>	<b>Health literacy</b>	Programs that promote the ability to understand basic health information and builds the capacity to make appropriate health decisions based on

		this information.
<b>59.1.7</b>	<b>Family/Intergenerational literacy</b>	Programs that promote the incorporation of spoken and written word into meaningful activities within the family unit.
<b>61</b>	<b>Preservation/conservation services</b>	Specific measures undertaken for the repair, maintenance, restoration, or protection of library materials, including but not limited to binding and rebinding, materials conversion (to microform for example), deacidification, and lamination.
<b>62</b>	<b>Reference referral services</b>	Provision of information about or from groups or organizations. A reference referral transaction involves the provision of information about a group or organization and its activities, services or agencies, and calendar. Such a transaction typically requires the determination of the user's need and the appropriate group or organization to meet the need. Such a transaction may require directing the user to persons or organizations external to the library for an answer to a question.
<b>64</b>	<b>State standards/ guidelines</b>	The SLAA may promulgate standards or guidelines that define adequacy, equity, and/or excellence in library service. Standards or guidelines may be quantitative, qualitative, or both. Maintaining standards or following guidelines may be a requirement for receiving State aid and/or LSTA grants.
<b>65</b>	<b>Statewide coordinated digital programs or services</b>	Activities providing for the digitization of documents, publications, or sets of records or realia to be made available for public use (for example, digitization of a series of city reports, local newspapers, or genealogical records).
<b>66</b>	<b>Statewide public relations/library promotion campaigns</b>	A concerted public relations program usually organized around a particular theme or issue, with specific objectives, and using a variety of techniques in concert (e.g., press releases, events, publications, exhibits).
<b>67</b>	<b>Statewide virtual reference service</b>	Reference service supported by chat-based Web technology that provides access for all or a significant portion of the residents of the state through libraries or remotely, typically on a 24-hours-per-day/7-days-a-week basis.

68	<b>Summer Reading Programs</b>	A statewide coordinated program typically implemented between school years to encourage children and young adults to maintain or improve their reading skills.
70	<b>Universal Service Program (review and approval of technology plans)</b>	The State Library Administrative Agency reviews and approves technology plans for libraries or library cooperatives applying for universal service discounts (also known as E-rate discounts) under the Universal Service Program, established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
71	<b>Administration of library system support</b>	Includes determining compliance with eligibility criteria and performance standards, overseeing processes through which funds are disbursed, monitoring and receiving reports, and other activities involved in the management of financial assistance provided by the State. Library systems are defined here as cooperatives established under state law and supported by public funding. Systems may be single- or multi-type cooperatives.
72	<b>Involvement in the acquisition of other federal program funds</b>	Providing technical assistance to receive federal assistance funds. Involvement in the acquisition of technical assistance funds includes determining compliance with eligibility criteria and performance standards, overseeing processes through which funds are disbursed, monitoring and receiving reports, and other activities involved in the management of financial assistance provided by the federal government from an agency other than the Institute of Museum and Library Services.
72.1.		
72.1.1	<b>Department of Education</b>	Funding received from the Department of Education. Examples include Vocational Educational National Program, and Recreational Programs.
72.1.2	<b>Department of Agriculture</b>	Funding received from the Department of Agriculture. Examples include: USDA's Rural Development Community Facilities Grant Program, Community Facilities Program, and Rural Utility Service

<b>72.1.3</b>	<b>Federal Communication Commission/ Universal Service Administrative Company</b>	Funding or discounted services received or provided from the Federal Communication Commission or the Universal Service Administrative Company. Examples include Schools and Library Program (e-rate).
<b>72.1.4</b>	<b>Department of Labor</b>	Funding received from the Department of Labor. Examples include: Labor Literacy Innovations Grant, and Project Compass.
<b>73</b>	<b>Statewide reading programs</b>	A statewide coordinated program to support, maintain, or improve reading skills.
<b>74</b>	<b>Statewide resource sharing</b>	Organized efforts that enable and support the sharing of services and materials through coordination and collaboration (e.g. databases, e-books, ILL, cataloging).
<b>75</b>	<b>LSTA state program grants</b>	Funds distributed by the SLAA to recipients who meet eligibility criteria specified by LSTA and the State. Such funds are awarded for the purposes specified in successful grant proposals. Such grants may be awarded competitively or on a formula basis. Include sub-grants made to libraries or outside agencies to provide or assist in providing such services.
<b>76</b>	<b>LSTA Statewide Services</b>	Statewide services supported by the SLAA using LSTA funds.