ALASKA
LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY ACT
GRANTS TO STATES
FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2023-2027)

Submitted by: Alaska State Library and Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries

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ALASKA STATE LIBRARIES ARCHIVES &MUSEUM

INSTITUTE of Museum and Library SERVICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS 1

INTRODUCTION 3

Purposes of LSTA (20 U.S.C. § 9121) 3

Grants to States (20 U.S.C. § 9141) 4

ENTERING ALASKA 5

MISSION STATEMENT 5

NEEDS ASSESSMENT 6

GOALS OVERVIEW 9

GOALS 10

Goal 1: Alaska libraries will support lifelong learning opportunities for all Alaskans. 20

Objective 1.b: Alaska libraries will support literacy, learning, and life skills programs for people of all ages. 20

Objective 1.c: Alaskans in unserved rural communities will receive library services. 20

Objective 1.d: Alaska librarians will pursue the knowledge and skills necessary to better serve the diverse and dispersed population of Alaska. 20

Goal 2: Alaska libraries will provide access to content and materials in various formats for all Alaskans. 20

Objective 2.a: Libraries will select and provide access to physical and electronic materials and services to meet the information needs of their communities. 16

Objective 2.b: Alaskan libraries will preserve and provide access to the unique resources of Alaska. 20

Objective 2.c: Libraries will offer hardware, software, educational tools, and other materials to the public. 20

Objective 2.d: All Alaskans will have access to reliable, low-cost, high-speed telecommunications in libraries and communities. 20

Goal 3: Alaska libraries will explore evolving roles as anchor institutions that benefit and engage their communities. 20

Objective 3.a: Alaskan libraries will support economic development in their communities. 19

Objective 3.b: Alaskan libraries will facilitate participation in government and civic engagement. 20

Objective 3.c: Alaskan libraries will continue to transform themselves into community hubs. 20

Objective 3.d: Alaska libraries will actively participate in networks, partnerships, and collaborative activities to improve library service on the local, regional, and statewide level. 20

COORDINATION EFFORTS 21

EVALUATION PLAN 21

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT 22

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY 24

MONITORING 25

ASSURANCES 26

APPENDIX A: Report on Alaska's Changing Population 26

Preface on Data Used 27
Alaska Libraries 27
Tribal Libraries 27
Overview: Population Growth and Demographic Shifts 28
Migration and Increased Diversity 29
Age and Race 30
Background & Language 31
Home Internet & Computer Access 32
Education 33
Income, Poverty Levels, & Employment 33
References 35

APPENDIX B: Crosswalk Tables 42

APPENDIX C: Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries 47

APPENDIX D: Tribal Libraries 48

INTRODUCTION

The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) authorizes state program grants to certified state library administrative agencies (SLAAs). In order to be eligible for funding, SLAAs must submit a five-year plan for implementation that is consistent with the stated purposes of LSTA and with the priorities of the so-called “Grants to States” program. Each year, SLAAs throughout the nation carry out more than 1,500 projects that are supported by this program. Funds are distributed to the states and territories and are monitored by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS). Following are the purposes of LSTA and the priorities[1] of the Grants to States program.

Purposes of LSTA (20 U.S.C. § 9121)

1. Enhance coordination among Federal programs that relate to library, education, and information services;
2. Promote continuous improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States;
3. Facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry;
4. Encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public;
5. Promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning, including by building learning partnerships with school libraries in our Nation’s schools, including tribal schools, and developing resources, capabilities, and programs in support of State, tribal, and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students;
6. Enable libraries to develop services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers;
7. Enable libraries to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization through enhancing and expanding the services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, economic and business development, critical thinking skills, health information, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology;
8. Enhance the skills of the current library workforce and recruit future professionals, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, to the field of library and information services;
9. Ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections in all formats and enable libraries to serve their communities during disasters;

[1] https://www.imls.gov/grants/grants-state/purposes-and-priorities-lsta

10. Enhance the role of libraries within the information infrastructure of the United States in order to support research, education, and innovation;
11. Promote library services that provide users with access to information through national, State, local, regional, and international collaborations and networks; and
12. Encourage, support, and disseminate model programs of library and museum collaboration.

Grants to States (20 U.S.C. § 9141)

1. Expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats (including new and emerging technology), in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and financial literacy and other types of literacy skills;
2. Establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improved coordination among and between libraries and entities, as described in 20 U.S.C. § 9134(b)(6), for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services;
3. (A) Provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the current library workforce and leadership, and advance the delivery of library and information services; and (B) Enhance efforts to recruit future professionals, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, to the field of library and information services;
4. Develop public and private partnerships with other agencies, tribes, and community-based organizations;
5. Target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills;
6. Target library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 9902(2) of title 42) applicable to a family of the size involved;
7. Develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, State, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks; and
8. Carry out other activities consistent with the purposes set forth in 20 U.S.C. § 9121, as described in the State library administrative agency's plan.

The following document presents the Alaska State Library's FFY 2023-2027 LSTA Plan for fulfilling the requirements of the LSTA Grants to States program. It summarizes the needs of Alaska's libraries as well as the library and information needs of Alaska State residents. These needs have been identified through an examination of a variety of factors including demographic data, relevant societal indicators, and findings and insights from the recently completed evaluation of Alaska State Library's implementation of its 2018-2022 LSTA Five-Year Plan. The

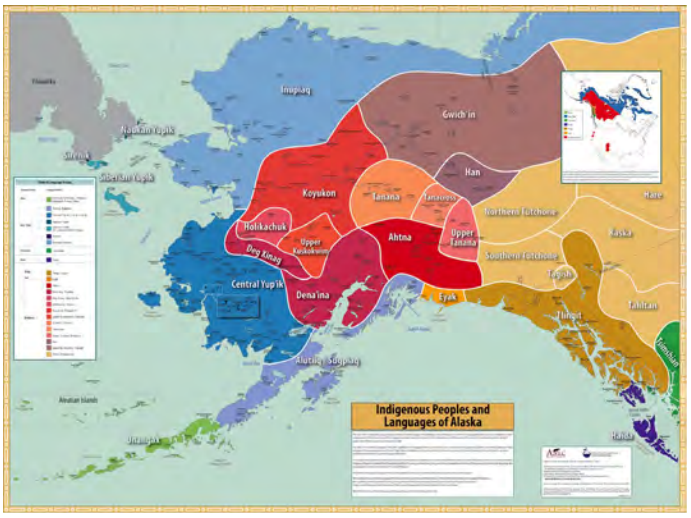
new 2023-2027 LSTA Five-Year Plan sets forth goals and identifies anticipated projects designed to address these needs.

In summary, this plan is prepared in accordance with the Library Services and Technology Act of 1996, as re-authorized in 2003, 2010, and 2018 and codified at 20 U.S.C. § 9121 – 9151. Its purpose is to comply with 20 U.S.C. 9134 and to show how funds under the Act will be used to advance library services in Alaska for the period October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2027.

ENTERING ALASKA

"We stand on living land that has been Indigenous territory since Time Immemorial. We acknowledge the traditional homelands of the original people of this place …" - Saankalaxt Ernestine Hayes (Tlingit), Alaska State Writer Laureate, 2016-18.

Alaska is the largest state in square miles, a sea of forestry and a blanket of tundra for the most part, sparsely populated and diverse. There are twenty distinct languages spoken by more than 140,000 Alaska's First People.[2] The three largest cities in Alaska - Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau - represent the commercial, educational, and governmental centers of the state respectively. The majority of the public, school and community libraries, therefore, serve rural areas. Alaska's libraries are keeping the spirit of the memories, knowledge, and information wrapped in the resources they make available to the residents of Alaska both by physical and virtual means.[3] The Alaska State Library is located in the Division of Libraries, Archives, and Museums, which is part of the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development. It is designated as Alaska's State Library Administrative Agency (SLAA) for the receipt of federal LSTA funds administered by the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS).



MISSION STATEMENT

Promoting lifelong learning for Alaskans through Alaska's diverse history, art, and culture.

[2] Alaska Native Language Center (accessed onJan 21, 2022)

[3] "The Spirit Wraps Around You" inspiration from a northern textiles exhibit organized by the Division of Libraries, Archives, and Museums.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A variety of data sources were used to develop the needs assessment portion of this Plan. Sources of information include 2020 U.S. Census, 2021 American Community Survey, and the Alaska State government website.

In preparation for writing this current plan, the Alaska State Library initiated a needs assessment process that consisted of the following tasks:

1. In 2021, the Alaska State Library contracted with QualityMetrics of Silver Spring, Maryland to research, analyze, and produce: *Alaska 2018-2022 Library Services and Technology Act Evaluation Report*[4]. The evaluation was shared with the Governor's Advisory Council (GAC) on February 18, 2022 and submitted to the Institute of Museum and Library Services on March 29, 2022.

2. The evaluation employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative methods included gathering state program reports; conducting interviews with the State Librarian, LSTA Coordinator, State Library staff, and project leads of the LSTA-funded projects; facilitating focus group with DirLead (the directors from Alaska's 20 largest public libraries), the Governor's Advisory Council, and Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped stakeholders; creating an online survey for library staff and patrons; and conducting library site visits. Quantitative analysis included a broad-based short survey for library staff and stakeholders with some knowledge of and engagement with LSTA-funded activities. The evaluation report recommended that Alaska State Library staff:

   a. Continue to focus on State Plan Goals 1 and 2, which were successfully achieved;

   b. Prioritize and publicize State Plan Goal 3, which was only partially achieved;

   c. Enact a more systematic use of the evaluation reports to identify and track progress towards the goals.

3. Library Development prepared a review and analysis of the grants awarded and services undertaken for each activity in the 2018-2022 state plan for the GAC to review during their January 2022 meeting. The GAC members then brainstormed future library trends.

4. At the February 2022 Alaska Library Association library conference (virtual), Patience Frederiksen, the Alaska State Librarian, asked conference attendees to participate in the State Plan planning process by completing a one question survey.

