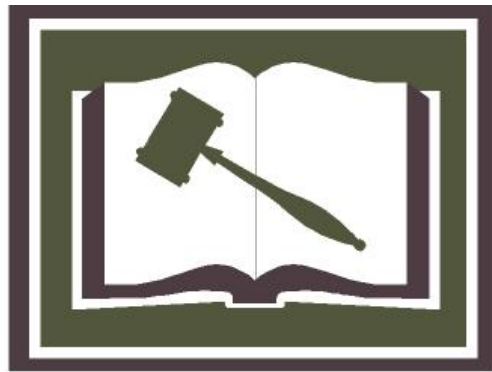


**TECHNOLOGY PLAN
FOR
THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY
2006**

**ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
AUGUST 16, 2006**



**LAKE COUNTY
LAW LIBRARY**

**47 NORTH PARK PLACE
PAINESVILLE, OH 44077**

**440.350.2638
440.350.2780 (FAX)**

**LAWLIBRARY@LAKECOUNTYOHIO.ORG
WWW.LAKECOUNTYOHIO.ORG/LAWLIBRARY**

LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY PLAN
2006

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LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY TECHNOLOGY PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

LIBRARY HISTORY AND GOVERNANCE

On April 27, 1872 the Ohio Legislature passed the first law “to promote and encourage Law Library Associations.” Language in that bill allowed for a Librarian to be recommended by the Trustees, appointed by the Judges and paid by the County at a rate not to exceed \$500 a year. Law Libraries were to receive their funds from fines and penalties from Police Courts in amounts not to exceed \$500 a year.

For the next 87 years the legislature continued making small changes to the County Law Libraries. Eventually the Trustees were given the responsibility of hiring a Librarian, the restriction on the Librarian’s salary was withdrawn, limits were taken off fines and penalty amounts, Assistant Librarians were added, and guidelines for use were established.

From 1954 until 2005 not much changed with respect to County Law Libraries. Each County was entitled to have a Library; each County was responsible for paying for up to three Librarians who were hired by the Board of Trustees and whose salaries were set by the Judges; each County was charged with providing space, utilities, and shelving for the Libraries; revenue for the Libraries was generated from traffic and liquor violation fines and penalties from all the courts in the County; and use was only guaranteed to elected officials of the County, although many County Law Libraries were made available to members of their local Bar Association as well as the public.

In June 2005 the Ohio Legislature again passed sweeping changes to the structure and function of the Ohio County Law Libraries. Immediately, the Board of Trustees became responsible for not only hiring the Law Librarians, but also for setting their salaries. Beginning in 2007 the responsibility for paying the Librarians’ compensation will gradually shift from the County to the Law Library Board of Trustees in 20% increments. Beginning the 2008 the responsibility for space, utilities, and shelving will also shift from the County to the Law Library Board of Trustees in 20% increments.

Locally, the Lake County Law Library Association was incorporated in March 1902 with Judge A. G. Reynolds, Judge T. G. Hart, Elbert F. Blakely, Clark Nye and Homer Harper as the original five Board of Trustee members. The Law Library has continued to be governed by a five member Board made up of members of the Lake County Bar Association. There is no record of where the first Library was housed, but by 1930 they had hired the first Librarian and were located in rooms on the 3rd floor of the Lake County Courthouse. For the next 70 years the Library continued to occupy space on the 3rd floor until August 2004 when they moved to newly renovated space in the basement of the Courthouse.

For the entire 100 years of their existence, the Lake County Law Library has been only open to the elected officials of Lake County as well as members of the Lake County Bar

Association. Besides the 2600 square foot space they currently occupy, the Law Library maintains a small legal collection in each of the Municipal Courts in Lake County – Mentor, Painesville, and Willoughby. There are also small collections at Lakeland Community College and Morley Public Library that are available to the public.

The Lake County Law Library Association employs a Librarian and Assistant Librarian whose job it is to run the day to day operation of the Library. Both are members of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries and actively attend association conferences and meetings. The Librarian is also a member of the American Association of Law Libraries and attends their yearly conference.

BACKGROUND ON TECHNOLOGY

The Lake County Law Library Association's purpose in the use of information technology is to provide electronic resources for users to assist their legal research needs. For over 100 years the Library has provided users with access to materials and information, as well as assisted them in the use of these resources. Today, the Library strives to continue that role with traditional print resources and emerging technologies, as well as continue to offer guidance to users.

Planning for the technology changes of the future is very important for the Library. In today's legal world attorneys, judges, and politicians want fast, relevant, accurate, and affordable legal resources. The Lake County Law Library is able to provide that through a number of sources. Currently the Library provides every Judge in Lake County access to Lexis' online database in their chambers. This allows the Judges to do research at their desk when it is convenient for them and it saves the County \$24,000 annually.

Currently Libraries engage in a balancing act with technology and print. While most users want their information immediately, the Board and Staff of the Law Library must decide which format accomplishes that, at the best price, while making it available to everyone. Keep in mind that if a patron is in the Library using one of the computers to access a chapter of Ohio Jurisprudence, not only can no one else access OH Jur on that computer, but no one can access anything else in the collection on that computer. So if the Library replaces its entire print collection with online databases and all the computers are being used, the Law Library is, essentially, closed to everyone else. There are still many attorneys and judges who do not feel comfortable with technology and insist on using print resources. However, financially the Library cannot continue to purchase duplicate materials. Tough decisions will need to be made based on the information being gathered now. Last year, the Lake County Law Library Association chose to replace eight print tax titles with an online package that will save the Library \$3500 annually. The decision to do this was based upon the cost of the upkeep of the print titles, the usage of the print titles, the content of the online package, as well as the price of the online package.

Historically, the Library has always tried to keep up with cutting edge technology (See Appendix A). During the renovation in 2004 the Lake County Law Library Board of Trustees made it clear that their vision of the Law Library was to be one of the most technologically advanced Law Libraries in the State of Ohio. To achieve that the Board approved purchasing wireless access points, videoconferencing, state of the art electronics

such as an LCD television, camcorder, media projector, and laptops. In keeping with this vision it was decided that a long range technology plan should be implemented to ensure that the Law Library maintains its technology leadership. Included in this plan are a) the role of technology at the Lake County Law Library today; b) trends for the future; and c) the relationship of the Lake County Law Library's goals to technology objectives.

II. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY AT THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

Technology has always been important in the structuring of the Lake County Law Library. Previously it was mentioned that many of the users of the Library continue to use the print resources at the Library, while more and more users are asking for resources without having to leave their office. It should be obvious from the following present day services that the Lake County Law Library continues to try to meet the needs of all users. Appendix B provides a current list of technological hardware and software currently being utilized at the Lake County Law Library.

PUBLIC SERVICES

- *Inmagic Online Catalog.* The database of the Library's holdings is accessible to anyone with access to the internet. The user can locate print titles held in the Library as well as the audiovisual titles (video and audio tape), the anatomical models and charts. The Library Board made this software purchase in 2001 along with appropriate training for the Librarian. New Dell Computers were also purchased at that time in order to support the software.
- *The Lake County Law Library Website.* The Lake County Law Library's web site provides members many services, including access to the online catalog, up-to-date links to court rules throughout Ohio, links to over 90 free legal web sites, information about the Law Library, and the latest copy of the newsletter, *Connexus*. The web site was designed by a local marketing firm but maintained in house by the Assistant Librarian with Dreamweaver software. The Law Library invested not only in the software but the necessary training.
- *Reference Databases.* In the legal world two companies dominate online research – LexisNexis and Westlaw. Most law firms and Law Libraries choose between these two companies when deciding which online services to purchase. The Lake County Law Library is fortunate to be able to provide both databases for its members. These databases provide case law, statutes, forms, treatises, and other legal research needs for all 50 states as well as federal districts. Recently the Law Library converted most of its tax collection to Research Institute of America's online database which offers tax forms, tax legislation, tax reports, tax cases, and various tax journals. These databases are available during business hours on all five of the patron computers in the Library.
- *CD-Rom Resources.* This form of technology is quickly becoming obsolete since changes to the information can be done instantaneously online, but the Law Library does maintain some subscriptions. Puritas Springs produces the Ohio Child Support Guidelines which streamlines child support calculations.

Attorneys enter financial data on both parents and the software calculates child support payments. Attorneys are able to save the data and revisit it later. There are also many legal forms available on CD-Rom produced by various vendors. The interface for searching these forms is still very tedious and since they are only updated once a year, users could potentially be accessing outdated forms. However, this format allows a user to save the form as a Word documents and fill it in right at the computer.

- *Videoconferencing.* The Lake County Law Library offers its members access to this cost saving technology to procure testimony and depositions from out of state witnesses, hold meetings with out of town offices, arraign defendants from their jail cell, attend CLE classes locally.
- *Wireless Access.* The Lake County Law Library has two wireless access points which enable attorneys to work in the Library on their own laptops and connect to the internet as well as check their emails. One printer in the library is designated to receive wireless print jobs.
- *Mobile LexisNexis Access.* The Lake County Law Library purchased two Dell Latitude Laptops and two additional LexisNexis online passwords so members can check out a laptop to do research in their own home or office. Since the Law Library is not open 24 hours a day, this service allows members to work when it is convenient for them.
- *Instant Messaging.* Members of the Lake County Law Library with Instant Messaging capabilities can contact the Library for an instant chat. Whether they are currently in court or at their office IM allows for a real-time two-way conversation where information can be shared.
- *Miscellaneous Electronics.* The Law Library also provides other electronic services to its members including access to a media projector for displaying photos or videos in court; a DVD camcorder for recording accident scenes or testimony; an LCD television and DVD/VCR to watch testimony or CLE classes; an X-Ray view box to take to court; and the ability to enlarge charts and graphs to various poster sizes for easy displaying in court.

TECHNICAL SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

- *InMagic Online Catalog.* Previous to 2002, the Law Library maintained a shelf list of all the books in the Library on a DOS program. In order for members to access the Library's holdings they had to either call or come to the library and search the one computer terminal that held that information. When new books or updates arrived at the Library, the Librarian had to take over that computer to input the new information, making it inaccessible for a time. InMagic was able to take that shelf list and convert it into their program saving staff much time and aggravation. Now the catalog is available on all five patron computers, both staff computers and any other computer with access to the internet. Changes to the records can be done by either Librarian without hindering access to anyone else.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

- *Adobe Acrobat.* Since 2002 the Law Library has published a quarterly newsletter, *Connexus*. With over 400 patrons the Library was spending almost \$2000 a year on publication and delivery. In 2005 less than \$800 was spent to send hard copies to members without email address and on the Adobe software. It is anticipated that the Library will only spend \$125 on publication and delivery of its newsletter in 2006.
- *Quicken.* By using this industry leading accounting software, the Law Library can create accurate and informative reports as well as track their financial status at any time.
- *Anytime Scheduler.* When the Law Library purchased the videoconferencing system, it became necessary to institute a network scheduling system. Regardless of which Librarian takes the call to schedule its use, both have access to the latest scheduling information. This product has also assisted the Librarians in scheduling vacation and sick time.
- *Windows Office XP.* At the end of 2005 all the computers in the Law Library were upgraded to this operating system. XP gives users access to Word, Publisher, Excel, Access, Outlook, and Power Point. These systems are also available on the two laptops.

COMMUNITY COOPERATION

- *Lake County.* The Law Library currently offers free access to the LexisNexis database to all seven of the County Judges and their staff attorneys in their offices. Each Municipal Court Judge also has access to the database. Willoughby Municipal Court has a new Law Library open to Law Library patrons. In addition to the LexisNexis databases, patrons can use the almost 50 print titles as well as a copier, fax, television and VCR. Also, anyone in Lake County has access to the Law Library's web site, including those free legal links.
- *Ohio.* The Lake County Law Library is an active participant in the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries, with the Lake County Law Librarian currently serving as the 2005-2006 Chair of the County Law Libraries Special Interest Group. ORALL maintains a web site of contact information for all its members with links to their home page and email address. The Lake County Law Library has been informed on numerous occasions that other Ohio Law Libraries have links on their web sites to Lake County. Other counties use the free legal links page as well as the page linking users to various court rules.

