Orion Township Public Library Board of Trustees
Meeting Agenda
Thursday, May 18, 2023, 6:30 P.M.

Library Mission: To service and engage a thriving community of lifelong learners

I. Call to order
II. Approval of agenda
III. Presentation of audit by Jordan Smith of Maner Costerisan
IV. Presentation by Sabrina Halsey and Kerry Roman on Partnering with schools
V. Consent agenda
   A. Minutes of 4/20/2023 Regular Library Board meeting
   B. Bills from April 2023
   C. Financial Statement and Treasurer’s Report as of April 30, 2023
VI. Public Comment
VII. Communications
   A. Press Coverage
VIII. Director’s Report
   A. Library news and activities
   B. Usage reports
   C. Advocacy news
      1. Library Advocacy Day
      2. MLA survey
IX. Old Business
   A. Parking Lot design discussion
   B. Library branch concept
   C. Anti-hate Research
X. Standing Committee Reports
   A. Policy
      1. Updates from 5/11/23 meeting
   B. Finance
   C. Fund Development/Strategic Planning
      1. Strategic Planning updates
   D. Board Development
      1. Jim Abramczyk – Policy review
      2. Article from American Libraries Magazine – Meeting the Challenge
   E. Building
   F. Human Resources
XI. Discussion Items
   A. Strategic Plan quarterly review
   B. ILS Maintenance contract
   C. Accessibility study
XII. Action Items
A. Recommendation of Policy Committee
B. ILS Maintenance contract
XIII. Public Comment
XIV. Trustee Comments
XV. Adjournment
May 11, 2023

To the Board of Trustees of the
Orion Township Public Library
Lake Orion, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orion Township Public Library for the year ended December 31, 2022. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated February 1, 2023. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

**Significant Audit Matters**

*Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices*

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Orion Township Public Library are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in Note 9 to the financial statements, the Library adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, during the year ended December 31, 2022. Accordingly, the cumulative effects of the accounting changes are reported in the applicable financial statements and note disclosures. We noted no transactions entered into by Orion Township Public Library during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management’s knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements of the governmental activities were:

Management’s calculation of the depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful lives of the capital assets.

Management’s calculation of the accrued compensated absences is based on current hourly rates and policies regarding payment of sick and vacation banks.

Management’s contribution to fund the costs of other post-employment benefits (if they are so funded in the future), are calculated at an actuarially determined rate, which is based upon certain actuarial assumptions.
We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these accounting estimates in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor’s report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated May 11, 2023.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to Orion Township Public Library's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor’s opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as Orion Township Public Library's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.
Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of the management and members of the Board of Trustees of Orion Township Public Library and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Manor Costerinan PC
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
LAKE ORION, MICHIGAN

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(with required supplementary information)

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
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</tbody>
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the
Orion Township Public Library
Lake Orion, Michigan

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orion Township Public Library, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Orion Township Public Library’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orion Township Public Library, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Orion Township Public Library and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Orion Township Public Library’s ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.
Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Orion Township Public Library’s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Orion Township Public Library’s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management’s discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and other post-employment benefit plan schedules, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management’s responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

May 11, 2023

Maney Costerian PC
Financial Reporting

The Orion Township Public Library, (the “Library”) has continued to revise and improve its financial report document as a result of standards set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The intent of these standards is to provide citizens, taxpayers, and library users with a better understanding of how the Library’s money and other assets are managed.

The standards set by GASB are intended to give the reader of this annual financial report a better understanding of the financial status of the Library by introducing accounting rules and systems that are common in the private sector. This report represents a broad picture of the Library’s financial status. Through the comprehensive reporting of assets and liabilities, the reader should have a greater understanding of the Library’s financial health.

The Library management’s discussion and analysis of financial performance provides an overview of the Library’s financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the Library's financial statements which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

As discussed in further detail in this section, the following represents the most significant financial highlights for the year ended December 31, 2022:

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Library exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the most recent fiscal year by $5,272,493 (net position) at the government-wide level.
- The Library's total net position increased $115,068 as a result of current year activity at the government-wide level.
- At the close of the fiscal year, the Library’s general fund reported a fund balance of $3,558,663.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Library as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Library’s finances. This long-term view uses the accrual basis of accounting so that it can measure the cost of providing services during the current year.

The fund financial statements present a short-term view; they tell us how the taxpayers’ resources were spent during the year, as well as how much is available for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the operations of the Library in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the Library's most significant funds.
The Library as a Whole

The following table shows, in condensed format, the net position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current and other assets</td>
<td>$4,239,063</td>
<td>$4,058,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets, net</td>
<td>$1,471,802</td>
<td>$1,205,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>$5,710,865</td>
<td>$5,263,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>$18,703</td>
<td>$21,898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>$173,416</td>
<td>$128,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncurrent liabilities</td>
<td>$31,662</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>$205,078</td>
<td>$128,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>$251,997</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET POSITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in capital assets</td>
<td>$1,471,802</td>
<td>$1,205,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>$418,494</td>
<td>$419,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>$3,382,197</td>
<td>$3,532,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET POSITION</strong></td>
<td>$5,272,493</td>
<td>$5,157,425</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Library’s total net position was $5,272,493 at December 31, 2022, an increase of $115,958 over the total net position at the end of the previous fiscal year. Unrestricted net position (the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations) was $3,382,197 at the end of the fiscal year, a decrease of $149,902 over the previous year end. The investment in capital assets was $1,471,802, an increase of $266,444 over the previous fiscal year.
The following table shows the changes in net position during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant income</td>
<td>$5,980</td>
<td>$2,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations revenue</td>
<td>49,566</td>
<td>149,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal fines</td>
<td>57,090</td>
<td>62,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library fines</td>
<td>7,417</td>
<td>10,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copier service</td>
<td>7,430</td>
<td>5,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or damaged income</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>3,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General revenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property taxes</td>
<td>2,632,997</td>
<td>2,541,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State shared revenues</td>
<td>37,550</td>
<td>30,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local community stabilization</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>20,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>19,356</td>
<td>12,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized and unrealized (loss) on investments</td>
<td>(30,936)</td>
<td>(10,375)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>3,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,809,910</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,832,747</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROGRAM EXPENSES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library services/recreation and culture</td>
<td>2,694,842</td>
<td>2,503,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in net position</td>
<td>$115,068</td>
<td>$329,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Governmental Activities**

The Library's governmental revenues totaled $2,809,910 with the greatest revenue source being property taxes. Property taxes make up approximately 94% of total governmental revenue. Total revenue decreased approximately 1% compared to the prior year as a result of a decrease in donation revenue from the previous year. Declining Penal Fine revenue and the removal of library fines also contributed to lower overall revenue.

The Library incurred expenses of $2,694,842 during the year. This includes operational expenses as well as depreciation. Total expenses increased approximately 8% compared to the prior year as a result of filling positions that were vacant for much of the prior year. The Library also invested in capital improvements such as a new roof and new self-checkout machines that were of significant cost.

**The Library's Funds**

**General Fund**

The analysis of the Library's major fund begins on page 10, as part of the basic financial statements. The Trustees of the Orion Township Public Library may create funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities.
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Library maintains one governmental fund, out of which fund balance of $65,848 is restricted for the preservation of local history. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the Library’s major fund. The General Fund is the sole major fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, for financial reporting purposes as defined by GASB Statement No. 34. The Library incurred $2,910,589 in expenditures for 2022, to operate the library, including $634,864 in capital improvements, library books, and materials. Revenue totaled $2,809,910. The net loss for the Library for 2022 was $100,679 (revenues under expenditures) creating a fund balance of $3,558,663.