[4] https://lam.alaska.gov/ld.php?content_id=66704387

5. In April and May 2022, QualityMetrics conducted virtual focus groups with tribal library staff, public library decisionmakers (mayors, tribal leaders, board members), and academic library staff to discuss ways that LSTA funding could support needs in their communities.

6. Between February 22 and May 3, 2022, QualityMetrics prepared and the State Library invited Alaska residents to complete a one-question survey on future library services (391 responses); a similar survey gathered data through a two-hour intercept outreach activity at Soldotna (37 responses) and Wasilla (71 responses).

7. A detailed overview of Census data was compiled by QualityMetrics (Appendix A) that informed the understanding of the needs of Alaskans in relation to library services.

8. During March and April 2022, the Governor's Advisory Council worked in three subcommittees to review and revise the current objectives and activities that would be pursued under each of the three major goals. In May, Library Development rewrote the narrative portions of the state plan. The GAC and the public reviewed and commented on the new state plan in May and June 2022.

9. The Governor's Advisory Council meets annually to review the grants and services funded with LSTA, state, and private funds under each state plan goal and to make recommendations to the State Library for revisions to the state plan and Alaska's LSTA program. The Council consists of 12 members: 7 members appointed by the Governor, 4 members nominated by the Alaska Library Association to represent each type of library (academic, public, school, and special), the immediate past-president of the Association, and the state librarian in an ex officio capacity. Members broadly represent the library profession, library users, and the economically and culturally disadvantaged. At least 4 council members represent the public and library users.

General Demographic Characteristics

General Demographics	Alaska	United States
Population Estimate, July 1, 2021	733,391	331,893,745
Population, Census, April 1, 2020	733,391	331,449,281
Persons under 5 years percent	7.00%	6.00%
Persons under 18 years percent	24.60%	22.30%
Persons 65 years and over percent	12.50%	16.50%
White alone, percent	65.30%	76.30%
Black or African American alone, percent	3.70%	13.40%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent	15.60%	1.30%

General Demographics	Alaska	United States
Asian alone, percent	6.50%	5.90%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent	1.40%	0.20%
Two or More Races, percent	7.50%	2.80%
Hispanic or Latino, percent	7.30%	18.50%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	60.20%	60.10%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2016-2020	7.80%	13.50%
Veterans	64,765	17,835,456
Veterans, percent (QM calc)	8.83%	5.37%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2-16-2020	15.80%	21.50%
Households with a computer, percent, 2016-2020	95.00%	91.90%
Households with a broadband internet subscription, percent 2016-2020	87.30%	85.20%
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25+, 2016-2020	93.10%	88.50%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2016-2020	30.00%	32.90%
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2016-2020	11.50%	8.70%
Median household income (in 2020 dollars), 2016-2020	$77,790	$64,994
Persons in poverty, percent	9.60%	11.40%

Library Metrics

Public Libraries Survey (2019) Metrics	Alaska Rank	Alaska	United States
Total Library Operating Revenue per Capita	8	$61.80	$44.88
State Operating Revenue per Capita	25	$1.26	$2.99
Local Operating Revenue per Capita	25	$57.64	-
Collection Expenditures per Capita	21	$4.81	$4.51
Library Visits per Capita	23	$4.75	3.93/capita
Print Materials per Capita	15	3.22	2.17/capita

Public Libraries Survey (2019) Metrics	Alaska Rank	Alaska	United States
Video Physical Materials per Capita	3	0.07	.09/capita
Circulation per Capita	18	7.81	6.86/capita
Programs Offered per 1,000 Population	22	22.35	18.65/ 1,000 pop.
Total Paid Full-Time Equivalent Staff per 25,000 Population	29	11.94	11.37/ 25,000 pop.
Percentage of Paid Full-Time Equivalent Staff with ALA-Accredited Master's Degree		21.78%	23.64%
Percentage of Public Library Jurisdictions with ALA-Accredited Master's Personnel		26.56%	45.53%

GOALS OVERVIEW

This state plan builds on the progress made in the past five years by continuing to focus on three major goals of equal importance that embody the aspirations of the Alaska library community and its users and encompass current and future service objectives and activities. The State Library will manage activities and award grants to advance each of the goals over each of the five years covered by this state plan. Library staff will pay particular attention to advancing goal 3.

The State Library distributes most of its LSTA funds to Alaska libraries as grants, rather than using the funds to support its own operating costs. Consequently, the State Library relies on sub-grantees to collect end user outcomes and, therefore, has a responsibility to provide sub-grantees with Outcomes Based Evaluation (OBE) training and resources so they may successfully do so.

The goals and activities listed in this state plan include a wide variety of options addressing LSTA purposes and Alaskan needs. This allows libraries around the state to apply for grant funding for projects that fit within their communities' needs and priorities. The State Library is aware that grant applications addressing all activities listed in this plan may not be forthcoming. Therefore, the State Library will proactively inform libraries of the state plan's goals and activities, and develop and offer mini-grants targeting specific state plan activities.

Since the exact nature of potential grant applications is unknown, it is difficult to set measurable targets. Evaluation indicators have been developed for each activity. Information on the total number of survey respondents will be collected. As sub-grantee staff develop projects to address the needs in their communities, there will be outcomes that are not included in this plan. These unanticipated outcomes will be solicited and noted in the next five-year evaluation report.

Two broad customer groups for the LSTA-funded services and grants of the Alaska State Library have been identified. They are libraries and their staff and the residents and library users of Alaska. The goals for the Alaska State Plan for 2023 – 2027 are:

> **Goal 1: Alaska libraries will support lifelong learning opportunities for all Alaskans. (LSTA Purposes 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 & LSTA Priorities 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6).**
>
> **Goal 2: Alaska libraries will provide access to content and materials in various formats for all Alaskans. (LSTA Purposes 4, 8, 9, 10 and 12 & LSTA Priorities 1, 2, 4 and 7).**
>
> **Goal 3: Alaska libraries will explore evolving roles as anchor institutions that benefit and engage their communities. (LSTA Purposes 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11 & LSTA Priorities 1, 2, 4 and 7).**[5]

GOALS

Goal 1: Alaska libraries will support lifelong learning opportunities for all Alaskans.

Lifelong learning and inclusion of diverse populations continue to be two long-held values of libraries in Alaska. This goal reflects many of the traditional activities of libraries and the role libraries play in supporting early literacy, formal educational pursuits and self-directed learning.

Libraries can provide lifelong learning services and programs that meet the needs and expectations of individuals of all ages, individuals from diverse cultural or socioeconomic backgrounds, and those with special needs. Through this work, libraries can help address several of the persistent and detrimental inequalities that exist in Alaska, including inequalities in access to quality healthcare, educational opportunities, income inequality and dependable and affordable broadband.

We continue to recognize the importance of creating libraries that are tailored to each community of users and that users will have different and varied needs for library services as they traverse their life spans. We will continue to advance the idea from our last state plan that "libraries are publicly supported and therefore should provide support for all members of the public, not just those in the majority."

A snapshot of Alaska's current demographics shows the richness and diversity of Alaska's population of 739,828 :

[5] Appendix B maps the goals and the objectives to focal areas and intents.

- Alaska has a diverse and evolving population, with the majority of residents arriving as migrants. Only 42.89% of Alaska residents were born in the state.[6]
- Alaska's population continues to be younger than the national average, with a median age of 34.6 compared to 38.2. Alaskans aged 55 to 64 comprise 12.70% of the population.
- Almost 10.3% of Alaskans live below the poverty level, with some communities' residents living primarily on a subsistence, low- or no-cash basis.
- 93.1% are high school graduates and 34.7% have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher.
- Almost 15% of Alaskans are Alaska Native,
- 9.3% of Alaskans report ancestry of two or more races, and 1.4% are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.
- 63.4% of the population is described as White, 3.2% Black or African American, 6.4% Asian, and 7.2% Hispanic or Latino (see Appendix A).
- More than 23,000 people identify as hard of hearing in Alaska.
- The American Foundation for the Blind estimates that 14,339 Alaskans experience blindness or vision loss.
- Twenty-one percent of Alaskans (111,809 people) are estimated to have a disability by CDC.

Wide-ranging literacy and educational support are activities that the public views as key library roles. Not only are new technologies, social media platforms and mobile devices changing how teachers teach and students learn, they are creating new forms of literacy. The accelerated rate of technological change is leaving some segments of the population behind as the skills and competencies required for meaningful work are in a state of continuous change.

The mission of school and academic libraries is to ensure that students are effective and discerning users of information, empowered critical thinkers and ethical users of information, but public libraries are linked through partnership and practice with these efforts as well. Public libraries offer students support for their formal educational pursuits, but also are key community institutions in serving preschoolers before they enter school and teens and adults after graduation. Community libraries often are the school libraries for homeschoolers and prime resources for self-educating adults.

A special challenge in Alaska is how to serve a population that is flung across a huge and challenging landscape. With 80% of Alaska communities off the road system, our state faces challenges of service delivery for libraries that other areas of the country do not experience.

This dispersion of population and the fact that no institution of higher learning in Alaska currently offers paraprofessional or professional training in library services means our state plan must include a heavy emphasis on training for the people who provide Alaska with its library services.

[6] https://stacker.com/stories/2462/states-most-born-and-bred-residents

Objective 1.a: Alaska libraries will target lifelong learning services and programs that include individuals of all ages, of diverse geographic, cultural, or socioeconomic backgrounds, with special needs, and other underserved populations.

Activity 1.1: Assist libraries in determining and meeting the needs of people of all ages and all abilities.

> **Evaluation:** Talking Book Service patrons will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Lifelong Learning**

Activity 1.2: Support improved library services and accessibility to cultural and historical programs for and about Alaska Natives and Alaska Native culture.

> **Evaluation:** Count number of new or expanded programs for and about Alaska Natives and their culture; Identify high impact programs from publicity and other qualitative data.
> **Focal Area: Lifelong Learning**

Activity 1.3: Assist libraries in determining and meeting the needs of people from various cultures and non-English speaking groups in their communities.