III. TRENDS FOR THE FUTURE

TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

The beginning of the 21st century has brought countless new technologies into the fray. Every industry is seeing changes to all aspects of their jobs, and Law Libraries are no exception. Technology is vital to the Law Library and its ability to provide information to its users. The Law Library currently serves as the information locator for all elected officials of Lake County as well as the entire legal community. Changes in legislation will more than likely broaden the user base to include members of the public. Advancements in technology should allow for a smooth integration of electronic sources with older print, audio and video resources, and make them available to the growing user population. Effective planning for this eventuality involves assessment of future trends. While it cannot be stated with certainty how technology will develop, trends from the past few years seem likely to continue. Appendix C estimates future costs that technology might have on the Library's financial situation.

- **Users' expectation for instant access will continue to increase**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: As technology continues to expand and become more affordable small and mid-size law firms will purchase items that will make their jobs more portable. IDC, a leading research group from Massachusetts, estimated in 2002 that 22 billion *payload* emails were delivered – emails that contained content within the email for a specific task. When the Law Library emails a particular case or statute to an attorney it is considered payload email. The IDC estimated that by 2009 the number of payload emails would be 48 billion – a 102% increase. The Lake County Law Library sent 192 payload emails in 2002. According to the IDC estimates 388 payload emails will be sent by 2009. However, in 2005 the Law Library had already sent 689 payload emails – a 250% increase! Emails can now be sent to mobile devices such as phones and PDAs. Attorneys can communicate with the Law Library while in the car, on vacation, or even in the courtroom.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: Beginning in the fall of 2004 Duke University announced that all incoming freshmen would receive an iPod with preloaded orientation information and academic schedules. They anticipate that lectures, audio books and other class related content will also be loaded onto the iPods. As this idea grows to other universities and law school, the Lake County Law Library needs to remember that these are the future attorneys and users of the Library.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: The Law Library will need to continue to offer free document delivery in various formats based on users' preferences. A result of this trend is that actual visits to the Library will decrease while usage statistics will continue to increase. If the Law Library is made available to the public there is no telling how statistics will be affected.

- **The publishing world will continue to change to include not only books and journals but online subscription databases, web pages, eBooks, and blogs**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: Information consumers are now considered "format agnostic" since they no longer care about what format the information comes from as long as it is fast, accurate, and inexpensive. eBooks are currently the fastest growing segment of the publishing world in part due to the success of MP3 Players. Blogs are

allowing everyday people to enter the world of publishing on their own. Blogs are a great way for Libraries to engage in a dialog with users. Currently the Cleveland and Cincinnati Law Libraries maintain blogs on their web sites. Book sales are steadily declining each year and many university presses are struggling enough that as of 2004 two have completely closed. If university presses or other small publishers continue to close, the Law Library will not even have the choice to purchase print titles. And as more and more Libraries convert from print to online the larger publishers are already beginning to cancel print titles that are not turning a profit.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: The Library may need to increase the number of patron workstations for printing and downloading of electronic information – including computers, printers, and work tables. Since technology seems to grow vertically with more computer workstations, it may eventually be necessary to remove shelves or other furniture to accommodate the growth. The Library will also need to regularly update software and hardware to keep up with the changing technology. Additional laptops may be necessary as more users check them out for after hour's research.

- **Wireless networks will continue to evolve, on-demand software will become affordable, and end-user devices will be more portable, allowing technology to be increasingly mobile**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: The computer, telephone, television, fax, scanner, copier, camcorder, telemetering device, and personal locator will be embodied in one “electronic office” machine. Most of the Library users will bring devices with them expecting network connectivity. Wireless is currently part of the Law Library's infrastructure, however, in 2005 that technology was down six times and one of those times was for nine days. Since the wireless technology is part of the County's IT department, the Library has no control over the situation. Eventually something more reliable than the current technology will be necessary. One possibility is purchasing cellular access for those laptops. This would allow users to use the laptop anywhere there is cellular service and not rely on finding a wireless hotspot.

- **As the role of the Librarian changes less emphasis will be on the Library as a place and more on the Library as a service**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: The role of Librarians is changing right along with the technology. Some Law Librarians are having their job titles changed to *Head of Knowledge Management* and/or *Head of Information Services*. Their job description includes the responsibility for management of powerful online legal information services and practice tools. They are ensuring that lawyers are fully trained to use the latest research tools and supplied with all the additional information they need to pursue their specialty areas.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: As the technology changes to a more mobile means, the traditional view of Libraries will also change. Historically, Libraries have been the collectors of content – a single place to find and obtain information. In the future Libraries will be the authenticators and managers of information. Research is showing that

the most important role of future Librarians will be to provide content to the user's digital workspace as mentioned earlier. Not only can the users be mobile, but so can the Library.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: The Lake County Law Library needs to maintain its practice of providing quality continuing education for its Librarians. Continued participation in organizations such as Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries is necessary. It may also be necessary to add technology classes to that list in order to assist the merger of technology and content.

NON-TECHNOLOGY TRENDS

Society trends not usually associated with technology do affect the Library technology planning.

- **Political decisions will continue to influence how Libraries operate**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: HB 66 is just the first in what could be many bills that will affect County Law Libraries. Currently there is a Task Force assigned to solve the problems brought on by HB 66. Comprised of 13 members from the Ohio Congress, Ohio Judicial Conference, County Commissioners Association, and the Ohio State Bar Association, the Task Force has until October 31, 2007 to report its findings to the House and Senate leadership as well as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. After the report is presented it is possible that changes to the law may occur again. Until that time Ohio County Law Libraries are in a state of uncertainty. County Commissioners do not want to provide funds for the Law Libraries any longer so the only certainty about this situation is that there will be fewer funds to pay for more services.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: One possible result of HB 66 is that Law Libraries will be required to be open to the public. This would be completely new to Lake County and would have a huge impact on how the Library operates. New security measures would have to be installed on the computers to ensure that only legal, appropriate material is being access, but a security system would have to be installed to protect against theft of materials. The Library's collection of form books would need to be expanded since data from Libraries currently open to the public show that the majority of their reference questions center around completing forms.

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: Recently the Lake County Data Board informed each County Department Head that the County IT Department is considering charging individual departments for their services in an effort to pay for additional staff members. These charges could range from \$200 a year for every computer in the department to \$750 a year for every computer. This potential charge could cost the Law Library between \$1800 and \$6750 a year! As one department head at the meeting pointed out, this opens a Pandora's Box for other County departments to do the same thing. The Library would have the option of contracting the IT services to another company but doing that would mean purchasing a server and additional hardware to make the Library self sufficient. It would also require purchasing an IP address to support an independent web site with email addresses.