Retiree Healthcare Trust Fund

The Library’s Retiree Healthcare Trust Fund financial statements begin on page 12. This fund was established to set aside money for retired Library employee’s healthcare costs.

The trust fund recognized $424 in investment earnings, a decrease of approximately 66% from the previous year. The trust fund also recognized $7,151 of expenses for benefits provided and related administrative expenses, resulting in a decrease in net position of the trust fund of $3,797.

Budgetary Highlights

The Orion Township Public Library Board of Trustees adopts an annual budget as required by P.A. 164 of 1877, as amended. The Board then determines the amount of millage that is required to support the budget at the August Board meeting. The Board then adopts a resolution to be given to the Township to collect the required millage. The fiscal year is January 1 through December 31, 2022. The budget was amended for the final time in November 2022. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided as required supplementary information to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Budgeted revenues were amended during the fiscal year as new information became available. Actual revenues were $18,376 lower than the final budgeted amount. The most significant negative variance between the final budget and actual revenue was $20,392 less received in property taxes than expected.

While the budget for expenditures was amended during the fiscal year, the Library's total final budgeted expenditures was $229,334 more than the total original budgeted expenditures. Actual expenditures were $84,234 less than the final amended budget. The most significant variances between the final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures were salaries as actual expenditures being $28,889 more than the final budgeted amount. Other significant variances between the final budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures were library books and materials and automation which were $28,411 and $24,091, respectively, less than the final budgeted amount. These actual expenditures were less than final budgeted amounts because of conservative estimates at the time of budgeting. Salary expenditures were higher because during the creation of the amended budget the Library failed to account for accrued vacation time as a factor in salary expenses. Material ordering was slowed at the end of the year due to a supplier's ordering system going down for several weeks in November, which accounted for the lower spending in library materials.

The Library continues to monitor expenditures closely. We are also working on implementing initiatives identified in our strategic plan, which includes some capital expenditures for facility improvements.
Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year, the Library had $1,471,802 invested in land, building and additions, equipment, furniture, and collections (net of accumulated depreciation). The Library added $583,235 in current year additions in a broad range of assets including: building and improvements, equipment, furniture, and fixtures, and library books and materials. Note 3 to the financial statements provides additional information regarding capital assets.

Long-term Obligations

At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, the Library's long-term obligations included a lease payable and compensated absences (accrued vacation). Lease payable ended the fiscal year at $38,965 after being added in accordance with GASB No. 87. Compensated absences ended the fiscal year at $71,653, an increase of $6,674 during the fiscal year. Note 4 to the financial statements provides additional information regarding long-term obligations.

Contacting the Library’s Management

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and library users with a general overview of the Library's finances and demonstrate the Library's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the Library Director's office at:

Orion Township Public Library
825 Joslyn Road
Lake Orion, MI 48362
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
### ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY

**STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES</th>
<th>General Fund</th>
<th>Adjustments</th>
<th>Statement of Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation and culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$ 1,389,889</td>
<td>$ 6,674</td>
<td>$ 1,396,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll taxes, employee benefits, and employee pension contributions</td>
<td>356,148</td>
<td>5,058</td>
<td>361,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>57,328</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automation</td>
<td>201,909</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>201,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library books and materials</td>
<td>219,589</td>
<td>(167,960)</td>
<td>51,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion, publishing, and printing</td>
<td>18,926</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>51,585</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and maintenance</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and workers' compensation</td>
<td>44,356</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3,553</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, training, and dues</td>
<td>17,809</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and contractual services</td>
<td>51,683</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation expenditures/expenses</td>
<td>24,050</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant expenditures/expenses</td>
<td>2,940</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditures/expenses</td>
<td>1,710</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation/amortization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>364,325</td>
<td>364,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital improvements</td>
<td>415,275</td>
<td>(415,275)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service</td>
<td>8,569</td>
<td>(8,569)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES**

$2,910,589 $ (215,747) $2,694,842

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM REVENUES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant income</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>49,566</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal fines</td>
<td>57,090</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library fines</td>
<td>7,417</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copier service</td>
<td>7,430</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or damaged income</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,854</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES**

$131,337 $ - $131,337

**NET PROGRAM EXPENSE**

$ (2,779,252) $215,747 $ (2,563,505)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL REVENUES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property taxes</td>
<td>2,632,997</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,632,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State aid</td>
<td>37,550</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local community stabilization</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>19,356</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized and unrealized (loss) on investments</td>
<td>(30,936)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(30,936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous income</td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES**

$2,678,573 $ - $2,678,573

**NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE**

$ (100,679) $100,679 $ -

**CHANGE IN NET POSITION**

$ - $115,068 $115,068

**Fund balance/net position**

Beginning of the year

3,659,342 $ 1,498,083 $ 5,157,425

End of the year

$ 3,558,663 $ 1,713,830 $ 5,272,493

---

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Component Unit
Retiree
Health Care
Trust Fund

ASSETS
Cash and cash equivalents $ 5,747
Investments 338,837

TOTAL ASSETS 344,584

LIABILITIES
Due to library 1,993

NET POSITION
Restricted for post-employment medical benefits $ 342,591

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
## ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
#### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Unit</th>
<th>Retiree</th>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDITIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions - employer</td>
<td>$2,930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ADDITIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEDUCTIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$7,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3,797)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net position, beginning of year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>346,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net position, end of year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>342,591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Orion Township Public Library (the Library) was established in 1929 to provide recreational and cultural services to the residents of Orion Township. The Library's activities are overseen by a six-member Board of Trustees.

The financial statements of the Library have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Library's more significant accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements are exclusive presentations of the financial condition and results of operations of the Orion Township Public Library. The Library is not considered a component unit of any other governmental unit.

Fiduciary Component Unit

The Retiree Health Care Trust Fund is a component unit fiduciary fund and was established to account for the assets set aside to fund the other post-employment benefits plan of the Library. The trust is used to fund the cost of retiree health care benefits for eligible Plan participants. The Trust was established with the Library's Board of Trustees serving as the trustees. The assets of the Trust are for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries, and the assets shall not be diverted to any other purpose prior to the satisfaction of all liabilities. The assets are protected from any of the Library's creditors. The Board of Trustees has the ability to exercise oversight responsibility, specifically in the area of designation of management.

Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus

Combined financial statements are provided for the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position, and the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and the Statement of Activities. Descriptions of both presentations included in the basic financial statements are as follows:

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities (the government-wide financial statements) present information for the Library as a whole, excluding fiduciary activities such as the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund.

The government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, similar to that used by business enterprises or not-for-profit organizations. Because another measurement focus is used in the governmental fund financial statements, adjustments are reflected on the face of the financial statements. Those adjustments are explained in detail in Note 10.

The statement of activities presents the direct functional expenses of the Library and the program revenues that support them. Direct expenses are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues are associated with specific functions and include charges to recipients for goods or services and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of that function.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Basis of Presentation and Measurement Focus (continued)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Revenues that are not required to be presented as program revenues are general revenues. This includes interest and all local government appropriations and shows how governmental functions are either self-financing or supported by the general revenues of the Library.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Library uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The governmental fund financial statements present the Library's individual major fund, the General Fund. The General Fund is used to account for all financial transactions not accounted for in another fund including the general operating expenditures of the Library. Revenues are derived primarily from property taxes, state distributions, and grants.

The governmental fund is presented using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds' present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenditures) in fund balance.

The Library also reports a fiduciary fund to account for assets held by the Library as an agent for other governments, private organizations, or individuals. The Library's fiduciary fund is the Retiree Health Care Trust Fund. The Trust is used to fund the cost of retiree health care benefits for eligible Plan participants.