> **Evaluation:** Patrons will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Lifelong Learning**

Objective 1.b: Alaska libraries will support literacy, learning, and life skills programs for people of all ages.

Activity 1.4: Support reading motivation programs, including statewide and individual summer reading programs for people of all ages.

> **Evaluation:** Count number of people who participated in reading programs; Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Lifelong Learning**

Activity 1.5: Develop and publicize early childhood resources and train library staff, caregivers, and other service providers who work with children from birth through pre-K.

> **Evaluation:** Count number of people who participated in reading programs; Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Lifelong Learning**

Activity 1.6: Support cultural programming and learning opportunities, such as author visits, for people of all ages.

> **Evaluation:** Count number of people who participated in author visits, cultural programs, and learning opportunities; gather qualitative participant observations and comments.

Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Activity 1.7: Develop and support afterschool programs, such as coding camp, STEM activities, and reader's theater.

Evaluation: Count number of people who participated in afterschool programs, such as coding camp, STEM activities, and readers' theater; gather qualitative participant observations and comments.
Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Activity 1.8: Provide library users with instruction in digital and information literacy, such as basic computer skills, research, video conferencing, digital resources, and media.

Evaluation: Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition; number of participants.
Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Activity 1.9: Support library users of all ages in their pursuit of formal education, such as homeschool, credit recovery, GED, technical training, and higher education.

Evaluation: Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition; number of participants.
Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Activity 1.10: Support literacy programs, such as basic, early, civic, financial, health, and legal, for people of all ages.

Evaluation: Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition; number of participants.
Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Activity 1.11: Support health and wellness programs for people of all ages.

Evaluation: Participants may report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition; number of participants.
Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

Objective 1.c: Alaskans in unserved rural communities will receive library services.

Activity 1.12: Support reference service through the existing 800# reference, ILL backup service and by exploring emerging technologies for providing reference.

Evaluation: Count number of reference and interlibrary loan transactions; participants satisfaction with these services.
Focal Area: Information Access

Activity 1.13: Offer books-by-mail or appropriate alternatives to Alaskans living in areas without public libraries.

Evaluation: Count number of patrons served and materials circulated; participants satisfaction with these services.
Focal Area: Information Access

Activity 1.14: Formulate strategies to determine whether local library service is desired and feasible in communities that do not have public libraries.

Evaluation: Collect and count number of needs assessments compiled and new services piloted in communities without public libraries.
Focal Area: Information Access

Activity 1.15: Work with school and tribal libraries to design and support library service for the public in communities without public libraries.

Evaluation: Count number of new library services piloted in communities without public libraries.
Focal Area: Information Access

Objective 1.d: Alaska librarians will pursue the knowledge and skills necessary to better serve the diverse and dispersed population of Alaska.

Activity 1.16 Offer training and consulting services for library staff in emerging technologies, traditional library skills, and specialized services or topics.

Evaluation: Library staff will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
Focal Area: Institutional capacity

Activity 1.17: Support the development of professional learning opportunities, such as online classes and training, for the library workforce.

Evaluation: Library staff will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
Focal Area: Institutional capacity

Activity 1.18: Award scholarships for professional certification or advanced degrees.

Evaluation: Scholarship recipients will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
Focal Area: Institutional capacity

Activity 1.19: Provide continuing education grants to library staff to attend state, regional, and national conferences and other training opportunities.

Evaluation: Library staff will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
Focal Area: Institutional capacity

Activity 1.20: Support state, regional, and national leadership development programs for library staff working in all types of libraries.

> **Evaluation:** Library staff will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Institutional capacity**

Goal 2: Alaska libraries will provide access to content and materials in various formats for all Alaskans.

Libraries are continually reinventing themselves and developing new ways to provide users with access to content. While modern libraries participate in the time honored process of acquiring resources, organizing them and making them accessible, the forms and the formats of the resources they provide to users have changed. Library users continue to link content delivery with libraries and changes in technology has given rise to a growing set of user expectations. A goal to deliver content to Alaskans by libraries has been included in every state plan developed since 1996. Over the next five years, efforts to provide access to traditional library formats, emerging technology and unique non-traditional library collections will be continued and expanded.

Alaska libraries have a strong tradition of collaboration across types of libraries and regions of the state. Building on a history of cooperative collection development and resource sharing beginning in the 1970s, efforts to make electronic resources available statewide began in 1994 with the formation of the State Library Electronic Doorway (SLED), a portal to Alaska online materials.

Alaskans have had access to statewide databases since 1999, under the monikers of the Alaska Digital Pipeline and now the SLED databases, a statewide collection of licensed databases available at libraries of all types and in Alaskan homes. A more recent example of statewide cooperative and collaboration collection development is the Alaska Library Catalog, a consortium of 77 public, academic and K-12 libraries, which began in 2013 and contains 3 million records and serves 92% of the population of Alaska. The last five years has seen an expansion in the number of libraries participating in the near- statewide consortium of the Alaska Digital Library. The most recent (2021) figures activity is quite impressive:

- Alaska Digital Library – 26,274 Alaskans downloaded 712,287 audiobooks and ebooks (1,951 items per day)
- Alaska Digital School Library – 2,153 students from 92 school districts checked out 19,920 audiobooks and ebooks (54 items per day)
- SLED statewide databases -
    - 322,453 full-text articles
    - 12,883 people served through Live Homework Help
    - 634,230 BrainPOP activities

Objective 2.a: Libraries will select and provide access to physical and electronic materials and services to meet the information needs of their communities.

Activity 2.1: Assist libraries in providing content and cataloging access to materials in formats and languages appropriate to their individual communities.

> **Evaluation:** Number of items cataloged.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.2: Provide consultation and assistance to libraries in assessing and evaluating local collections for inclusion in OCLC and other databases and catalogs.

> **Evaluation:** Number of retrospective conversion projects or library catalog projects.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.3: Support SLED, the Statewide Library Electronic Doorway.

> **Evaluation:** Number of SLED users each year.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.4: Help libraries pilot e-content, including e-books, e-magazines, downloadable/ streaming audio and video, statewide databases, and other emerging options for delivering content.

> **Evaluation:** Number of materials circulated or accessed each year (by type of library option when available); cost per use if possible.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.5: Help libraries refresh their collections through a targeted collection development mini-grant program.

> **Evaluation:** Number of items purchased, distributed, circulated.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.6: Collaborate with consortia and groups to expand access to Alaska's online electronic resources and services.

> **Evaluation:** Number of resources or services accessed each year (by type of library option when available); cost per use if possible.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Objective 2.b: Alaskan libraries will preserve and provide access to the unique resources of Alaska.

Activity 2.7: Assist libraries with efforts to provide materials in Alaska Native languages.

> **Evaluation:** Number of materials in Alaska Native language provided.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.8: Support creation or digitization of resources that document Alaska's history and its peoples in a culturally responsive manner.

> **Evaluation:** Number of resources that document Alaska's history created or digitized..
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.9: Assist libraries in efforts to evaluate and preserve unique materials about Alaska.

> **Evaluation:** Number of library materials evaluated or preserved.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.10: Fund library pilot projects that support Alaskans in publishing and preserving their original creative works.

> **Evaluation:** Alaskan's satisfaction with publishing and preservation of creative works; number of pilot projects and their impact.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Objective 2.c: Libraries will offer hardware, software, educational tools, and other materials to the public.

Activity 2.11: Acquire hardware and software to support access to electronic resources.

> **Evaluation:** Number of hardware and software products acquired.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.12: Support pilot projects that create Library of Things collections, such as tools, sporting goods, household items and other materials.

> **Evaluation:** Number of Library of Things collections created; usage and cost per use; satisfaction of users with Library of Things collections.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Activity 2.13: Support projects that provide STEAM (Science Technology Engineering Arts Mathematics) content and activities.

> **Evaluation:** Number of STEAM projects; participation and cost per participation; satisfaction of users with STEAM projects.
> **Focal Area: Information Access**

Objective 2.d: All Alaskans will have access to reliable, low-cost, high-speed telecommunications in libraries and communities.

Activity 2.14: Assist libraries and communities in developing strategies to obtain, maintain, and expand access to affordable bandwidth that meets local needs.

> **Evaluation:** Number of libraries and communities that increased bandwidth and the actual increase in bandwidths for each library and community.
> **Focal Area: Institutional Capacity**

Activity 2.15: Work with telecommunication providers and other agencies to expand reliable, low-cost, high-speed access to libraries and communities.

> **Evaluation:** Number of libraries and communities that increased bandwidth and the actual increase in bandwidths for each library and community.
> **Focal Area: Institutional Capacity**

Goal 3: Alaska libraries will explore evolving roles as anchor institutions that benefit and engage their communities.

Alaskans are known for their optimism and “can do” spirit. Alaska librarians have to think creatively in order to meet the challenges of operating libraries in a large and remote region that lacks basic infrastructure. In Alaska, libraries are the nexus linking social, cultural and technological changes occurring in society to more traditional cultural values. Libraries continue to play a vital role in economic development by providing job seekers with free internet and computer access so they can access Alaska’s job bank and other employment opportunities online. They also connect entrepreneurs to business planning resources, market research databases and outside experts. Each small business startup a library helps launch yields a return to their community in new revenues generated.

Government agencies use the internet to efficiently push information and provide online services to the public. Agencies continue to expand their e-service offerings, as they seek to improve customer service while reducing operating costs. Librarians are the human face of e-government, guiding users to federal government information and services such as tax forms, Medicare and Social Security resources, and citizenship and passport assistance, and to state and local government information and services, such as Alaska Permanent Fund applications, motor vehicle registrations, fishing permits, and local election information.

Libraries are communal and social spaces. New information technologies impact library functions, altering how space in a library is used and the services provided. While libraries continue to be viewed as learning environments supporting individual and collective forms of study and as ‘third places’ (accessible, inclusive and neutral home-away from homes), they have also begun exploring new roles in their communities, ranging from media labs, to temporary workspaces, to spaces for art and music events, and serving as local disaster centers. Responding to concerns about the erosion of civic engagement and civil discourse has led libraries to expand their role in promoting access to a diversity of ideas.