- **Inter-library cooperation will become a financial necessity**

Implications for the Lake County Law Library: Currently, the members of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries County Law Library Special Interest Group have come together to create an Ohio Law Library Consortium. The consortium has a four level goals plan (See Appendix D). Participation in any and all of the levels will be completely voluntary. Level one is a consortium web page and email access for members. This level should be ready by June 2006. There is a web site already up and running (www.ohiolawlibrary.org) and email addresses are available. This level gives all 88 County Law Libraries a place to go for information about events affecting the organization. It also gives members a place to communicate. By June 2006, eight County Law Library catalogs will be on this site and anyone will be able to search them from one location when looking for a specific resource.

Level two is also already in process. Six northeast Ohio Law Libraries are currently involved in a pocket part exchange program. Each Library is assigned a title and purchases the latest pocket parts for that title. When new pocket parts come in, the old ones are shipped to one of the other Libraries. This service has given Libraries a significant savings to their print budget, and is open to any other Library interested in joining.

Level three is the Inter Library Loan program. This will allow Libraries to share their print and/or electronic resources. In order for this level to work, all Libraries will have to be able to communicate with each other and see what resources each Library purchases. For that reason this level cannot begin until level one is implemented.

Finally level four is statewide purchasing. It is the ultimate goal of the consortium to work with the various vendors to negotiate a deal for statewide purchasing. This will allow the Libraries to buy their products in bulk and at a better price.

IV. THE MISSION OF THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY AND LONG RANGE TECHNOLOGY OBJECTIVES

LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY MISSION STATEMENT:

Vital to the legal community of Lake County, the Lake County Law Library Association strives to provide legal resources, in a variety of formats, and assistance with those resources at no cost to our users. We encourage our users to make the Lake County Law Library their first stop in preparing for any legal proceeding.

SERVICE GOALS FOR THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY:

- **Provide materials responsive to users' needs**
The needs of all the users are becoming more sophisticated and their expectations will continue to grow. The Lake County Law Library's collection will be made up of materials in a variety of formats on the shelves and in electronic links.

Objective: Enhance the online catalog to be Z39.50 compatible in order to make it available to the other Law Libraries. InMagic was purchased in 2001 and has been updated yearly with the latest upgrade in February, 2006 at a cost of \$2000. This product served the needs of the Library when there was no online catalog. It has provided a way for the Librarians to catalog and keep track of updates to the books and journals. It has also provided our users with a way to search the catalog from their own computer. One of the goals of the state wide Library Consortium being developed is to have one central site to search all 88 County Law Library catalogs. To do this the catalog must be Z39.50 compliant. Currently the version of InMagic being used is not compliant. Work needs to be done to find out if there is another version that is compliant or if an entirely new product needs to be purchased.

Objective: Provide users with all their legal research needs in whichever format best suits their needs. Many users are not comfortable “browsing” the computer and like the feel of a book in their hands. Some information is still better found in print. Almost daily, the Law Library gets requests for previous Ohio Revised Code Statutes. Westlaw only provides archived statutes back to 1994 and Lexis only goes back to 1996. The Lake County Law Library has General Codes dating back to 1840! Often users are looking for old House or Senate bills. Lexis has legislative materials back to 1991 and Westlaw goes back to 1988. The Law Library has an almost complete set of bills from 1832 through the current session. These are just some of the examples of how important it is to balance the sources of information in the Library. Sometimes, though the users just want a case or form, and they want it delivered to them wherever they may be. It is in the best interest of the user and the Librarian to have reliable, up-to-date online databases for that type of information. The Librarians can run a Lexis or Westlaw search right at their desk and input the user’s fax or email and the document will be delivered within minutes. The best part of this service is that the Library never touches a sheet of paper. There is no more running a copy of the case and then faxing it to the user. Now, the Library does it all electronically. On the user’s end, if they choose to have it faxed then only their paper is being used. If they choose to have it emailed they could potentially not use a sheet of paper either. Recently the Law Library was asked for a large number of Federal Jury Instructions. The attorney did not know exactly which instruction would be appropriate. The Library emailed all possible instructions and the user was able to sort through them and print only the relevant ones.

Objective: Continue to research new ways of delivering information to the user. e-Books and blogs are just two of the new technologies coming down the pike. The Library needs to continually monitor these and other technologies to determine when it will be right for the Library to purchase them. Historically Libraries have been more reactive than proactive institutions. Reference Librarians do not go out to the tables and solicit questions from users; they wait for the users to come to them. The World Wide Web was invented in 1989, but even the Lake County Law Library did not join the Cleveland Freenet until 1994. However, that trend needs to change. If the Library does not stay out in front of the technology, the users are going to pass them by!

- **Deliver comprehensive reference and information services**

As technology changes, someone is going to have to be knowledgeable enough to provide assistance to the Library users. The Lake County Law Library has done a great job of providing continuing education to its Librarians and this practice will need to be continued now more than ever.

Objective: Continue to invest in the continuing education of the Law Librarian and the Assistant Librarian through professional organizations such as Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries and the American Association of Law Librarians. Their yearly conferences provide current and relevant seminars given by leaders in the profession. At the AALL yearly conference in Boston in 2004 quite a few sessions were given on planning for the future and what trends Law Libraries will face. That information proved invaluable when researching this report.

Objective: Provide technology specific training to the Library staff as new technologies are introduced. In 2004, during the Library renovation, the Board of Trustees approved designing a new web page. The Library out sourced that creation with the understanding that any changes or updates would be done in house. In order to do that, the Library purchased Dreamweaver software and allowed the Assistant Law Librarian to attend classes on Dreamweaver. The Library also provided training for the cataloging software when it was purchased in 2001.

Objective: Provide training to the users on Library materials and in any other areas they are interested in. Currently the Library brings in trainers from Lexis and Westlaw a few times a year to give members free hands on seminars. These sessions are also good for one CLE credit for the attorneys. Now that the Library has videoconferencing technology many more state wide CLE classes can and should be offered. The Library has contacted the Ohio State Bar Association about linking into their CLE classes so users do not have to travel to other parts of the state, however the OSBA does not have that technology available right now. The Ohio Judicial Conference does offer videoconferencing CLE classes to its members and the Lake County Law Library hosted one on February 17, 2006.