Component unit fiduciary funds are used to account for the assets held in a trustee capacity. The Retiree Health Care Trust Fund accounts held to fund the cost of retiree health care benefits for eligible Plan participants.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the timing under which transactions are recognized for financial reporting purposes. Governmental fund financial statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenue is recorded in the period in which it is earned, and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Revenues for grants and contributions are recognized when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Unearned revenue is recorded when resources are received by the Library before it has legal claim to them, such as when program fees are received but not yet earned.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be determined and “available” means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Library considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current period. Revenues susceptible to accrual include state and federal grants and interest revenue. Other revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recorded when due.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The annual budget of the Library is prepared by Library management and approved by the Board of Trustees at the total expenditure level. Any revisions to the original budget are approved by the Board before the end of the year.

The Library employs the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

a. Prior to the September Board meeting, the Library Director submits to the Finance Committee a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. In August, the Finance Committee submits the proposed operating budget to the Library Board. The budget is legally adopted by a Library Board Resolution by the first Monday in October in accordance with P.A. 164 of 1877, as amended. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

b. A public hearing is conducted at the Library’s September Board meeting to obtain taxpayer comments regarding millage rate and budget.

c. Prior to the first Monday in October, the budget is legally adopted by a Library Board Resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978). The Act requires the budget to be amended prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues and other financing sources will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of original estimates. Expenditures shall not be made or incurred, unless authorized in the budget, or in excess of the amount appropriated. Any expenditures in violation of the Act are disclosed as unfavorable variances on the General Fund budgetary comparison schedule.

d. The Director is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between line-items within an activity. However, the Library Board must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures for any activity.

e. The budget as presented has been amended. Supplemental appropriations were made during the year with the last one approved prior to December 31.

The budget for the year ending December 31, 2022, was approved by the Board of Trustees at the September 17, 2021 meeting.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the Library’s checking, savings, and money market accounts as well as pooled investment funds available for withdrawal at any time. Cash equivalents are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments

Investments consist of certificates of deposit and U.S. Treasury Bills with maturities of greater than 90 days. Mutual funds and certificates of deposit are recorded at cost, which approximates fair value.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

**Investments (continued)**

In accordance with Michigan Compiled Laws, the Library is authorized to invest in the following investment vehicles:

a. Bonds, securities, and other obligations of the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

b. Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a State or nationally chartered bank or a State or Federally chartered savings and loan association, savings bank, or credit union whose deposits are insured by an agency of the United States government and which maintains a principal office or branch office located in this State under the laws of this State or the United States, but only if the bank, savings and loan association, savings bank or credit union is eligible to be a depository of surplus funds belonging to the State under Section 5 or 6 of Act No. 105 of the Public Acts of 1855, as amended, being Section 21.145 and 21.146 of the MI Compiled Laws.

c. Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services, and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase.

d. The United States government or Federal agency obligations repurchase agreements.

e. Bankers acceptances of United States Banks.

f. Mutual funds composed of investment vehicles, which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

**Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable are stated at the outstanding principal balance adjusted for any charge-offs. Management closely monitors outstanding balances and writes off receivables when the receivable is deemed uncollectible. Management believes any realization of losses on the outstanding balance at December 31, 2022, would be immaterial; accordingly, no allowance is utilized.

**Property Taxes**

The portion of property taxes allocated to the Library from Orion Township is recorded as revenue in these basic financial statements in the subsequent year in which they are levied. Accordingly, the Library has included in revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022, property taxes levied during December of 2021. The millage rate levied for 2021 was 1.3299. The total taxable value for the 2021 levy for the property within Orion Township was $1,982,317,270.

**Tax Abatements**

The Library’s tax revenues have been reduced by tax abatements. Management has determined these amounts to be immaterial to the financial statements.
Prepays

Prepaid expenditures in the governmental funds and prepaid expenses in the government-wide financial statements, such as insurance premiums, which are expected to be written off within the next fiscal year, are included in net current assets. Reported prepaid expenditures are equally offset by non-spendable fund balance which indicates they do not constitute “available spendable resources” even though they are a component of net current assets.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded (net of accumulated depreciation, if applicable) in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are those with an initial individual cost of $3,500 or more and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Capital assets are not recorded in governmental funds. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Purchased assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at acquisition cost on the date received. Donated works of art are considered to be inexhaustible by the Library and therefore, are not depreciated.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Right to use assets of the Library are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated useful lives. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

- Land improvements: 5 - 31.5 years
- Building and improvements: 31.5 years
- Equipment, furniture, and fixtures: 5 - 10 years
- Equipment, furniture, and fixtures - right to use: 6 years
- Library books and materials: 5 years

Leases

The Library is a lessee for noncancelable leases of equipment. The Library recognizes a lease liability and a right-to-use the lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The Library recognizes lease liabilities that are considered material and have an initial, individual value that the Library would recognize as a capital asset.

At the commencement of a lease, the Library initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Leases (continued)

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the Library determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

a. The Library uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Library generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

b. The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Library is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Library monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term obligations on the statement of net position.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets and liabilities, the statement of financial position or balance sheet will, when applicable, report separate sections for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, a separate financial statement element, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance, respectively, that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources, a separate financial statement element, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance, respectively, that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Library has several items that qualify for reporting in these categories and are reported in the government-wide financial statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet.

The Library reports deferred outflows of resources which correspond to the Library's net OPEB and are related to differences between expected and actual experience and differences between projected and actual OPEB plan investment earnings. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources in the period to which they apply.

The Library also reports deferred inflows of resources related to the deferral of property taxes that have been levied on December 1 to support the following year's budget and will be recognized in the following year (in both the government-wide and fund financial statements). These amounts are reported on the governmental funds balance sheet and full accrual statement of net position and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which they amounts become available.

Compensated Absences

It is the Library's policy to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned but unused vacation, which will be paid to the employees upon separation from the Library. Employees are paid their accumulated vacation pay upon termination of employment for any reason.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES  
(continued)

Net Other Post-Employment Benefits Asset

The Library offers other post-employment benefits (OPEB) for retiree healthcare benefits to its employees. The Library records a net OPEB asset for the difference between the total OPEB liability asset by the actuary and the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. For the purpose of measuring the net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Fund Balance Classifications

Fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The following are the five classifications of fund balance:

- **Nonspendable** - assets that are not available in a spendable form such as inventory, prepaid expenditures, and long-term receivables not expected to be converted to cash in the near term. It also includes funds that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of a permanent fund or foundation.

- **Restricted** - amounts that are required by external parties to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations, or enabling legislation.

- **Committed** - amounts constrained on use imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., Board, Council, etc.).

- **Assigned** - amounts intended to be used for specific purposes. This is determined by the governing body, the budget or finance committee or a delegated municipality official.

- **Unassigned** - all other resources; the remaining fund balance after nonspendable, restrictions, commitments, and assignments. This class only occurs in the General Fund, except for cases of negative fund balances. Negative fund balances are always reported as unassigned, no matter which fund the deficit occurs in.

Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

For committed fund balance, the Library's highest level of decision-making authority is the Board of Trustees. The formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment is a full vote and approval by the Board of Trustees.

For assigned fund balance, the Board of Trustees is authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose through expressed intent or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates authority.
NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(continued)

Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures (continued)

The Library has adopted a minimum fund balance policy in which the General Fund maintains an unassigned fund balance equal to no less than nine months of annual operating expenditures. Unassigned Fund Balance may be accessed in the event of unexpected expenditures up to the minimum established level upon approval of a budget amendment by the Board of Trustees. In the event that the balance drops below the established minimum level, the Board of Trustees will develop a plan to replenish the fund balance to the established minimum level within two years.