When libraries reach out and form beneficial relationships with organizations and agencies in their own community, they invariably add depth and breadth to their community impact. At a time when libraries need to increase their public relations activities, partnerships help libraries to be viewed as valuable assets on the local and national scene. LSTA funds will help libraries to develop partnerships and other cooperative ventures.

Objective 3.a: Alaskan libraries will support economic development in their communities.

Activity 3.1: Become idea incubators for local businesses and entrepreneurs by providing business development and planning information, services, and classes on starting a business, e-commerce, funding sources, marketing, and management.

> **Evaluation:** People who attended business classes will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Economic and Employment Development**

Activity 3.2: Support organizations or host forums working on community sustainability activities, such as community gardens, farmers markets, or seed libraries.

> **Evaluation:** People who attended these forums will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Economic and Employment Development**

Activity 3.3: Become centers for workforce development by providing assistance with online resources, employment searches, vocational education, certification, licenses, job hunting, and career management.

> **Evaluation:** People who attended workforce development classes will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Economic and Employment Development**

Objective 3.b: Alaskan libraries will facilitate participation in government and civic engagement.

Activity 3.4: Become centers for access to government information by connecting people to forms and services offered by local, state, and federal government, such as voter registration, Permanent Fund Dividend applications, licenses, and taxes.

> **Evaluation:** Number of people served and their satisfaction.
> **Focal Area: Civic Engagement**

Activity 3.5: Promote civic engagement by offering programs and venues to discuss issues of public concern.

> **Evaluation:** People who attended civic engagement events will report they experienced a change in knowledge, skills, attitude, behavior, or life condition.
> **Focal Area: Civic Engagement**

Activity 3.6: Promote access to legal information and services, such as debt management, landlord/tenant issues, and wills, and through programs such as “Lawyer in the Library”.

> **Evaluation:** Number of people benefiting and their satisfaction.
> **Focal Area: Civic Engagement**

Objective 3.c: Alaskan libraries will continue to transform themselves into community hubs.

Activity 3.7: Support planning and design for spaces for a broad range of cultural, health, learning, and community activities.

> **Evaluation:** Number of people served and their satisfaction.
> **Focal Area: Human Services**

Activity 3.8: Support projects that help people who are homeless and/or who have mental health conditions connect to housing, transportation, health care, and other resources.

> **Evaluation:** Number of people served and the impact on their lives.
> **Focal Area: Human Services**

Activity 3.9: Provide computers, software, and equipment for spaces to create and use digital media, such as e-sports or augmented and virtual reality programs.

> **Evaluation:** Number of computers and software purchased for these spaces.
> **Focal Area: Human Services**

Activity 3.10: Help libraries collaborate with local and state entities to become disaster response centers with equipment, supplies and training.

> **Evaluation:** Number of disaster response plans developed and equipment and supplies purchased for disaster response needs.Number of people served and the impact on their lives.
> **Focal Area: Human Services**

Activity 3.11: Help libraries plan how to respond to community needs during times of crisis, such as pandemics and other emergencies, by assisting with activities such as food insecurity response, distributing supplies and equipment, and charging personal devices.

> **Evaluation:** Library staff perceptions of their ability to feel supported and cope with crisis situations.
> **Focal Area: Human Services**

Objective 3.d: Alaska libraries will actively participate in networks, partnerships, and collaborative activities to improve library service on the local, regional, and statewide level.

Activity 3.12: Support the Alaska Library Network and other entities as they strengthen Alaska's libraries through effective coordination of cooperative services and programs.

> **Evaluation:** Number of materials circulated through an ALN consortial service.
> **Focal Area: Institutional Capacity**

Activity 3.13: Assist libraries with strategic planning or developing alternative governance or financing structures or in developing regional, borough or statewide services.

Evaluation: Number of strategic plans or alternative governance structures developed.
Focal Area: Institutional Capacity

COORDINATION EFFORTS

The Plan's narrative organizes all areas of the plan for which LSTA funding is anticipated under the IMLS Measuring Success Focal Areas and Intents. Additional crosswalk tables displaying these relationships in a graphic format can be found in APPENDIX B.

In addition, the following anticipated activities will be coordinated with the other non-profit or governmental entities listed below:

Focal Area: Information Access/Institutional Capacity

- Alaska Library Network

Focal Area: Lifelong Learning

- Alaska Association of School Librarians (Battle of the Books)
- Alaska Center for the Book (Alaska Reads grants)

Focal Area: Institutional Capacity

- Alaska Library Association (DirLead and Scholarships)

EVALUATION PLAN

The State Library will use a variety of methodologies to evaluate the success of the projects in meeting the goals of the LSTA Five-Year Plan FFY 2023-2027. These include ongoing evaluation throughout the period of the Plan:

- Surveys (paper and web-based) and/or interviews upon completion of projects: summer reading and grant funded projects.
- Surveys (paper and web-based) and/or discussions at library administrator meetings annually to determine outcomes and effectiveness of projects related to training, library development and IT consulting and support and communications.
- Project reports from grantees upon program completion, to include outcomes based on expectations set in applications. State Program Reports (SPR) will be completed and submitted to IMLS every year.
- Town hall meetings half way through the period of the Plan to assess progress towards goals and outcomes, and to make midcourse adjustments. Participants in these meetings will include library users, community leaders, elected and appointed officials, and library staff.
- Possible questions embedded in statewide surveys and/or polls conducted by external evaluators (research centers/teams possibly in collaboration with other state agencies if convenient).

- Collections and analysis of PLS data and other data identified by the State Library staff.

The Alaska State Library will follow IMLS guidelines for the evaluation of this plan. Based on the five-year evaluation for 2018 - 2022, the State Library will improve evaluation of individual activities carried out under the new plan by:

- improving instructions and training for LSTA sub-grantees;
- more aggressively pursuing reports of sub-grantees' in-kind matches in order to provide a better picture of local and state funds leveraged by LSTA grant projects; and,
- improving evaluation of long-term statewide projects.

Projects that include components of public and library staff instruction; content creation, preservation, description, or lending; and planning and evaluation will be evaluated using outcomes-based assessment questions built into the State Program Report. Following federal guidelines, all grants and grant activities will be subject to evaluation. The Alaska State Library will share evaluative information concerning LSTA-funded grants with the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries during its annual meeting.

Data sources will include:

- Input and output statistics gathered for each grant project;
- OBE assessments or surveys that are part of workshops and training programs and other pertinent grant projects requiring OBE listed in the paragraph above;
- Anecdotal evidence;
- Surveys, performance measures, or benchmarks to measure needs and the changes which have occurred; and
- Evaluation of each grant's impact on the libraries, including the extent to which project objectives were met.

In addition, the State Library will engage an outside evaluator to conduct an assessment of the completed Plan as required by IMLS. Included in this evaluation will be an examination of data and evaluations conducted throughout the period of the Plan, stakeholder input activities to be determined by the evaluator, and discussions with the State Library staff and leadership, and key partners.

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

The ***Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) Grants to States Five-Year Plan (2023-2027)*** is based on extensive input from the library community, from independent evaluators, and from other stakeholders. This includes information and data gathered through individual interviews, focus groups, and surveys.

The Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries (GAC) remains the primary mechanism used to involve library users throughout the state in the design of Alaska's state plan for 2023 - 2027. In 2022, the Council reviewed the five-year evaluation report, planned the process by which it would revise the state plan, and brainstormed trends and issues facing libraries through 2022.

The GAC analyzed the input and ideas the State Library solicited from the statewide library community, then incorporated their insights into the new goals, objectives, and activities for this state plan.

The Governor's Advisory Council consists of 11 voting members who broadly represent the library profession and all library users within Alaska. The Council's membership consists of: one public library representative, one special library representative, one academic library representative, one school library representative, and the immediate past president of the Alaska Library Association. Members are selected by their peers in the manner set forth in the Association's Handbook of Procedures and Policies. In addition, the Council includes six voting members chosen by the Governor: one user representative for people experiencing disabilities, one rural library user representative, one public library user representative, one public library trustee representative, and two library user representatives. The State Librarian serves in an ex officio and non-voting capacity.

The Council's ongoing duty is to advise the Alaska State Library on the LSTA plan and the development and evaluation of library services in Alaska. The Council assists the State Library in evaluating the effectiveness of programs and services paid for with LSTA funds. All meetings of the Council are open to the public and are advertised through online public notices.

The final draft of the Alaska State Plan 2023 - 2027 was widely disseminated in print, web, and electronic formats during the public comment period in May 2022. Comments were solicited from the following groups:

- The Executive Council and membership of the Alaska Library Association
- The Executive Board and membership of the Alaska Association of School Librarians
- The Advisory Board of the Alaska Library Network
- The Research and Resource Library Directors group, which includes library directors from the public libraries and the University of Alaska campus libraries in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau
- DIRLEAD, the directors of the 20 largest public libraries in Alaska
- Public library directors and school librarians through e-mail lists maintained by Library Development staff
- Tribal librarians who belong to the Alaska Native Issues Roundtable of the Alaska Library Association
- Library Development staff of the Alaska State Library
- Subscribers to the State Librarian's Friday Bulletin and the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development's Info Exchange (electronic newsletters)

Library Development staff and the GAC used these methods to gather input on the 2023 - 2027 state plan from library stakeholders:

- Postings and discussion threads on the Alaska Library Association listserv
- Postings to email lists of public and school librarians
- Feedback to the State Library's Friday Bulletin electronic newsletter

- Conversations held and surveys gathered during the Alaska Library Association conference
- Library Development staff participation in a broad range of meetings and workshops held in-person and on the OWL videoconference network
- Library Development staff participation in statewide and local chapter activities of the Alaska Library Association and Alaska Association of School Librarians
- Surveys of stakeholders designed to gather information before embarking on new projects or initiatives
- Casual exchanges in many venues; Alaska's librarians are casual and such communication is actively encouraged
- Gathering input via site visits at libraries for special events and review of their operations and grant-funded projects.