- **Offer state of the art technology to accommodate any users**

Efficient and effective utilization of electronic resources by all Library users -- staff and patrons -- is the key to attaining the Library's goals.

Objective: Investigate the best way to upgrade the Library's online catalog to make it Z39.50 compatible. It is possible that InMagic now has a product capable of this technology but regardless, other vendors should be investigated.

Objective: Market the technology currently available in the Library, especially the videoconferencing. From the data compiled in Appendix B, the Lake County Law Library spent considerable dollars providing a state of the art Law Library for the citizens of Lake County. Most of those services were available for the first time in 2005 and usage statistics are very positive. The camcorder went out 10 times during the year and the laptops with Lexis passwords went out 43 times. However, no one used the video conferencing at all that year. As was previously mentioned this system was used

for the first time in 2006 to host an OJC CLE program that was originally scheduled to be held at Lakeland Community College. However, none of the private attorneys have used this system for any of its original purposes – out of town depositions, testimony, etc. The Law Library needs to find a way to communicate and demonstrate the advantages of this technology in order for local attorneys to become comfortable using it. The Library has also been in continuous talks with the OSBA and the ABA about possibly broadcasting CLE classes for local attorneys. Unfortunately at this time, neither agency has the capability to do this. This system can also benefit the staff of the Library by cutting down on their travel needs. The Cincinnati Law Library just recently purchased a videoconferencing system and has been talking to Lake County about possibly hosting a statewide Library meeting from the two locations.

Objective: Continue to stay on top of cutting edge technology through research and education. There are several conferences available that discuss technology in Libraries. This year's AALL conference has an entire track dedicated to technology with sessions on pod casting and other handheld devices. There is also a yearly conference held in Washington, DC called Computers in Libraries. This year's conference had sessions on digitization, educating Librarians, Wikis, and trends. There are also numerous technology journals available for Libraries that Lake County should consider purchasing.

- **Negotiate the best price for every resource**

It is inevitable that the Law Library will need to spend a substantial amount of cash to fulfill the mission it has set. The Librarian will need to not only compare print vendors to each other and electronic vendors to each other, but comparisons of print vs. electronic will also need to be done.

Objective: Evaluate the Law Library's collection on a regular basis to determine where there are gaps in information. By collecting usage statistics, the Librarians are able to determine if there are areas of the law that the Library does not cover adequately. Once those areas are determined, various vendors should be consulted on the most effective and cost efficient way to fill those voids. Those statistics can also be used to determine if resources available both in print and online are being utilized by one format over another. If it is determined that one is being used more substantially than the other, there may be no need for duplication.

Objective: Investigate the option of joining the Ohio Law Library Consortium in statewide purchasing. Vendors such as Westlaw and Lexis increase their prices an average of 6% annually. Once the Library has determined what resources are essential to the Library and which format will be most beneficial to the users, it may be possible to purchase those resources in conjunction with other Law Libraries in the state in order to receive a "bulk" discount. Currently the consortium is looking at which vendors would be willing to work with the group and what type of discounts they would be willing to provide. Once that data is collected, the Lake County Law Library should weigh that information against all the statistical data it collects.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

TIMELINE

2007-2010

REPLACEMENTS

- Continue to schedule upgrades of hardware and software
- Continue staff training through conferences, in house trainers, and/or hired consultants
- Continue to offer training to patrons through staff members and/or consultants
- Continue to evaluate web site for ways to improve its use
- Sharp SC-2060 purchased in December 1993 will need to be replaced
- Magicolor 2300 purchased April 2002 will need to be replaced
- (3) Smart UPS 1400 battery backups purchased in January 2001 will need to be replaced
- (2) Smart UPS 650 battery backups purchased in April 2002 will need to be replaced
- Investigate replacing InMagic with a Z39.50 compatible product when the current maintenance contract expires in March
- In 2007 the RIA online tax library contract will need to be reviewed and/or renegotiated
- In 2008 the Judges' online Lexis contract will need to be reviewed and/or renegotiated
- In 2008 the Library's online Westlaw contract will need to be reviewed and/or renegotiated
- Quicken purchased in March 1994 will need to be reviewed for a possible upgrade to include electronic check writing

NEW PURCHASES

- In January 2007 the Law Library will begin to pay 20% of the "compensation" of the Librarians. There is no current definition of "compensation" and the Libraries are awaiting a bulletin by the Auditor of State for that clarification. Based on the outcome of that bulletin, the Lake County Law Library is looking at paying close to \$22,000 that first year
- In January 2008 the Law Library will begin to pay 20% of the rent for the space currently being occupied. The County Commissioners have already provided the Library with projected rent costs. The Commissioners plan to charge \$9.75 per square foot (2636 square feet) with a 5% yearly increase. The 20% share will be \$5140
- Study the impact of eBooks to replace various CCH and Aspen products
- Study new technology such as personal digital assistants to evaluate the effect they would have on the Library's mission
- Additional laptops may need to be purchased to meet possible higher demand

- Additional patron printers may need to be purchased to meet possible higher demand
- A server may be necessary if the Library discontinues utilizing the Lake County IT Department
- The Library may also need to purchase an IP address to support their own web site and email addresses
- If the Library is forced to open its doors to the public internet filters may become necessary to ensure proper use of the computers
- A theft deterrent system may also become necessary if the public begins using the Library
- Explore expanding the RIA online contract to include estate planning
- Explore replacing the BNA Labor Library with an online Library
- Continue to discuss with professional organizations such as the OSBA and the ABA about providing videoconferencing CLE classes
- Explore the possibility of the Law Library offering their own CLE classes to patrons and other attorneys throughout the state

2010-2020

REPLACEMENTS

- Continue to schedule upgrades of hardware and software
- Continue staff training through conferences, in house trainers, and/or hired consultants
- Continue to offer training to patrons through staff members and/or consultants
- Continue to evaluate web site for ways to improve its use
- Cannon Copier purchased in December 2001 will need to be replaced
- (2) Dell Latitude D600 Laptops purchased in November 2004 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced
- (2) Wireless Access Points purchased in May 2004 will need to be evaluated
- (2) HP Laser Jet 4200n printers purchased in May 2004 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced.
- HP Photosmart 2575 printer purchased in November 2005 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced
- (5) Dell Dimension 4300 patron computers purchased in December 2001 and upgraded in November 2005 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced
- (2) OptiPlex GX620 staff computers purchased in November 2005 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced
- Cannon LC710 Laser Fax machine purchased in December 2005 will need to be evaluated and possibly replaced