Operating budget surpluses added to the fund balance shall be assigned to forecasted long-term capital expenditures. In the event that all long-term forecasted expenditures are fully funded, and the unassigned fund balance exceeds 100% of the annual operating budget, the Board of Trustees will develop a plan to spend down the excess unassigned balance within the next budget year.

For the classification of fund balances, the Library considers restricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for the purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Also, for the classification of fund balances, the Library considers committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The deposits and investments referred to below have been reported in either the cash and/or investments captions on the financial statements, based upon criteria disclosed in Note 1. The following summarizes the categories of these amounts as of December 31, 2022.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Governmental Activities</th>
<th>Fiduciary Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 946,502</td>
<td>$ 5,747</td>
<td>$ 952,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments - current</td>
<td>2,556,597</td>
<td>338,837</td>
<td>2,895,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments - noncurrent</td>
<td>267,698</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>267,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,770,797</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 344,584</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 4,115,381</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

As of December 31, 2022, the Library had deposits and investments summarized by the following categorization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deposits</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Checking and savings</td>
<td>$1,039,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates of deposit</td>
<td>998,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash</td>
<td>1,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>2,076,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$4,115,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Library's deposits may not be returned to it. As of December 31, 2022, $461,152 of the Library's bank balance of $2,159,553 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Library will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The Library will minimize custodial credit risk, which is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by; limiting investments to the types of securities allowed by law; and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries and advisors with which the Library will do business.

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the Library will minimize interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates, by; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; and, investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the Library's cash requirements. The average maturities of investments are noted below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Type</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
<th>Weight Average Maturity (Years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bills</td>
<td>$2,062,128</td>
<td>0.2221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One day maturity equals 0.0027, one year equals 1.00.
NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). Obligations of the U.S. government or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government are not considered to have credit risk and do not require disclosure of credit quality. The Library also has an investment policy, which further limits its investment choices as follows:

- Bonds, securities, and other obligations of the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States. Total investment shall not exceed 25% of the total portfolio of Library investments.
- Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase at the highest classification established by not less than two standard rating services and that matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. Total investment shall not exceed 25% of the total portfolio of Library investments.
- Mutual funds, as described by Section 1 Act 20 P.A. 1943, as amended. The authorization includes securities whose intention is to maintain a net asset value of $1.00 per share or securities whose net asset value per share may fluctuate on a periodic basis. Total investment shall not exceed 15% of the total portfolio of Library investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Library will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Library's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Fair Value Measurements

The Library is required to disclose amounts within a framework established for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.
- Level 2: Price determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants may use in pricing a security. These may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and others.
- Level 3: Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs may be used in situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable or deemed less relevant (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the period). Unobservable inputs reflect the organization’s own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing an investment and would be based on the best information available.
NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The asset or liability’s fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Investments that are measured at fair value using net asset per value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy below. The Library had the following fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Type</th>
<th>Fair Value Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bills</td>
<td>$ - $ 2,062,128 $ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments at net asset value (NAV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comerica Short-Term Funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Foreign Currency Risk

The Library is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

Investments in Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share

The Library holds shares or interests in an investment pool where the fair value of the investments is measured on a recurring basis using net asset value per share (or its equivalent) of the investment companies as a practical expedient. The short-term investments are held in the Comerica Short Term Funds (STIF) which is a conservative prime market fund structured to maintain a stable $1 net asset value (NAV).

At the year ended December 31, 2022, the fair value, unfunded commitments, and redemption rules of those investments are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Type</th>
<th>Fair Value</th>
<th>Unfunded Commitments</th>
<th>Redemption Frequency, in Eligible</th>
<th>Redemption Notice Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comerica Short-Term Funds</td>
<td>$ 14,088</td>
<td>$ -</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>$46,036</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$46,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction in progress</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>294,224</td>
<td>(300,924)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of art</td>
<td>179,390</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>179,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capital assets not being depreciated</strong></td>
<td>232,126</td>
<td>294,224</td>
<td>(300,924)</td>
<td>225,426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital assets being depreciated/amortized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land improvements</td>
<td>90,647</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and improvements</td>
<td>3,347,842</td>
<td>300,924</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,648,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, furniture, and fixtures</td>
<td>2,645,742</td>
<td>121,051</td>
<td>(56,505)</td>
<td>2,710,288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, furniture, and fixtures - right to use</td>
<td>47,534</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library books and materials</td>
<td>896,020</td>
<td>167,960</td>
<td>(194,619)</td>
<td>869,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized</strong></td>
<td>7,027,785</td>
<td>589,935</td>
<td>(251,124)</td>
<td>7,366,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land improvements</td>
<td>(82,397)</td>
<td>(4,103)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(86,500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and improvements</td>
<td>(3,129,055)</td>
<td>(54,279)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(3,183,334)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, furniture, and fixtures</td>
<td>(2,420,649)</td>
<td>(114,523)</td>
<td>52,211</td>
<td>(2,482,961)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment, furniture, and fixtures - right to use</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(7,922)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(7,922)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library books and materials</td>
<td>(374,918)</td>
<td>(179,204)</td>
<td>194,619</td>
<td>(359,503)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total accumulated depreciation/amortization</strong></td>
<td>(6,007,019)</td>
<td>(360,031)</td>
<td>246,830</td>
<td>(6,120,220)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net capital assets being depreciated/amortized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,020,766</td>
<td>229,904</td>
<td>(4,294)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,246,376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital assets, net

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital assets, net</th>
<th>Restated</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,252,892</td>
<td>$524,128</td>
<td>$305,218</td>
<td>$1,471,802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The current depreciation/amortization expense of the governmental activities was $364,325. The current period depreciation/amortization expense of $360,031 has been adjusted by $4,294 to reflect the loss on disposal of capital assets during the period, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 34 implementation guide which states that immaterial losses may be handled as an adjustment to the current period's depreciation/amortization expense.
NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of changes in the long-term obligations (including the current portion) of the Library for the year ended December 31, 2022:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restated Balance Jan. 1, 2022</th>
<th>Additions</th>
<th>Deletions</th>
<th>Balance Dec. 31, 2022</th>
<th>Due Within One Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes from Direct Borrowings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Direct Placements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lease payable</td>
<td>$47,534</td>
<td>$-</td>
<td>$(8,569)</td>
<td>$38,965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences</td>
<td>64,979</td>
<td>85,236</td>
<td>(78,562)</td>
<td>71,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>$112,513</td>
<td>$85,236</td>
<td>$(87,131)</td>
<td>$110,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant details regarding outstanding long-term obligations (including current portion) are presented below:

$47,534 Lease payable dated July 20, 2022, were initially for a period of six years, expiring November 30, 2027. Annual payments of $8,569, including imputed interest of 3.25%. The lease agreement was for the right to use a remote booklocker. The agreements contain provisions that in an event of default the Library will pay in full, be charged interest at 1.5% per month, and/or have the service suspended or discontinued.

$38,965

The annual requirement to pay the debt principal and interest outstanding for the following bonds and loans is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ending Dec. 31,</th>
<th>Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$7,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>7,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>7,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>8,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>8,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$38,965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE 5 - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Library sponsors and administers a defined contribution plan, the Orion Township Public Library Group Pension Plan (the Plan). The Plan may be amended from time-to-time by written amendment executed by the insurer of the Plan. The Plan covers full-time employees who are at least 18 years of age and have six months of service with the Library with normal retirement age set at 55 years of age. The Library’s required contributions are in varying amounts from 8% to 11% of compensation per participant depending on length of service. Participants may also make voluntary contributions of up to 10% of their monthly compensation. Library contributions to the Plan amounted to $85,544 in 2022. The Library did not have an outstanding liability for contributions at December 31, 2022.
NOTE 6 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description

The Library has a Retiree Health Care Plan and Trust (the “Plan”) under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(9) as a voluntary employee beneficiary association to provide medical benefits to eligible retirees, their spouses, and their dependents. The Plan incorporates the terms of the medical benefits program as included in the health insurance contracts. Comerica Bank, a Michigan banking corporation, is the Trustee of the assets of the Plan.