Through a competitive bidding process, QualityMetrics LLC of Silver Spring Maryland (QM) was selected to assist the Alaska State Library with both the 2018 - 2022 LSTA five-year evaluation and the development of the 2023 - 2027 five-year LSTA plan. Because they were engaged to conduct both the evaluation and facilitation of the plan, QualityMetrics was able to efficiently integrate both retrospective and prospective elements into the evaluation process.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

Announcements concerning the availability of the finished plan will be sent to newsletters and email lists that serve the library and educational communities. Printed copies will be made available to the public upon request. Electronic versions of the state plan will be sent directly to the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. State Library staff will post the plan on the Alaska State Library's web site and will post it on Facebook and Twitter.

Information pertaining to the ongoing LSTA program will be disseminated as follows:

- Major announcements pertaining to the LSTA program and process will be publicized on the Alaska Library Association's listserv and in the following newsletters: Newspoke; Puffin; Friday Bulletin; and Info Exchange.
- Current versions of the state plan and key LSTA program documents will be posted on the State Library's web site and printed copies will be available to the public upon request.
- Documentation pertaining to the administration and evaluation of the LSTA program will be available to the public upon request.
- Results of program evaluations presented in the LSTA Annual Reports and those conducted by the Library Development staff will be disseminated to and reviewed by the Governor's Advisory Council; copies will be available to the public upon request.

MONITORING

Monitoring the implementation of the plan and libraries' success in meeting the goals listed in the plan will be the responsibility of both the Alaska State Library and the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. The following methods will be used to monitor, evaluate and report on the services and grants projects supported by LSTA funds:

- All proposals submitted by libraries and accepted for funding will include an evaluation plan utilizing input, output or outcome measures or targets based on the project objectives.
- The State Library will require proposals for statewide services and those requiring significant funds to design and apply outcome-based measures to demonstrate their impact on intended user groups.
- At the six month mark of the annual grant cycle, State Library staff will contact grantees to: monitor progress on the grant project activities; make sure that the grant funds are on track to be fully spent; and offer any assistance grantees need to successfully complete their grant projects.
- Library Development staff will review the effectiveness and impact of LSTA funded projects and programs in addressing the goals, objectives, activities, and output and outcome measures of the state plan at the conclusion of every calendar year after submission of the annual LSTA State Programs Report to IMLS.
- The Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries will review overall LSTA plan progress and grant program outputs and outcomes annually and may recommend amendments to the goals, objectives, activities, and evaluation measures contained in the state plan.

Monitoring will comply with the requirements and procedures outlined in 2 CFR 200.327-332

- 2 CFR 200.327 - Financial Reporting
- 2 CFR 200.328 - Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance
- 2 CFR 200.329 - Reporting on Real Property
- 2 CFR 200.330 - Subrecipient and Contractor Determination
- 2 CFR 200.331 - Requirements for Pass-Through Entities
- 2 CFR 200.332 - Fixed Amount Subawards

ASSURANCES

The required signed certifications and assurances are hereby submitted with the original plan to the Institute of Museum and Library Services, Grants to States Program, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW, Suite 40000, Washington, DC, 20024-2135. The certifications and assurances include:

- Program Assurances for 2022 Grant Award with Appendix A: Compliance with Internet Safety; Trafficking in Persons; Nondiscrimination; Debarment and Suspension; Drug-Free Workplace; Federal Debt Status; and Lobbying;
- Assurances - Non-Construction Programs;
- State Legal Officer's Certification of Authorized Certifying Official;
- State Information: Reporting Subawards and Executive Compensation; and
- Internet Safety Certification for Applicant Public Libraries, Public Elementary and Secondary School Libraries, and Consortia with Public and/or Public School Libraries.

The following assurances have been submitted with this Plan:

- Program Assurances for 2023 Grant Award (Includes compliance with Internet Safety; Trafficking in Persons; Nondiscrimination; Debarment and Suspension; Drug-Free Workplace; Federal Debt Status; and Lobbying requirements)

- Non-Construction Assurance Form (SF-424B)

- State Legal Officer's Certification of Authorized Certifying Official

- Internet Safety Certification for Applicant Public Libraries, Public Elementary and Secondary School Libraries and Consortia with Public and/or Public School Libraries

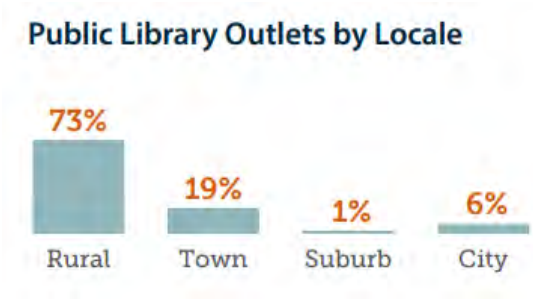
APPENDIX A: Report on Alaska's Changing Population

Preface on Data Used

Most of the data used in this report is from the U.S. Census; other sources are cited where used. The census data used for the overview section includes data from the decennial census, both the 2020 redistricting data and the 2010 decennial data. Any data cited from 2020, both in the overview and what makes up the majority of the data in the rest of this report, is from the 2020 5-year (2016-2020) American Community Survey (ACS), which includes a greater number of topics than that found in decennial census data. 2015 comparisons for this data are from the 2011-2015 ACS. If no year is cited then it is using the 2020 5-year (2016-2020) American Community Survey (ACS). The highly rural nature of many Alaskan counties means that the 5-year ACS estimates had to be used, rather than the 1-year estimates (which are only available for areas with populations over 65,000).

Alaska Libraries

The Alaska State Library (ASL) is a state agency that serves Public Libraries in the 19 boroughs and 11 census areas in Alaska.[7] Alaska has a total of 64 public libraries employing 126.27 FTE librarians based on the 2019 PLS survey. There were also thirteen (13) additional volunteer staffed libraries in 2021 that are not included in the PLS survey; in general this number may fluctuate a bit from year to year. Furthermore, according to the National Center for Educational Statistics' (NCES) Elementary/Secondary Information System (ElSi), Alaska public schools employed 132.35 librarians/media specialists in 2020-2021.



Tribal Libraries[8]

"A tribal library must be designated by a tribe."
According to a 2014 article, Tribal Libraries: Vital but Often Invisible Treasures written by Karen M. Brown and Kelly P. Webster, tribal libraries rose out of The Indian Self-Determination and

[7] The Institute of Museum and Library Services. 2021. Functions and Roles of State Libraries: 2000 and 2020. Washington, DC: The Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Image via https://www.imls.gov/data/data-catalog/public-libraries-survey/fy-2017-pls-state-profiles
[8] Alaska Tribal Libraries: https://lam.alaska.gov/alaska-tribal-libraries

Educational Assistance Act of 1975, subsequent legislation, and hearings at the White House Conferences on Indian Library and Information Services on or Near Reservations.[9]

There are approximately 50 tribal libraries in Alaska. This is based on Alaska State Library records and IMLS awards in recent years (there is no Alaska definition for tribal libraries). They vary widely in size, from the Sealaska Heritage Foundation in Juneau and the Tuzzy Consortium Library in Utqiagvik (a community library and tribal college library) to the Innoko River Tribal Library in Shageluk, a combined public/school library.

Alaska has 93 public libraries that meet the Alaska statutory definition of a public library. They range in size from the Anchorage Public Library, with an urban area of almost 300,000, to the Lake Minchumina Community Library, with a year-round population of 19.

There is some overlap between public and tribal libraries because some public libraries (22%) have been designated as tribal libraries by their local tribal entity. Remote and rural communities may have 55-98% Alaska Native residents. So, many smaller public libraries (36%) and all tribal libraries serve predominantly Alaska Native communities.

There are three main ways a tribal library may be recognized as such: (a) recognized by the federal government as eligible for basic or enhanced grants or broadband access grants; (b) the State Library can certify a tribal library as eligible for E-Rate if it's eligible for Interlibrary Cooperation (ILC) grants; the tribal library would not have to apply for an ILC grant, just be certified as eligible (IMLS distributes LSTA funds to the Alaska State Library, which uses the funding to support ILC grants); and, (c) the tribal library can become a public library if it will serve the entire community (to become a public library, the tribal library would need to become eligible for the Public Library Assistance Grant).

More details on the eligibility and criteria for a tribal library is available on the State Library website; tribal libraries do not always find value in meeting the public library eligibility criteria for Alaska. Appendix D lists the areas in Alaska where 80% of the population is Alaska Native and the list of tribal libraries of which we are currently aware.

Overview: Population Growth and Demographic Shifts

Alaska was ranked out of the 35th 50 states between 2010-2020 in terms of population growth according to the US census. This population growth however has not been stable over this period of time as estimates done by the US census show from 2016-2019 the Alaskan population saw a decline of 10,000 residents with an uptick of 2,000 in 2019-2020. Overall, growth in Alaska is being largely driven by new natural births as net migration (gross “in migration” minus gross “out migration,” or people moving into and out of an area) has been increasingly negative over the past decade. This negative net migration has largely been a

[9] Brown, K.M., & Webster, K.P. (2014). Tribal Libraries: Vital but Often Invisible Treasures, OLA Quarterly, 12(4), 20-24.

domestic one, as from 2010-2020 international migration was positive (+16,537) while domestic migration was negative (-58,591).

In Alaska, Matanuska-Susitna Borough saw the highest growth over the 2010-2020 decade (min. 2000 pop) with an astounding 20.32% population growth. The borough's population is primarily in the outskirts of Anchorage with the communities of Palmer and Wasilla being anchors for the area. In terms of the highest growth statewide, that title belongs Skagway Municipality which saw its population grow from 968 to 1,240 (+28.1%).

In total, twelve boroughs and census areas saw a population increase. In contrast, a total of 18 of eleven boroughs and census districts saw a decline in population with the Haines Borough seeing the biggest decline at -17.07% of its population. Yakutat City and Borough saw its population remain the same over the decade at 662 people.