NEW PURCHASES

- In 2011 the County will no longer pay for “compensation” of the Librarians. Again depending on how the Auditor of State defines “compensation” the Law Library is looking at \$120,000 - \$127,000

- In 2012 when the Law Library completely takes over paying the rent and utilities they will be faced with a bill of \$31,237
- Once the Law Library begins to pay 100% of the Librarians' "compensation" the Library may need to consider hiring a company to assist with payroll and if the Librarians are no longer part of the County's benefits package, the Library may need to join COSI or the Chamber of Commerce in order to get a better benefits package and worker's compensation rates for its employees
- After the County relinquishes all their responsibility to the Library there is a possibility that the Library will also lose IT support, internet service, and phone service. Additional Library dollars would have to go for those services and fees
- At some time during this time frame it is probable that the legislature will demand that the Law Library be made available to the public. If this occurs additional user licenses may be necessary to meet the higher demand. New resources may need to be purchased such as form books and/or form databases.
- If the Library does open to the public it would be advantageous to purchase some sort of security measure for the books as well as a security system installed on the public computers
- Investigate purchasing online journals to replace Law Reviews
- Additional laptops may need to be purchased to meet possible higher demand
- Additional patron printers may need to be purchased to meet possible higher demand
- Investigate the possibility of networking an existing copier or adding that feature to a new copier to use as an additional patron printer
- Additions computers may need to be purchased to meet possible higher demand

BUDGET

The County Law Libraries in Ohio are funded through traffic fines and penalties. While there seems to be no pending legislation to change the way Libraries are funded, the latest budget in 2005 had sweeping changes to the expenses facing the Libraries. Historically the County has been responsible for the compensation of up to three Librarians, providing space and utilities for the Library, and providing the shelves for the Library books.

Starting January 1, 2007, the compensation for the Libraries will begin to gradually shift from the County to the Law Library at a rate of 20% a year until 2011 when the Library will take over 100% of the compensation. The rent, utilities, and bookshelves were also supposed to shift from the County to the Law Library but the Task Force looking into the future of the County Law Libraries was able to get a one year reprieve for those expenses. Beginning on January 1, 2008 the shift for those expenses will begin at the same 20% rate until 2012 when the Library will take over 100%. With the projected rent, utilities and compensation, the Library will see an increase of 42% in its current expenses which means that other areas of the Library (print, electronic, supplies, etc) will need to be cut.

There is a possibility that the Ohio County Commissioners Association will agree to continue to provide free rent, utilities, and bookshelves in exchange for the Library being open to the public, but it does not look like the compensation will come off the table. Even with that compromise the Library will be faced with a 34% increase in expenses to cover compensation. Currently so much of this issue is still up in the air and it doesn't look like there will be any answers until October 2007.

IV. EVALUATION

- Conduct periodic computer services surveys or focus groups to discuss new services the Library might be able to offer
- Review annually the progress toward meeting the goals of the Technology Plan and alter as needed
- Review statistics annually as an indicator of what services and technologies are being used
- Review financial statements annually in order to anticipate when financial cuts are going to be necessary
- Review annual service expenses to determine which technologies need the most maintenance and determine whether to replace, upgrade, do away with, or continue to repair

APPENDIX A

HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY AT THE LAKE COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

PURCHASE DATE	ITEM	PRICE
12/18/78	Lexis O-Bar	\$9680
1/16/79	Sharpfax SF-726 Copier	\$3707
11/15/82	530R Minolta Copier	\$5000
6/1/83	Westlaw Computerized Research System	\$690/month
	Microfiche Equipment	\$4558
	National Reporter Fiche	\$18,630
	Code of Federal Regulations Fiche	\$405
	OH Appellate Decisions Fiche	\$600
11/30/84	Share of Bar Associations Microcomputer and Printer	\$60/month
10/20/87	Sharp SF-9750 Copier	\$11,000
4/20/88	Demo "Librarians Helper" Cataloging Software	\$10
6/30/88	3 IBM PS2 Computers	\$13,500
5/31/89	2 Rapid File Programs & 1 Microsoft Works	\$668
9/14/89	OJI Computer Program	\$60
	Murata F30 Fax Machine	\$1776
12/5/89	Varitronics Poster Printer	\$2375
	Librarians Helper Cataloging Software	\$250
4/24/91	Sharp SF-9800 Copier	\$14,995
11/20/91	Legal Trac on InfoTrac	\$3500
	Card Catalog Index	
	Hard Disk Drive Program	
	Computer Terminal	
	CD-Rom Player	
	Hannah Online	\$1255
3/10/93	Upgrade of Computer System	\$4747
6/7/93	2 HP LaserJet 4 Printers	\$2770
12/7/93	Cannon L775 Fax Machine	\$2410
	Sharp SD-2060 Copier **	\$13,950
3/16/94	7 Bay CD-Rom Tower	\$3399
	Shepard's CD-Roms	\$594
	Shepard's OH Express CD -Roms	\$165
	Quicken Software **	\$49
	Cleveland Freenet	
11/16/94	ProImage Poster Printer	\$2995
11/30/94	2 HIS 486DX2/66 Computers	\$3119
	2 HP LaserJet 4+ Printers	\$2898
	West's OH CD-Rom Library	\$1875
9/27/95	OJI CD-Rom	\$200
	Built in CD-Rom Drives	\$548
	Daisy Chain Software	\$2876