Summary of Plan Participants

At the December 31, 2022 valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees and beneficiaries 3

Effective May 17, 2018, the Plan was amended to close the Plan to new hires. Employees separating from service on or after May 17, 2018, are not eligible to participate in the Plan.

Benefits Provided

Benefits are provided through traditional indemnity insurance, a health maintenance organization, or a preferred provider organization. In order to be eligible for the retiree health insurance benefits all of the following must be met:

➢ Employee of the Library and has separated from service with the Library after July 18, 2006 and prior to May 17, 2018
➢ Has attained the age of 55 as of his or her separation date
➢ At least 10 years of full-time continuous employment at the Library prior to retirement
➢ Receipt of a retirement benefit from the Orion Township Public Group Pension Plan
➢ Participation in the Library’s health insurance program at the time of retirement
➢ Election, prior to entry date, to be covered under the Plan
➢ Agreement to enroll in Medicare immediately upon becoming eligible for Medicare benefits

The Plan does not issue a separate stand-alone financial statement.

Investment Policy

The Library may invest and reinvest the assets of the Plan subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions imposed by Michigan law and, to the extent applicable to a government plan, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974, as amended. It is the policy of the Plan to invest funds in a manner which will ensure the preservation of principal while providing the highest investment return with maximum security.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

For purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability/(asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the Library’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported for the Library. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.
NOTE 6 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation and was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- **Inflation:** N/A
- **Salary increases:** N/A; all participants are retired
- **Investment rate of return:** 1.54% (net of investment expense)
- **Healthcare cost trend rates:** Dental - 3.00% per year
- **20-year Aa municipal bond rate:** 4.31%
- **Mortality:** Public General 2010 Healthy Retiree, headcount weighted with MP-2021 improvement scale

The long-term expected rate of return on retirement plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of retirement plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the retirement plan’s target asset allocation as of December 31, 2022, are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Class</th>
<th>Target Allocation</th>
<th>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comerica money market</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comerica certificates of deposit</td>
<td>93.00%</td>
<td>1.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comerica checking account</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Employer, as Plan Sponsor and Investment Fiduciary, has chosen for the Plan asset mix intended to meet or exceed a long-term rate of return, plus inflation, of 1.54%.

Change in Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions were changed during the year as follows:

- Change in the discount rate from 2.25% to 4.31%
NOTE 6 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Change in Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The change in the net OPEB liability (asset) for the year ended December 31, 2022, is as follows:

### Calculating the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase (Decrease)</th>
<th>Total OPEB Liability (a)</th>
<th>Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)</th>
<th>Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2020</td>
<td>$10,582</td>
<td>$346,388</td>
<td>$(335,806)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes during the year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience (gains)/losses</td>
<td>6,438</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of assumptions</td>
<td>(1,379)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(1,379)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to OPEB trust</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>(161)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions - employer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>(2,769)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>(424)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments</td>
<td>(7,151)</td>
<td>(7,151)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total changes</td>
<td>(1,934)</td>
<td>(3,797)</td>
<td>1,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at December 31, 2021</td>
<td>$8,648</td>
<td>$342,591</td>
<td>$(333,943)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.31%. With no further employer contributions, the retirement plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members. For projected benefits that are covered by projected assets, the long-term expected rate was used to discount the projected benefits. From the year that benefit payments were not projected to be covered by the projected assets (the "depletion date", not applicable for this plan), projected benefits were discounted at a discount rate reflecting a 20-year AA/Aa tax-exempt municipal bond yield. A single equivalent discount rate that yields the same present value of benefits is calculated. This discount rate, with the current bond rate used as a minimum, is used to determine the Total OPEB Liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the employer, calculated using trend and discount rates 1% higher and lower than base assumptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net OPEB liability (asset)</th>
<th>1% Decrease</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>1% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(333,318)</td>
<td>$(333,943)</td>
<td>$(334,496)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 6 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the employer, calculated using trend and discount rates 1% higher and lower than base assumptions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1% Decrease</th>
<th>Current Rate</th>
<th>1% Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net OPEB liability (asset)</td>
<td>$ (334,586)</td>
<td>$ (333,943)</td>
<td>$ (333,226)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPEB Expenses and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Library recognized OPEB expense of $7,988. At December 31, 2022, the Library reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experience (gains)/losses</th>
<th>Deferred Outflows of Resources</th>
<th>Deferred Inflows of Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 3,374</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment earnings (gains)/losses</td>
<td>15,329</td>
<td>$ -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | $ 18,703 | $ -

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in future years as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ended December 31,</th>
<th>Amount Recognized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>$ 6,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>6,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>4,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>1,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 18,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Library participates in a pool, the Michigan Municipal League Workers’ Compensation Fund, with other municipalities for workers’ compensation losses. The pool is organized under Public Act 317 of 1969, as amended. In the event the pool’s claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool’s policy year may be subject to special assessment to make up the deficiency. The Library has not been informed of any special assessments being required.

The Library also participates in a pool, the Michigan Municipal League Liability and Property Pool, with other municipalities for property, liability, auto, and casualty losses. The pool is organized under Public Act 168 of 1982, as amended. In the event the pool’s claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool’s policy year may be subject to special assessment to make up the deficiency. The Library has not been informed of any special assessments being required.

NOTE 8 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Library implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases, which was issued in June 2017. The objective of this Statement is to increase the usefulness of governments’ financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use the underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments’ leasing activities.

The restatement of the beginning of year had no impact on net position. The change to capital assets and long-term debt is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governmental Activities</th>
<th>Capital Assets</th>
<th>Long-term Debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balances as of January 1, 2022, as previously stated</td>
<td>$1,205,358</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption of GASB Statement No. 87</td>
<td>47,534</td>
<td>47,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balances as of January 1, 2022, as restated</td>
<td>$1,252,892</td>
<td>$47,534</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE 9 - UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. The Library is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2023 fiscal year.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior period, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The Library is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2024 fiscal year.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee’s pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. The Library is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025 fiscal year.

NOTE 10 - RECONCILIATION OF FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Total fund balance and the net change in fund balance of the Library’s governmental fund differs from net position and changes in net position of the governmental activities reported in the statement of net position and statement of activities, respectively. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position and statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet and statement of revenue, expenditures, and change in fund balance.
NOTE 10 - RECONCILIATION OF FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

The following are reconciliations of fund balance to net position and the net change in fund balance to the change in net position:

**Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund** $ 3,558,663

Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The cost of capital assets is</td>
<td>$ 7,592,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation/amortization is</td>
<td>(6,120,220)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital assets, net</td>
<td>1,471,802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governmental funds report actual net other post employment benefits expenditures for the fiscal year, whereas the governmental activities will recognize the net other post-employment benefits asset as of the measurement date. These amounts consist of:

 Deferred outflows of resources related to net other-post employment benefits asset 18,703

Long-term assets are not to represent an economic benefit in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. Long-term assets at year-end consist of:

 Net other post-employment benefits asset 333,943

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lease payable</td>
<td>(38,965)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensated absences</td>
<td>(71,653)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(110,618)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Position of Governmental Activities** $ 5,272,493
NOTE 10 - RECONCILIATION OF FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund $ (100,679)

Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental fund. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation/amortization expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital outlay</td>
<td>$583,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation/amortization expense</td>
<td>$(364,325)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excess of capital outlay over depreciation/amortization expense 218,910