Migration and Increased Diversity

As many areas in Alaska grow, the population is also diversifying; 244.91% of statewide growth over the past decade is due to increases in non-white populations. That is, the people currently living in Alaska are more racially and ethnically diverse than before. The groups showing the fastest growth since 2010 are two or more races (+72.58%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (+71.39%), and Some Other Race (+64.58%). Following up, there was Hispanic and Latino that saw a +26.94% population growth, Asian alone that saw a +15.99% population growth, and American Indian or Alaskan native alone that saw +6.39% growth. In regards to the very big jumps in the first three, this was a part of a nationwide trend that saw an increase in people identifying as Alaskan Native or American Indian as well as another race. Furthermore, census officials have said "the increase in people identifying with more than one race was affected by several factors, including how the questions were worded. The census also recorded up to six racial categories for each person depending on how they answered the question. Last time, the census would only record two answers." (Kitchenman). The percentage of the population that identifies as White alone fell 8.06% while the share of population that identifies a Black or African American fell 5.87%. White alone now makes up 59.37% of the population, down from 66.68% in 2010. This number has been increasing for decades and by 2050 it is expected that Alaska will become a majority-minority state.

According to the Census, Alaska is the 12th most racially diverse state in the country going by their Diversity Index, which measures the chance of two people chosen at random belonging to different racial and ethnic groups. The largest group of non-white Alaskans are two or more races alone (20.56%), American Indian or Alaskan Native (15.21%), and Asian alone (6%).

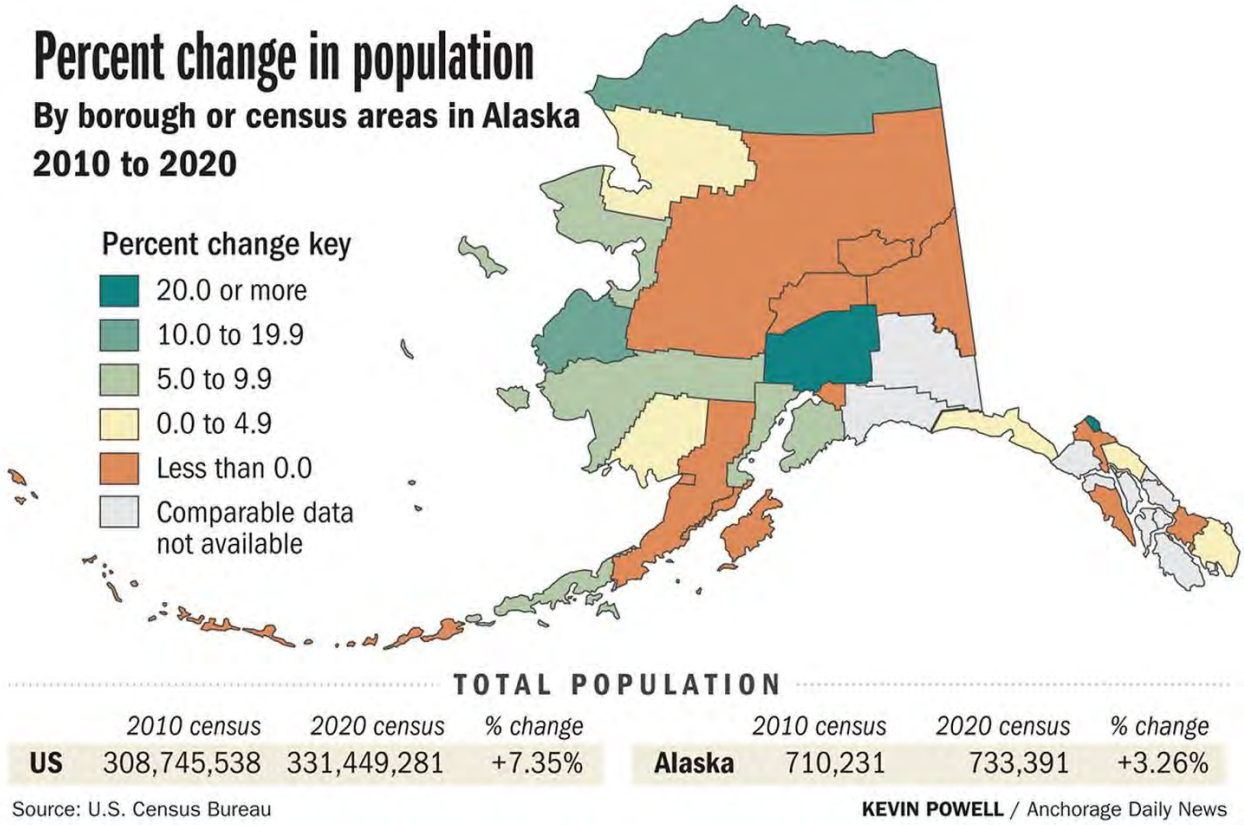
By borough/census area, Kusilvak Census Area has the largest American Indian or Native Alaskan (94.96%) population. Aleutians West Census Area has the largest Asian (28.52%) population. Yakutat City and Borough has the largest two or more races alone (17.82%) population. Aleutians East Borough has the largest Black or African American (8.68%) population. Skagway Municipality has the highest concentration of White alone individuals (86.29%). All of this was taken from 2020 census data.

Age and Race

The national trend of aging Baby Boomers has also contributed to an aging population in Alaska. When it comes to the national average, Alaska is the 2nd youngest state in having just 13.1% of its population above 65 years of age. The median age was 33.8 in 2010, and in 2020 that number is now 34.6. The trend is a growing one as Alaska's natural birth rates have been slowly declining over the past decade. The following heat table shows the aging population over the past decade.

AGE	% Total 2010	% Total 2015	% Total 2020
Under 5 years	7.4	7.5	7.1
5 to 9 years	7.2	7	7.2
10 to 14 years	7.4	7	6.7
15 to 19 years	7.9	6.9	6.3
20 to 24 years	8	8.3	7.2
25 to 29 years	7.3	8.3	8.3
30 to 34 years	6.4	7.3	7.8
35 to 39 years	6.5	6.3	7
40 to 44 years	7.4	6.2	5.8
45 to 49 years	8.1	6.5	5.9
50 to 54 years	7.9	7.2	6.1
55 to 59 years	6.9	7	6.7
60 to 64 years	4.5	5.6	6.1
65 to 69 years	2.8	3.6	4.9
70 to 74 years	1.9	2.3	3.2
75 to 79 years	1.2	1.3	1.8
80 to 84 years	0.8	0.9	1.1
85 years and over	0.6	0.7	0.9

- Table: Population Change, Race & HLO
- Table: Age and Sex



Background & Language

Alaska has a relatively high percentage of people speaking English as their primary language spoken at home at 84.15%, this compared to the national average of 78.5%. In line with the national trend, Alaska has seen a bump in people who speak English at home over the past decade. In 2020, 15.85% of Alaskan ages 5 and up spoke a language other than English at home. This is down from 16.20% in 2015. Specifically, it's been the younger ages (5-17) that have seen the biggest uptick in speaking English at home. In 2015, 84.95% of citizens aged 5-17 spoke English at home. This number has gone up to 86.36% in 2020. Overall, Alaska is following the national trend of English becoming ever more prominent.

Slightly fewer than 8 in 100 Alaskans (7.82%) were born outside the United States. Of those, over half (56%) were born in Asia and not quite a fifth (17.20%) were born in Latin America. Roughly 3 in 5 foreign-born Alaskans (58.5%) are naturalized citizens. The largest age group among the foreign-born are aged 25-44 (36.1%). Foreign-born Alaskans are less likely to be white than those born in the United States. Only 28.4% identified as White and a smaller percent, 19.8%, identified as white, not Hispanic or Latino. About 1 in 6 foreign-born Alaskans identify as Hispanic or Latino (16.4%). The remainder, in descending order, identify as Some other race (6.2%), Black or African American (5.9%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (3.2%), two or more races (2.4%), and American Indian or Alaskan Native (0.8%).

Foreign-born Alaskans are more likely than the overall population to participate in the labor force, at 72.8% labor participation rate compared to the statewide rate of 68.2%. Conversely, the unemployment rate for foreign-born Alaskans is lower, at 2.4% compared to the statewide unemployment rate of 4.9%. The educational services, health care and social assistance industry employs the most foreign-born Alaskans (23.6%), then Manufacturing (12.8%). Compared to the statewide native population, the educational services, health care and social assistance industry employs (24.6%) and Manufacturing industry employs 2.7% of native born Alaskans. Concerning education attainment, foreign-born Alaskans are as follows; less than high school graduate (15.6%), high school graduate / equivalent (27.9%), some college or associate's degree (28.6%), a bachelor's degree (18.1%), and a graduate or professional degree (9.7%). Fewer foreign-born Alaskans speak English at home (21.5% compared to 89.6% statewide).

- Table: Foreign-born population
- Table: Language spoken at home
- Table: Labor force & unemployment

Home Internet & Computer Access

Statewide, 9 in 10 households (89.9%) have broadband internet access; this percentage is lowest for American Indian or Alaskan Native (77.6%) and for all other races and ethnicities, the percentages range from 90.3% to 92.4%. The highest percentage without home internet access but with a computer was American Indian or Alaskan Native (14.7%) followed by Black or African American (7.7%). The lowest percentage was White households (5.3%), then two or more races (5.9%), and Hispanic or Latino of any origin (6.2%). For Alaskan households that have no broadband internet or computer, this was led by American Indian or Alaskan Native (7.6%) with all other races and ethnicities ranging from 1.2% to 2.3%.

Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area and Aleutians East Borough showed considerable differences from all other counties in regards to home computer and internet access. Only 52% and 61.7% of all households in Yukon-Koyukuk and Aleutians East Borough have broadband access, 29.7% and 31.3% of homes have no internet access but a computer, and 18.1% and 7% of homes don't have a computer at all. Both of these areas have relatively low populations and are in more rural areas, which makes these numbers more understandable.

- Table: Household broadband and households without computers

Education

Alaska's rate of education attainment is slightly higher statewide than for the United States for both high school and college. Roughly 93 in 100 (93.1%) of Alaskans graduate highschool by the age of 25 compared to 88.5% in the United States, and 30% of Alaskans age 25 and above have earned a bachelor's degree or higher (32.9% for the United States).