	Battery Backup	\$487
11/29/95	2 486DX2/66 Computers	\$3698
	Compaq ProLinea	\$2799
	Procom 7 Bay CD-Rom Tower	\$3199
	Network Operating System	\$349
	HP LaserJet 5P Printer	\$979
10/23/96	2 Pentium 120MHz Computers	\$4171
	Internet Access through North Coast Web	\$15/month
5/7/97	Word Processing and Spread Sheet Software	\$59
	Graphics Software	\$49
11/17/99	Web Site Created	
	4 Intel Celeron 433 MHz Computers	\$5744
	Intel P# 500 MHz Computer	\$8807
12/17/99	2 433 MHz Celeron Computer	\$2620
4/20/00	Voice Mail	\$30
	Mitsubishi VCR **	\$149
	HP DeskJet 1220	\$658
9/13/00	County T1 Line	\$984
10/18/00	Westlaw Online	\$574/month
10/30/00	10 Windows NT Licenses	\$750
1/1/01	3 APC Smart UPS 1400 **	\$1866
6/5/01	Lexis Online	\$670/month
11/16/01	InMagic Cataloging Program **	\$10,537
	Discarded Microfiche	
12/13/01	HP ProCurve Switch	\$988
	PowerEdge 1400SC Server	\$4176
	7 Dell Dimension 4300 Computers ***	\$8196
	Cannon 6000IR Copier **	\$14,053
	ProImage XL 3000 Poster Printer **	\$5495
4/12/02	Minolta QMS Magicolor 2200 Desk Laser Printer **	\$974
	2 APC Back UPS 650 **	\$328
	PCI SCSI Adapter	\$88
	Replaced West CD-Roms w/ Online 5 users	\$2600/month
5/3/02	Westlaw Online for Judges	\$1970/month
3/13/03	X-Ray View Box **	\$367
5/13/04	7 Dell Ultra Sharp 21" LCD Monitors **	\$5880
	2 HP ProCurve Wireless Access Points **	\$1170
	2 HP ProCurve Wireless Access Point Cards **	\$188
	2 HP LaserJet 4200n Printers **	\$2398
	Polycom VSX 7000 Videoconference **	\$9853
	Dreamweaver Software **	\$399
8/13/04	HP DirectJet 170x	\$139
9/9/04	Sony LCD TV/VCR/DVD **	\$5107
	Web Site Creation **	\$1780
11/16/04	Anytime Organizer **	\$24
	2 Dell Latitude X300 Laptops **	\$4303

	Sony DCR-DVD 101 Camcorder **	\$799
	CTX Optima EZP 730 Projector **	\$1599
12/15/04	Puritas Springs Child Support Guidelines **	\$407
	Adobe Acrobat 7.0 **	\$299
6/15/05	Replaced Judges West with Lexis **	\$1214/month
11/18/05	2 Dell OptiPlex GX 620 Computers **	\$1826
	5 Windows XP Professional **	\$600
	HP PSC 2355 Printer/Scanner**	\$195
12/15/05	Cannon LC710 Laser Fax **	\$1995
	RIA Online Tax Library **	\$6185

** CURRENTLY IN USE

*** ONLY 5 CURRENTLY IN USE

APPENDIX B

CURRENT TECHNOLOGICAL HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

HARDWARE				
DATE	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	LOCATION
10/9/2004	Television	Sony 32" LCD Flat Panel	\$3,497	Foyer
10/9/2004	VCR/DVD Combo	Sony	\$160	Foyer
12/1/1984	Typewriter	Canon AP 550	\$2,028	Library
12/13/2001	Copier	Canon	\$14,053	Library
12/7/1993	Copier	SD-2060	\$13,950	Library
12/7/1993	Copier collator bin		\$1,267	Library
5/13/2004	Wireless Access Points	HP ProCurve	\$585	Library
5/13/2004	Wireless Access Points	HP ProCurve	\$585	Library
5/13/2004	Printer	HP Laser Jet 4200N	\$1,393	Library
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Library
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Library
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Library
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Library
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Library
12/13/2001	Computer	Dell Dimension 4300	\$1,106	Library
12/13/2001	Computer	Dell Dimension 4300	\$1,106	Library
12/13/2001	Computer	Dell Dimension 4300	\$1,106	Library
12/13/2001	Computer	Dell Dimension 4300	\$1,106	Library
12/13/2001	Computer	Dell Dimension 4300	\$1,106	Library
5/13/2004	Printer	HP Laser Jet 4200N	\$1,393	Library
4/12/2002	UPS	Back Ups 650	\$164	Library
1/1/2001	UPS	APC Smart UPS	\$622	Library
1/1/2001	UPS	APC Smart UPS	\$622	Library
12/15/2005	Fax Machine	Cannon	\$1,995	Office
4/12/2002	Color Laser Printer	Minolta Magicolor	\$974	Office
12/12/2003	Electronic 3-Hole Punch		\$191	Office
11/18/2005	Printer	HP Photosmart 2575	\$195	Office
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Office
5/13/2004	Monitors	Dell 21" Flat Screen	\$825	Office
11/18/2005	Computer	OptiPlex GX620	\$913	Office
11/18/2005	Computer	OptiPlex GX620	\$913	Office
1/1/2001	UPS	APC Smart UPS	\$622	Office
4/20/2002	UPS	Back Ups 650	\$164	Office
4/20/2000	VCR	Mitsubishi	\$149	Office
5/13/2004	Polycom Unit	Video Conferencing	\$4,528	Office

5/13/2004	Visual Concert Unit	Video Conferencing	\$1,402	Office
5/13/2004	Television	Video Conferencing	\$643	Office
8/25/2003	Radio/Tape Player	Sony	\$29	Workroom
3/13/2003	X-Ray View Box		\$367	Workroom
11/16/2004	Camcorder	Sony DVD101 Handycam	\$799	Workroom
11/16/2004	Media Projector	Optoma EZPro 739	\$1,599	Workroom
11/16/2004	Laptop	Dell Latitude D600	\$2,151	Workroom
11/16/2004	Laptop	Dell Latitude D600	\$2,151	Workroom
SOFTWARE				
11/16/2001	InMagic	Cataloging Software	\$10,537	
2/15/2004	Adobe Reader	Publishing Software	\$299	
3/16/1994	Quicken	Accounting Software	\$49	
5/13/2004	Dreamweaver	Web Page Software	\$399	
11/16/2004	Anytime Scheduler	Scheduling Software	\$24	
12/15/2005	RIA	Tax Database	\$6,185	
12/15/2004	Ohio Child Support Guidelines	Child Support Calculations	\$407	
8/23/2005	Westlaw	Legal Database	\$53,596	
11/30/2005	Lexis	Legal Database	\$14,148	
11/18/2005	Microsoft Office XP	Operating System	\$600	
12/1/2005	AOL Instant Message	IM System		