Transactions related to long-term obligations are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, but the principal repayments reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In the current year, these amounts consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lease principal payments</td>
<td>$8,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some items reported in the statement of activities do not required the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Decrease) in other post-employment benefits asset</td>
<td>$(1,863)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in deferred outflows of resources related to net other post-employment benefits asset</td>
<td>$(3,195)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) in compensated absences</td>
<td>$(6,674)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(11,732)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities $ 115,068
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
**ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**  
**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUES</th>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Variance with Final Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property taxes</td>
<td>$ 2,600,000</td>
<td>$ 2,653,389</td>
<td>$ 2,632,997</td>
<td>$ (20,392)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State aid</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>37,919</td>
<td>37,550</td>
<td>(369)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local community stabilization</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>13,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant revenue</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,644</td>
<td>5,980</td>
<td>(10,664)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal fines</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>57,090</td>
<td>57,090</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library fines</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>6,420</td>
<td>7,417</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copier service</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,696</td>
<td>7,430</td>
<td>1,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest revenue</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>19,356</td>
<td>4,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realized and unrealized (loss) on investments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(20,000)</td>
<td>(30,936)</td>
<td>(10,936)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations revenue</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>46,128</td>
<td>49,566</td>
<td>3,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or damaged revenue</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>3,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous revenue</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>6,126</td>
<td>(3,874)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUES</strong></td>
<td>2,757,000</td>
<td>2,828,286</td>
<td>2,809,910</td>
<td>(18,376)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXPENDITURES                   |          |            |            |                             |
| Current                       |          |            |            |                             |
| Recreation and culture        |          |            |            |                             |
| Salaries                      | 1,510,000| 1,360,000  | 1,389,889  | (29,889)                   |
| Payroll taxes, employee benefits, and employee pension contributions | 413,700 | 373,700 | 356,148 | 17,552 |
| Supplies                      | 71,000   | 60,000     | 57,328     | 2,672                      |
| Automation                    | 171,000  | 226,000    | 201,909    | 24,091                     |
| Library books and materials   | 248,000  | 248,000    | 219,589    | 28,411                     |
| Promotion, publishing, and printing | 22,000 | 22,000 | 18,926 | 3,074 |
| Telephone                     | 3,000    | 3,000      | 2,770      | 230                        |
| Utilities                     | 52,000   | 55,500     | 51,585     | 3,915                      |
| Repairs and maintenance       | 46,500   | 50,000     | 42,500     | 7,500                      |
| Insurance and workers' compensation | 50,000 | 46,000 | 44,356 | 1,644 |
| Transportation                | 7,000    | 3,500      | 3,553      | (53)                       |
| Education, training, and dues | 30,000   | 20,000     | 17,809     | 2,191                      |
| Professional and contractual services | 42,000 | 57,000 | 51,683 | 5,317 |
| Donation expenditures         | 25,000   | 25,000     | 24,050     | 950                        |
| Grant expenditures            | -        | 16,644     | 2,940      | 13,704                     |
| Miscellaneous expenditures    | 5,000    | 5,000      | 1,710      | 3,290                      |
| Capital improvements          | 60,800   | 415,000    | 415,275    | (275)                      |
| Debt service                  | -        | -          | 8,569      | (8,569)                    |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURES**        | 2,757,000| 2,986,344  | 2,910,589  | 84,324                     |

| NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE    |          | (158,058)  | (100,679)  | 65,948                     |
| Fund balance, beginning of year | 3,659,342 | 3,659,342  | 3,659,342  | -                          |
| Fund balance, end of year     | $ 3,659,342 | $ 3,501,284 | $ 3,558,663 | $ 65,948                   |
## ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY

**POSTEMPLOYMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS PLAN**

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN LIBRARY’S NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS**

**LAST SIX MEASUREMENT DATES (ULTIMATELY TEN MEASUREMENT DATES WILL BE DISPLAYED)**

(AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 12/31 OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total OPEB Liability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$41,298</td>
<td>$39,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>27,695</td>
<td>25,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of benefit terms</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(670,461)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference between expected and actual experience</td>
<td>6,438</td>
<td>3,304</td>
<td>6,105</td>
<td>(163,782)</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>9,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes of assumptions</td>
<td>(1,379)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>(645)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments including employee refunds</td>
<td>(7,151)</td>
<td>(4,638)</td>
<td>(6,788)</td>
<td>(10,419)</td>
<td>(10,461)</td>
<td>(17,682)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Change in Total OPEB Liability</strong></td>
<td>(1,934)</td>
<td>(863)</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>(168,986)</td>
<td>(610,514)</td>
<td>56,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total OPEB Liability, beginning</strong></td>
<td>10,582</td>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>11,168</td>
<td>180,154</td>
<td>790,668</td>
<td>733,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total OPEB Liability, ending</strong></td>
<td>$8,648</td>
<td>$10,582</td>
<td>$11,445</td>
<td>$11,168</td>
<td>$180,154</td>
<td>$790,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to OPEB trust</td>
<td>$161</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$5,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions/benefit from general operating funds</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>5,120</td>
<td>7,265</td>
<td>6,291</td>
<td>3,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit payments, including employee refunds</td>
<td>(7,151)</td>
<td>(4,638)</td>
<td>(6,674)</td>
<td>(10,419)</td>
<td>(10,461)</td>
<td>(17,682)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,602)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position</strong></td>
<td>(3,797)</td>
<td>(3,375)</td>
<td>(1,554)</td>
<td>(3,154)</td>
<td>(6,772)</td>
<td>(5,454)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan Fiduciary Net Position, beginning</strong></td>
<td>346,388</td>
<td>349,763</td>
<td>351,317</td>
<td>354,471</td>
<td>361,243</td>
<td>366,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan Fiduciary Net Position, ending</strong></td>
<td>$342,591</td>
<td>$346,388</td>
<td>$349,763</td>
<td>$351,317</td>
<td>$354,471</td>
<td>$361,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net OPEB Liability (Asset)</strong></td>
<td>$333,943</td>
<td>$335,806</td>
<td>$338,318</td>
<td>$340,149</td>
<td>$174,317</td>
<td>$429,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability</strong></td>
<td>3962%</td>
<td>3273%</td>
<td>3056%</td>
<td>3146%</td>
<td>197%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>3056%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$779,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employer’s Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a percentage of covered payroll</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY
POSTEMPLOYMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS PLAN
SCHEDULE OF LIBRARY’S CONTRIBUTIONS
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (ULTIMATELY TEN FISCAL YEARS WILL BE DISPLAYED)
(AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 12/31 OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarially determined contributions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$ (20,802)</td>
<td>$ 85,733</td>
<td>$ 5,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution</td>
<td>2,930</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution deficiency (excess)</td>
<td>$ (2,930)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$ (20,802)</td>
<td>$ 85,733</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered payroll</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$ 779,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N/A: Not applicable
ORION TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY  
POSTEMPLOYMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS PLAN  
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS  
LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS (ULTIMATELY TEN YEARS WILL BE DISPLAYED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NOTE 1 - POSTEMPLOYMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS PLAN**

Actuarial valuation information relative to the determination of contributions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuation date:</td>
<td>December 31, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement date:</td>
<td>December 31, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions rates:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial cost method:</td>
<td>Entry age normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization method:</td>
<td>Level percentage of compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset valuation method:</td>
<td>Market value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining amortization period:</td>
<td>0 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary increases:</td>
<td>N/A, all participants are retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment rate of return:</td>
<td>1.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization:</td>
<td>N/A, all participants are retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-year Aa municipal bond rate:</td>
<td>4.31% (S&amp;P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grate Rate Index)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care trend rate(s):</td>
<td>Dental -3% per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality:</td>
<td>Public General 2010 Healthy Retiree, Headcount weighted with MP-2021 improvement scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes of benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit term during the plan year.