Following this pattern, for all racial and ethnic groups aside, Alaskans have a similar or higher percentage of "high school graduates or higher" compared to the United States average. More than 9 in 10 Alaskans are high school graduates or higher for White (95.9%), not Hispanic or Latino, two or more races (93.6%), Black (93.3%), and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (90.3%). The bottom four groups which are under 90% are Asian (87.2%), Hispanic or Latino origin (86.9%), Some other race (85.8%), and American Indian or Native Alaskan (84.0%).

There is a greater variance between groups for attaining a bachelor's degree or higher. The highest percentage is White, not Hispanic or Latino (36.4%), Asian (26.1%), and two or more races (26.1%). The remaining groups are Black (20.7%), Some other race (19.7%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (9.4%), and American Indian or Alaskan Native (7.4%). Across all racial and ethnic groups, women have a higher rate of becoming high school graduates or obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher.

Alaska had a high school graduation rate of 93.1% in 2020, this is up from 92.1% in 2015. Similarly, Alaskans who have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher has risen from 28% in 2015 to 30% in 2020.

- Table: Educational attainment by race/ethnicity

Income, Poverty Levels, & Employment

The U.S. Census tracks both individual income and household (family or non-family) income. Statewide, 2020 median individual earnings for employed civilians (16+) in Alaska was $40,471 (2020 5-year ACES). Women's earnings as a percentage of men's was 71.7%. By occupation, median earnings were highest for management, business, science, and art occupations ($64,436) and lowest for service occupations ($25,483). By industry, the biggest sector of employment was educational services, and healthcare and social assistance (83,842 people, 24.55%) and lowest was wholesale trade (6,121 people, 1.79%). Women's earnings as a percent of men's lag most in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (53.3%) and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (62.6%). The sub-categories driving this for both of these fields are production occupations (45.1%), transportation occupations (62.5%), installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (48.3%), and farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (63.3%).

The highest median household income by population group was White, not Hispanic or Latino at $86,128 and the next highest was Asian at $73,873. All races aside from White fell below the

median household income of $77,790 with the lowest being American Indian and Alaska Native at $49,963.

For the population over age 25 with less than a high school diploma, 21% fall below the poverty line. Of those employed, 4.7% were below the poverty level; 25.4% of the unemployed were below the poverty level. By race/ethnicity, American Indian or Alaskan Native (24.10%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (16.60%), and Black (11.10%) were the highest unemployed groups. White, not Hispanic/Latino is the group with the smallest percentage of poverty (7.1%).

The American Indian and Alaskan Native populations show the greatest disruption in employment, their rate of 56.2% labor force participation is lowest compared to all other racial and ethnic groups across Alaska and the rate of unemployment is 17.6%, is the highest. Unemployment is lowest among White (5.4%), Asian (5.4%), and Black or African American (5.7%). The labor force participation rate is highest for Some other race (76.8%), closely followed by Black or African American (75.9%), Hispanic or Latino origin of any race (74.8%), and Asian (73.5%). Participation in the labor force increases along with educational attainment, from 56.% for less than high school graduates, 72% for high school graduates, 80.8% for some college or associate's degree, and 85.8% for those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Table: Median household income
- Table: Occupation and median individual earnings
- Table: Population below the poverty level
- Table: Labor force participation and unemployment rates

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Detailed U.S. Census 2020: Alaska and United States

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
Total Population	736,990	326,569,308
SEX AND AGE		
Male	52.2%	49.2%
Female	47.8%	50.8%
Under 5 years	7.1%	6.0%
5 to 17 years	17.8%	16.4%
18 to 24 years	9.5%	9.3%
25 to 44 years	28.9%	26.6%
45 to 54 years	12.1%	12.7%
55 to 64 years	12.7%	12.9%
65 to 74 years	8.1%	9.4%
75 to 84 years	2.9%	4.7%
85 years and over	0.9%	2.0%
Median age (years)	34.6	38.2
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN		
One race	90.7%	94.8%
White	63.4%	70.4%
Black or African American	3.2%	12.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	14.6%	0.8%
Asian	6.4%	5.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.4%	0.2%
Some other race	1.7%	5.1%
Two or more races	9.3%	5.2%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	7.2%	18.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	59.7%	60.1%
HOUSEHOLD TYPE		
In married-couple family	60.0%	58.6%
In other households	36.4%	38.9%
Average household size	2.78	2.6

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
Average family size	3.38	3.21
MARITAL STATUS		
Population 15 years and over	582,468	265,832,167
Never married	33.7%	33.5%
Now married, except separated	49.2%	48.1%
Divorced or separated	13.2%	12.7%
Widowed	4.0%	5.7%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	180,787	80,497,960
Nursery school, preschool	5.6%	6.1%
Elementary school (grades K-8)	49.3%	45.4%
High school (grades 9-12)	21.6%	21.0%
College or graduate school	23.4%	27.6%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	483,436	222,836,834
Less than high school graduate	6.9%	11.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28.4%	26.7%
Some college or associate's degree	34.7%	28.9%
Bachelor's degree	18.7%	20.2%
Graduate or professional degree	11.3%	12.7%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Population 5 years and over	684,688	306,919,116
English only	84.2%	78.5%
Language other than English	15.8%	21.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	4.6%	8.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	572,684	261,649,873
In labor force	67.5%	63.4%
Civilian labor force	64.2%	63.0%
Employed	59.6%	59.6%

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
Unemployed	4.6%	3.4%
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2%	5.4%
Armed Forces	3.3%	0.4%
Not in labor force	32.5%	36.6%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	341,492	155,888,980
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage and salary workers	67.2%	79.9%
Government workers	25.9%	13.9%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	6.7%	5.9%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%	0.2%
OCCUPATION		
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	38.2%	39.5%
Service occupations	17.7%	17.4%
Sales and office occupations	20.4%	21.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11.6%	8.7%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.1%	13.1%
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4.5%	1.7%
Construction	6.7%	6.7%
Manufacturing	3.8%	10.0%
Wholesale trade	1.8%	2.5%
Retail trade	10.5%	11.0%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	8.9%	5.5%
Information	2.0%	2.0%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.8%	6.6%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	8.2%	11.7%

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	24.6%	23.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	9.0%	9.4%
Other services (except public administration)	4.5%	4.8%
Public administration	11.8%	4.7%
EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND WORKERS		
Population 16 years and over with earnings	244,181	112,255,754
$1 to $9,999 or loss	1.7%	1.6%
$10,000 to $14,999	2.0%	2.7%
$15,000 to $24,999	8.3%	10.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	12.3%	15.2%
$35,000 to $49,999	17.5%	19.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	25.6%	22.4%
$75,000 or more	32.6%	28.1%
Median earnings (dollars) for full-time, year-round workers:		
Male	61,539	54,323
Female	51,273	44,220
INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2019 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Households	255,173	122,354,219
With earnings	83.5%	77.7%
Mean earnings (dollars)	94,644	93,265
With Social Security income	24.2%	31.4%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	17,837	20,126
With Supplemental Security Income	4.3%	5.2%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,476	10,115
With cash public assistance income	6.1%	2.4%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,901	3,271
With retirement income	22.0%	21.1%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	36,023	28,376

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	10.3%	11.4%
Median Household income (dollars)	77,790	64,994
Average number of workers per household	1.31%	1.24%
POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Population for whom poverty status is determined	719,445	318,564,128
Below 100 percent of the poverty level	10.3%	12.8%
100 to 199 percent of the poverty level	14.6%	16.9%
At or above 200 percent of the poverty level	75.1%	70.2%
POVERTY RATES FOR FAMILIES FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED		
All families	7.0%	9.1%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	10.7%	14.3%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	11.6%	13.5%
Married-couple family	3.4%	4.6%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	4.7%	6.2%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	4.9%	4.8%
Female householder, no spouse present, family	21.2%	25.1%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	28.3%	34.4%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	29.1%	38.8%
Occupied housing units	255,173	122,354,219
HOUSING TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	64.8%	64.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	35.2%	35.6%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.89%	2.69%
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.58%	2.45%
ROOMS		
1 room	3.0%	2.1%
2 or 3 rooms	16.2%	11.1%

Label (Grouping)	Alaska Total	United States Total
4 or 5 rooms	39.1%	34.1%
6 or 7 rooms	25.0%	30.8%
8 or more rooms	16.8%	22.0%
Median number of rooms	5.1%	5.7%
1.01 or more occupants per room	6.5%	3.3%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	9.3%	8.5%
1 or more	90.7%	91.5%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone service available	1.6%	1.6%
Limited English Speaking Households	2.4%	4.3%
Owner-occupied housing units	165,376	78,801,376
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Less than 30 percent	77.9%	78.1%
30 percent or more	22.1%	21.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	89,797	43,552,843
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		
Less than 30 percent	59.7%	54.3%
30 percent or more	40.3%	45.7%

Source: 2020 American Community Survey - https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=S0501&g=0400000US02

APPENDIX B: Crosswalk Tables

ALASKA Goal 1 - Learning, Literacy, Libraries
Measuring Success Focal Areas and Intents

	Objective 1.a: lifelong learning services and programs that include individuals of all ages, of diverse geographic, cultural, or socioeconomic backgrounds, with special needs, and other underserved populations.	Objective 1.b: Alaska libraries will support literacy, learning, and life skills programs for people of all ages.	Objective 1.c: Alaskans in unserved rural communities will receive library services.	Objective 1.d: Alaska librarians will pursue the knowledge and skills necessary to better serve the diverse and dispersed population of Alaska.
Lifelong Learning	YES	YES		
Improve users' formal education		YES		
Improve users' general knowledge and skills	YES			
Information Access				
Improve users' ability to discover information resources				
Improve users' ability to obtain and/or use information resources				
Institutional Capacity			YES	YES
Improve the library workforce				YES
Improve the library's physical and technological infrastructure				
Improve library operations			YES	
Economic & Employment Development				
Improve users' ability to use resources and apply information for employment support				
Improve users' ability to use and apply business resources				
Human Resources				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal, family or household finances				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal or family health & wellness				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their parenting and family skills				
Civic Engagement				
Improve users' ability to participate in their community				
Improve users' ability to participate in community conversations around topics of concern				