APPENDIX C

POSSIBLE FUTURE TECHNOLOGY PURCHASES

PURCHASE DATE	ITEM	ESTIMATED PRICE
2007 - 2010		
	Replacement Copier	\$11,000
	(5) UPS Battery Backups	\$1100
	Replacement Color Laser Printer	\$1000
	(2) Additional Laptops	\$3000
	(2) Additional Patron Printers	\$2500
	Z39.50 Compliant Online Catalog	\$80,000
	Total	\$98,600.00
2010-2020		
	Replacement Copier	\$11,000
	(2) Replacement Laptops	\$3000
	(2) Replacement Wireless Access Points	\$1000
	(2) Replacement Patron Printers	\$2500
	Replacement Scanner/Printer	\$300
	(5) Replacement Patron Computers	\$6900
	(2) Replacement Staff Computers	\$2800
	Replacement Fax Machine	\$2400
	(2) Additional Laptops	\$3000
	(2) Additional Computers	\$2800
	Additional Workspace for Computers	\$1500
	(2) Additional Patron Printers	\$2500
	Server to Support IT	\$5000
	Security System for Books	\$10,205
	IP Address *	\$9/year
	Security System for Computers *	\$40/year
	Cellular Wireless Access for Laptops *	\$600/year/computer
	Total	\$54,905.00
	Complete Total	\$153,505.00

* PRICE NOT INCLUDED IN TOTALS

APPENDIX D

OHIO COUNTY LAW LIBRARY CONSORTIUM GOALS OF PARTICIPATION

Due to the impact of the cuts to County Law Libraries in the 2005 biennial budget, a committee made up of ORALL County Law Library SIG members is investigating the creation of an Ohio Law Library Consortium (OLLC). It is a certainty that all 88 County Law Libraries will be facing increased expenses in the form of Librarian salaries and/or rental costs. The Task Force assigned to revamp the way we do business has assured us that it will no longer be business as usual. By creating this consortium, we may not only be helping ourselves through this uncertain time, but this proactive move could possibly show members of the Task Force our willingness to work with them and each other.

The events of the last 15 months (HB 66 was introduced on February 15, 2005) have shown us that as a professional organization we need a better, more uniform way of communicating with each other. Since most of us will be facing cuts to our budget either voluntarily or due to a regional restructuring, it is going to be necessary to share what resources we do have. And for the first time, it has become necessary to regain control over “mega vendors” and negotiate statewide contracts in order to get the best deals possible.

While we will open this consortium to the Supreme Court of Ohio Library and all 88 County Law Libraries, regardless of whether they are a member of ORALL or not, we understand that a consortium is not right for every Library and will create this body on a strictly voluntary basis. However by establishing levels of participation we hope that every Library can find some benefit to its creation. In the early stages of development we have identified four levels of participation, with additional levels entirely possible in the future.

LEVEL ONE

CONSORTIUM WEB PAGE WITH UNLIMITED EMAIL ADDRESSES

In order to address the issue of a better, more uniform way of communicating we will develop a Consortium Web Page. Included on this site will be links to all 88 County Law Libraries with contact information, hours of operation, and online catalogs if available. We would also use the domain name to give each library a consortium email address. According to the surveys conducted in 2005, 14 Libraries reported not having access to email and 45 Libraries reported not having an online catalog.

Thanks to the great work of David Whelan, Law Librarian at the Cincinnati Law Library, we have reserved a domain name (ohiolawlibrary.org) and found a host that could handle 1000 e-mail accounts for \$60 a year. It looks as though a small group of County Law Libraries will agree to make the first year’s purchase and hopefully this web site will be up and running very shortly. After its creation, we invite all 88 County Law Libraries to join this page.

This web page will be a great place for all of us to visit to find up to the minute information on the Task Force, meetings, issues affecting Law Libraries, as well as a way to check another Library’s online catalog.

LEVEL TWO

POCKET PART EXCHANGE

This level began in 2003 with the Akron Law Library and has five northeast Ohio Libraries participating and eager to open it up to more. This level revolves around Libraries sharing the pocket parts for titles that they agree to keep with Libraries who choose to cancel. Current policy is in place that requires the sender to notify receiving Libraries when a publisher issues a new volume so Libraries can determine whether to purchase that volume. As for document delivery charges, shipping is paid by the recipient, with participants using the Library rate. This service is a great idea for Libraries facing cuts to their print budgets.

LEVEL THREE

INTER LIBRARY LOAN

Once a consortium web site is established and Librarians are able to communicate with each other electronically, the next logical step is to initiate a statewide Inter Library Loan Policy. Obviously our first attempts at sharing should be electronically, but each individual Library will be able to designate which items in their collection they will and will not share. Ideally, in order for this to be accomplished, each participating library would need an online catalog. Using Z39.50 technology, Libraries will be able to do a single search with results from all the participating catalogs. Again, David Whelan has taken the initiative and gathered much information on what Libraries will need in order to participate at this level.

Since updating hardware and software may be a burden for some libraries, we felt that this level would provide us with a great opportunity for applying for grant money. Money could be applied to purchasing new or upgrading current computers, servers, equipment such as scanners, fax machines, and copiers necessary to share documents, as well as supplies such as envelopes, boxes, postage, etc. for document delivery. If we are successful in getting grant money it would be our intent to ensure that for the first year, no Library would be monetarily responsible for any document delivery costs. In this way, any Library wishing to participate can do so knowing that there will be no cost burden on them. This will also give us one year to gather usage statistics in order to develop a document delivery policy for the future. It is our hope to continue with a no or low cost exchange of documents even after any grant money is used.

While it is obvious that this level is going to take some time to get up and running, we encourage you to share this information with your Board of Trustees to gauge their level of interest.

LEVEL FOUR

STATEWIDE PURCHASING

For years, vendors have charged County Law Libraries whatever they wish for online and print resources we all purchase. When we Librarians get together for professional meetings, it is always interesting to see the divide between what one Library pays for a product versus what another Library pays for the exact same product. We all know that buying in bulk can save a Library significant amount of cash. It is then a major goal of this consortium to work

with as many of our common vendors as possible to negotiate statewide contracts. This process may prove to be the most difficult since we all purchase different levels of service or different print titles, but we are willing to start small with such titles as the *Baldwin's Ohio Practice* titles or Lexis' All Ohio Practice Library. Obviously, this level will not be available for members immediately, but we are going to begin contacting vendors to gauge their interest and ideas for working with us.