Changes in assumptions: Change in the discount rate from 2.25% to 4.31%
Welcoming Families through Collaborative Storytime
The presenters shared several ideas to increase storytime attendance and make the library experience more inclusive. To increase program attendance, they suggested inviting local fire and police officials to be present. Inviting local officials or celebrities is also an option. Bringing programs out into the community is a way to share the library with more patrons. A health facility is a good option for this. Removing barriers to the library, either physical or in language is important to encourage all members of a community to use

Beck Tench - Keynote Speaker
Beck Tench spoke about the importance of restoring library workers. Library work is relational, which can cause burnout. She mentioned utilizing a 'restorative environment' as a way to restore ourselves to face the challenges that exist in library work. She also spoke about the importance of listening with intent and shared ways to do that in the workplace.

Welcoming Families, cont.
One of the most important take-aways from this session was the importance of using intentional language in promotional material. For instance, using the term "developmental age" is more inclusive and welcoming because it encourages those with special needs to attend too.
At the Table: A New Methodology for Engaging Your Community Through the Use of Community Dialogues

A community dialogue provides an opportunity for library workers and community members to discuss a community need or challenge. This is important for both parties. It provides an opportunity for the public to express their needs and wants for a community space. It also informs the library staff what types of programs would be most beneficial or of the most interest to the community they serve. An important take-away during this session is the opportunity to request eclipse glasses from the Space Science Institute. I will definitely utilize this resource.

With Open Arms: Library Programming and Community Partnerships

Developing inexpensive and easy programs was the focus of this session. Some great ideas are passive programs, such as a community puzzle or hosting sessions for crafters, knitters, or quilters. Inviting outside speakers and groups is another way to increase traffic into the library. Creating make-and-takes, STEAM kits, or Culture Bags is perfect for youth, teens, and adults alike. One great program idea is creating a 'Kid Market' with youth entrepreneurs. I can see doing a program where we might have a business information workshop for kids and then letting them create a product to sell.
Lead the Way 2023
Libraries at the Heart of Community Engagement

Nuts and Bolts of Partnerships
This session focused on creating a relationship-driven library. The previous mind-set of "If you build it, they will come" no longer applies to libraries. You must actively engage with the community to bring in patrons. The presenter believes partnerships are the way of the future for several reasons:

1. Libraries are seen as a trusted information hub.
2. They are easy to find - 95% of the population knows where their public library is located.
3. Libraries generally have a lot of foot traffic.
4. They have continuity within the community, meaning they have been a part of the community for 50-100 years in some cases.

It is important to nurture your partnerships! Make sure to define your roles and stick to the plan. Check in often with your partner. And be willing to let partnerships evolve are good tips to remember.

Ideas from this conference I would be interested in exploring

- Creating a Restorative Space in the library
- Increasing elementary age summer reading participation by creating a competition among schools
- Principal read-aloud day at library during summer reading
- Kindergarten storytime - they visit me at the library once a year
- Include "Promote Library Programs" in ThinkLink contract for school
- Program Ideas - "Kid Entrepreneur", STEAM storytime in Kindergarten
Summer Reading Outreach and Community Engagement

The presenters at this session shared many ways to increase sign-ups for a summer reading program. One idea is to partner with a local business. An example is setting up a registration desk at a local ice-cream shop on the last day of school. Every child that registers for summer reading receives one free scoop of ice cream. Using that same concept, you could go to a local brewery for adults. Or set up a table at the local farmer's market and give away library swag. You should take any opportunity to get your library into the community. A question about program participation was raised. It's great to register people, but participation is also an important aspect. The presenters DID experience an increase in participation after these events.

Sharing Resources: A Public Library and School District Partnership

New ideas for collaboration with schools were presented in this session. I really like the idea of inviting the school principals into the library once during the summer to read a story. We could definitely do that. Hosting a district art show is also a great idea. Integrating a STEM storytime for my Kindergarten visits is one thing I would like to try next year as well. The library Friend's group provided a scholarship for graduates every year in the presenter's library. A lot of great ideas to think about!
Orion Township Public Library Board of Trustees

Meeting Minutes

April 20, 2023, 6:30 PM

Library Mission: To service and engage a thriving community of lifelong learners

I. Call to order: 6:30 p.m. Present: Pergeau, Phillips, Abramczyk, Thorndycradft and Quinn, Butki, McMunn

II. Approval of agenda:
   a. Add item under discussion items, “Branch Library”.
   b. Add under Building Committee, “Parking Lot”
   c. Motion to approve amended agenda by Phillips/Pergeau. Motion carried.

III. Introduction of new employees
   a. Emma Skellenger, shelver; Linda Panuto, floating substitute librarian; and Lydia Jacobson, Children’s department librarian.

IV. Approval of Consent Agenda motion by Pergeau/Quinn. Motion carried.
   a. Minutes of 3/16/2023 Regular Library Board meeting
   b. Bills from March 2023

V. Treasurer and Finance report (reported quarterly)
   a. Revenue is at 93%, on track for this time of the year.
      i. Penal fines may not make budget forecast.
   b. Expenses are at 20%, on track for this time of the year.
   c. Abramczyk/Butki moved to receive and file the treasurer’s report and financial statements. Motion carried.

VI. Public Comment: No public present.

VII. Communications
    a. Press Coverage - Strategic plan coverage, coverage related to the library’s community survey. Adverts were purchased in local papers. A mention of the survey was within the Chamber of Commerce newsletter. Spice of the Month club featured in the Oakland Times

VIII. Director’s Report
   a. Library news and activities:
      i. Library Brand Update: Brand Identity guide was presented by the director. The Friends made a generous donation to provide new logo T-shirts to the staff. Logo merch available for purchase from Lands End and LL Bean. Rollout of new branding scheduled for April 24th, National Library Week.
ii. **Staff:** Management will be attending leadership training at the Leader Dogs for the Blind school. Chase attended a public comment session on the PollyAnn trail. Several of the staff attended the MLA Spring Institute in Ann Arbor. Chase and Kathleen attended a session with PBS Books. Chase, Ashley, and Kathleen met with LOCS to look at new furniture targeted at adaptive learning and children. The library now has a NextDoor account. James is working on strategic-plan publicity. A new episode of “We Blame Our Shelves”, was completed by James & Dan.

iii. **Facilities:** Disability Network of Oakland Macomb counties did an accessibility audit. Lawncare out for quote. Fire suppression / alarm system repaired. We are joining the school system’s RFP for fire suppression service next year.

iv. **Usage reports:** Circulation trending up. Visits are up since the COVID shutdown but now as many as prior to COVID.

IX. **Advocacy news**
   a. MLA Advocacy Hour attended by the director.
   b. Director to present at the Village Council. A township presentation was scheduled but the meeting was cancelled.
   c. Several censorship initiatives are ongoing locally and nationally.

X. **Old Business**
   a. Reserve Study – an updated and final study was received.

XI. **Standing Committee Reports**
   a. Policy- April 13 committee meeting minutes reviewed.
   b. Finance- None
   c. Fund Development/Strategic Planning
      i. Survey updates. 1,304 surveys returned thus far.
   d. Board Development
      i. Policy Review – Library Card Policy
      ii. Library Visit – Kent County District Library, East Grand Rapids Branch
      iii. Fundraising Brochure
   e. Building
      i. Phillips presented conceptual ideas for parking lot reconstruction.
   f. Human Resources
      i. No report

XII. **Discussion Items**
    a. Discussion regarding a potential branch library

XIII. **Action Items**
    a. Phillips / Quinn moved to accept the Reserve Study as presented. Motion carried.
    b. Recommendations from the HR/Policy committee meeting minutes
       i. Personnel Policy manual and GOV3, Hours of Operation: add adopt Martin Luther King, Jr. day and Juneteenth day as library paid holidays while deleting Good Friday. Motion carried.
ii.  Gov3, Hours of Operation: Update hours of operation policy to include the hours of operation.  Motion carried.
iii. CIR, Library Card policy: Add the category of “Temporary” library cards.  Motion carried.