ALASKA Goal 2 - Information Access
Measuring Success Focal Areas and Intents

	Objective 2.a: Libraries will select and provide access to physical and electronic materials and services to meet the information needs of their communities.	Objective 2.b: Alaskan libraries will preserve and provide access to the unique resources of Alaska.	Objective 2.c: Libraries will offer hardware, software, educational tools, and other materials to the public.	Objective 2.d: All Alaskans will have access to reliable, low-cost, high-speed telecommunications in libraries and communities.
Lifelong Learning				
Improve users' formal education				
Improve users' general knowledge and skills				
Information Access	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	
Improve users' ability to discover information resources		YES		
Improve users' ability to obtain and/or use information resources	YES		YES	
Institutional Capacity				**YES**
Improve the library workforce				
Improve the library's physical and technological infrastructure				YES
Improve library operations				
Economic & Employment Development				
Improve users' ability to use resources and apply information for employment support				
Improve users' ability to use and apply business resources				
Human Resources				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal, family or household finances				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal or family health & wellness				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their parenting and family skills				
Civic Engagement				
Improve users' ability to participate in their community				
Improve users' ability to participate in community conversations around topics of concern				

ALASKA Goal 3 - Anchor Institutions OR Help Build Thriving Communities
Measuring Success Focal Areas and Intents

	Objective 3.a: Alaskan libraries will support economic development in their communities.	Objective 3.b: Alaskan libraries will facilitate participation in government and civic engagement.	Objective 3.c: Alaskan libraries will continue to transform themselves into community hubs.	Objective 3.d: Alaska libraries will actively participate in networks, partnerships, and collaborative activities to improve library service on the local, regional, and statewide level.
Lifelong Learning				
Improve users' formal education				
Improve users' general knowledge and skills				
Information Access				
Improve users' ability to discover information resources				
Improve users' ability to obtain and/or use information resources				
Institutional Capacity				**YES**
Improve the library workforce				
Improve the library's physical and technological infrastructure				
Improve library operations				YES
Economic & Employment Development	**YES**			
Improve users' ability to use resources and apply information for employment support				
Improve users' ability to use and apply business resources	YES			
Human Resources			**YES**	
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal, family or household finances				
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their personal or family health & wellness			YES	
Improve users' ability to apply information that furthers their parenting and family skills				
Civic Engagement		**YES**		
Improve users' ability to participate in their community		YES		
Improve users' ability to participate in community conversations around topics of concern				

	ALASKA GOALS AND LSTA PURPOSES (12 purpose statements)	Goal 1: Alaska libraries will support lifelong learning opportunities for all Alaskans.	Goal 2: Alaska libraries will provide access to content and materials in various formats for all Alaskans.	Goal 3: Alaska libraries will explore evolving roles as anchor institutions that benefit and engage their communities.
1	Enhance coordination among Federal programs that relate to library, education, and information services;			
2	Promote continuous improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States;	x	x	x
3	Facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry;		x	x
4	Encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public;		x	
5	Promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning, including by building learning partnerships with school libraries in our Nation's schools, including tribal schools, and developing resources, capabilities, and programs in support of State, tribal, and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students;	x		
6	Enable libraries to develop services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers;	x		x
7	Enable libraries to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization through enhancing and expanding the services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, economic and business development, critical thinking skills, health information, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology;	x		x
8	Enhance the skills of the current library workforce and recruit future professionals, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, to the field of library and information services;	x		
9	Ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections in all formats and enable libraries to serve their communities during disasters;		x	x
10	Enhance the role of libraries within the information infrastructure of the United States in order to support research, education, and innovation;	x	x	x
11	Promote library services that provide users with access to information through national, State, local, regional, and international collaborations and networks; and		x	x
12	Encourage, support, and disseminate model programs of library and museum collaboration.	x	x	

ALASKA GOALS & LSTA Priorities (8 priorities)

		Goal 1: Alaska libraries will support lifelong learning opportunities for all Alaskans.	Goal 2: Alaska libraries will provide access to content and materials in various formats for all Alaskans.	Goal 3: Alaska libraries will explore evolving roles as anchor institutions that benefit and engage their communities.
1	Expand services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats (including new and emerging technology), in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages in order to support such individuals' needs for education, lifelong learning, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and financial literacy and other types of literacy skills;	x	x	x
2	Establish or enhance electronic and other linkages and improved coordination among and between libraries and entities, as described in 20 U.S.C. § 9134(b)(6), for the purpose of improving the quality of and access to library and information services;	x	x	x
3	(A) Provide training and professional development, including continuing education, to enhance the skills of the current library workforce and leadership, and advance the delivery of library and information services; and (B) Enhance efforts to recruit future professionals, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, to the field of library and information services;	x		
4	Develop public and private partnerships with other agencies, tribes, and community-based organizations;		x	x
5	Target library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills;	x		
6	Target library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 9902(2) of title 42) applicable to a family of the size involved;	x		
7	Develop library services that provide all users access to information through local, State, regional, national, and international collaborations and networks; and		x	x
8	Carry out other activities consistent with the purposes set forth in 20 U.S.C. § 9121, as described in the State library administrative agency's plan.			

APPENDIX C: Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries

Name	Representative	Location
Bailey, Amanda	Public Library Representative	Palmer
Clark, Katie	AkLA nomination/ School Library Representative	Wasilla
Filipovic, Tamara	Library User Representative appointed by Governor	Seward
Hallam, Lindsay	Library User Representative appointed by Governor	Kenai
Jabusch, Kay	Library User Representative appointed by Governor	Wrangell
Nash, Rachel	AkLA nomination/ Public Libraries Representative	Soldotna
Petersen, Karen	Library Trustee/Rural Representative	Thorne Bay
Lamb, Jonas	AkLA Nomination/Past-President	Juneau
Russell, Anna	AkLA Nomination/Special Libraries Representative	Anchorage
Terry, Ruth	AkLA Nomination/Academic Library Representative	Anchorage
Walters, Arthur	Disabled Representative	Seward
Patience Frederiksen	Alaska State Librarian Ex-Officio	Juneau
Imamura, Claire	Alaska State Library LSTA Coordinator	Juneau

APPENDIX D: Tribal Libraries

Tribal Libraries in Alaska that Received 2021 IMLS Native American Basic Grant		
Name of Library	Institution	City
Unangax Heritage Library and Archive	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.	Anchorage
Tuzzy Consortium Library	Arctic Slope Regional Corporation	Anchorage
Koniag Cultural Library	Koniag, Inc.	Anchorage
Aniak Public Library	Aniak Traditional Council	Aniak
Napaimute Library	Native Village of Napaimute	Bethel
Kuskokwim Consortium Library	Orutsararmuit Traditional Native Council	Bethel
Cantwell Community Library	Cantwell, Native Village of	Cantwell
Native Village of Chignik Lagoon Tribal Library	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon	Chignik Lagoon
Eyak Cultural Center Tribal Library	Native Village of Eyak	Cordova
Craig Tribal Association Library	Craig Tribal Association	Craig
Dillingham Public Library	Curyung Tribal Council	Dillingham
Eagle Public Library	Native Village of Eagle	Eagle
Fairbanks Native Association Cultural Library	Fairbanks Native Association	Fairbanks
Meicey Memorial Library of Healy Lake	Healy Lake	Fairbanks
Gulkana Village Council Tribal Library	Gulkana Village	Gakona
Charles Evans Community Library	Louden Tribal Council	Galena
Chilkat Indian Village Library	Chilkat Indian Village	Haines
Chilkoot Indian Association Library	Chilkoot Indian Association	Haines
Hydaburg Tribal Library	Hydaburg Cooperative Association	Hydaburg
Igiugig Tribal Library	Igiugig Village	Igiugig
Sealaska Heritage Institute Library	Sealaska Corporation	Juneau
Huna Totem Corporation Library	Huna Totem Corporation	Juneau
Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes Tribal Library	Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes	Juneau
Kootznoowoo Corporation Tribal Library	Kootznoowoo, Inc.	Juneau
Charles "Topsy" Johnson Tribal Library and Archive	Organized Village of Kake	Kake
Organized Village of Kasaan Library and Cultural Center	Organized Village of Kasaan (IRA)	Ketchikan
Tangirnaq Native Village Library	Kodiak Area Native Association	Kodiak

Tribal Libraries in Alaska that Received 2021 IMLS Native American Basic Grant		
Name of Library	Institution	City
Native Village of Afognak Tribal	Native Village of Afognak	Kodiak
McGrath Library	McGrath Native Village	McGrath
Nenana Native Association Tribal Library	Nenana Native Association	Nenana
Ninilchik Village Tribal Library	Ninilchik Village	Ninilchik
Nome Eskimo Community Library	Nome Eskimo Community	Nome
Nondalton Tribal Library	Nondalton Tribal Council	Nondalton
Native Village of Ouzinkie Tribal Library	Ouzinkie Tribal Council	Ouzinkie
Samuel B. Foss Library	Pedro Bay Village Council	Pedro Bay
Petersburg Public Library	Petersburg Indian Association	Petersburg
Port Graham Village Library	Port Graham Village Council	Port Graham
Port Lions Tribal Library	Native Village of Port Lions	Port Lions
Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government	Saint Paul Island
Sanak Historical Library and Archive	Pauloff Harbor Village	Sand Point
Seldovia Village Tribal Library	Seldovia Village Tribe	Seldovia
Traditional Village of Togiak Tribal Library	Traditional Village of Togiak	Togiak
Native Village of Tetlin Tribal Library	Native Village of Tetlin	Tok
Unalaska Public Library	Ounalashka Corporation	Unalaska
Irene Ingle Public Library	Wrangell Cooperative Association	Wrangell