XIV.  Public Comment: None

XV.  Trustee Comments

XVI.  Photos of new board – delayed until next meeting

XVII.  Adjournment: 9:00 p.m.

Respectfully

James J. Abramczyk, Trustee

Notes:
1.  “Motion Carried” is understood to mean the motion was approved via unanimous vote (6 ayes, 0 nays) unless specified otherwise.
2.  “Name1/Name2” indicates motion by Name1, seconded by Name2.
3.  Motions from committees do not require a second.
SALARIES-EXEMPT $67,714.95

SALARIES-NON-EXEMPT $44,429.86

SOCIAL SECURITY/MED $8,288.61
2/1/23 - 2/28/23

OPT-OUT BENEFIT $600.00
Non-covered employee ins. reimb

Total bills per Solomon reports attached:
Account Distribution Report $74,450.13

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| 271790-750  | B&T-A/J/S       | BAKER & TAYLOR BOOKS       | VO        | 04-23   | 004713 | 035818    | 4/13/2023   | C0249193    | 750.30        | 0.00          |
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| 271790-750  | GREY PUB        | GREY HOUSE PUBLISHING      | VO        | 04-23   | 004713 | 035832    | 4/13/2023   | 366605      | 390.50        | 0.00          |

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<td>035787</td>
<td>4/6/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>271790-965</td>
<td>B&amp;T-AJS</td>
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<td>VO</td>
<td>04-23</td>
<td>004717</td>
<td>035849</td>
<td>4/20/2023</td>
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<td>CDW GOVT</td>
<td>CDW GOVERNMENT INC</td>
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<td>004727</td>
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<td>271790-965</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>271790-969</td>
<td>Education &amp; Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>271790-969</td>
<td>A LEHMAN</td>
<td>ASHLEY LEHMAN</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>04-23</td>
<td>004711</td>
<td>035790</td>
<td>4/6/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>271790-969</td>
<td>H ZALESIN</td>
<td>HALLI ZALESIN</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>04-23</td>
<td>004711</td>
<td>035794</td>
<td>4/6/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>271790-969</td>
<td>S HALSEY</td>
<td>SABRINA HALSEY</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>04-23</td>
<td>004713</td>
<td>035845</td>
<td>4/13/2023</td>
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<td>271790-969</td>
<td>K ROMAN</td>
<td>KERRY ROMAN</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>04-23</td>
<td>004717</td>
<td>035853</td>
<td>4/20/2023</td>
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<td>332.09</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Account Total: 4,724.57 2,675.00

Account Total: 6,430.03 0.00

Education & Training: 49.66 0.00

Expense: 22.10 0.00

Expense: 238.71 0.00

Expense: 21.62 0.00

Expense: 332.09 0.00

Company Total: 77,490.56 3,040.43
## Orion Township Public Library

**For the Four Months Ending April 30, 2023**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>April Actual</th>
<th>Annual Budget</th>
<th>Actual To Date</th>
<th>Percent of Total Budget</th>
<th>Balance of Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Taxes</td>
<td>24,509</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
<td>2,694,938</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>55,062</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
<td>19,236</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>19,236</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>17,764</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penal Fines</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>67,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copier Service</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>1,642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Fines</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>(122)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>8,452</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>6,548</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation Income</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>6,711</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18,289</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14,201</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>(14,201)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realized/Unrealized Gain/Loss</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>35,127</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>(35,127)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>72,039</td>
<td>2,908,000</td>
<td>2,784,574</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>123,426</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Expenditures</td>
<td>April Actual</td>
<td>Annual Budget</td>
<td>Actual To Date</td>
<td>Percent of Total Budget</td>
<td>Balance of Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>112,745</td>
<td>1,581,000</td>
<td>452,147</td>
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<td>1,128,853</td>
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<td>Fringe Benefits</td>
<td>32,321</td>
<td>395,700</td>
<td>122,880</td>
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<td>272,820</td>
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<td>Supplies, Programs</td>
<td>10,982</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>28,554</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>46,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials, Information Resources</td>
<td>14,040</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>58,598</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>194,402</td>
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<td>Automation, Computerized Reference</td>
<td>6,505</td>
<td>178,000</td>
<td>40,098</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>137,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion, Publishing, Printing</td>
<td>5,782</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>12,026</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>12,974</td>
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<td>Telephone</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1,889</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>4,621</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>17,995</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>44,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>9,625</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>40,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital improvements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>77,381</td>
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<td>Insurance &amp; Workers Comp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>51,000</td>
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<td>Education, Training &amp; Dues</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>6,192</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mileage</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; Contractual Services</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>85,500</td>
<td>20,352</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>65,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation Expense</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>9,468</td>
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<td>15,532</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grant Expense</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>210</td>
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<td>(210)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>2,891</td>
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<td>MTT Reimbursements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>196,513</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,908,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>782,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>27%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,125,019</strong></td>
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## ORION TOWNSHIP LIBRARY - TREASURER'S REPORT
### PLANT FUND ACTIVITY
#### APRIL 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS/TRANSFERS</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of month</td>
<td>Accrued Interest</td>
<td>Realized/Unrealized Gain/Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888 UBS Plant Fund (5)</td>
<td>$139,688.67</td>
<td>$0.34</td>
<td>$465.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>1866 First Natl Bank of MI Kalamazoo CD BR7 (14)</td>
<td>$249,050.00</td>
<td>$203.42</td>
<td>$429.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>1868 Multibank Cash Account</td>
<td>$9,643.47</td>
<td>485.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874 JPMorgan Chase NQ8 (17)</td>
<td>$88,681.00</td>
<td>$21.10</td>
<td>$134.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1875 JPMorgan Chase HD0 (18)</td>
<td>$88,416.00</td>
<td>$328.77</td>
<td>$23.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876 First Natl Bk Amer VL6 (19)</td>
<td>$89,613.00</td>
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<td>$384.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$665,092.14</td>
<td>$1,039.59</td>
<td>$1,436.96</td>
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(5) Money Market Account  
(14) CD maturing 5/12/2023 @1.650% interest  
(17) CD maturing 1/16/2026 @ 0.550% interest  
(18) CD maturing 2/12/2027 @ 1.600% interest  
(19) CD maturing 3/30/2027 @ 2.050% interest
## ORION TOWNSHIP LIBRARY - TREASURER'S REPORT
### GENERAL FUND ACTIVITY
#### APRIL 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BALANCE</th>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>DISBURSEMENTS/TRANSFERS</th>
<th>BALANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of month</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Realized/Unrealized Gain/Loss *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxford Bank-General (1)</td>
<td>$210,353.93</td>
<td>$210,353.93</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comerica Bank Business Money</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1117 PNC Bank - General Checking (1)</td>
<td>$346,678.98</td>
<td></td>
<td>$46,537.71</td>
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<tr>
<td>1118 PNC Bank - General Savings (2)</td>
<td>$35,695.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>1119 PNC Bank - Cafeteria (3)</td>
<td>$10,424.79</td>
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<td>$180.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1702 PNC - James Ingram Fund (4)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1701 PNC Bank - Bastian Account (5)</td>
<td>$1,144.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>1708 PNC Bank - Admin Debit Card</td>
<td>$2,981.76</td>
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<td>$2,950.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1709 PNC Bank - Dept Debit Card</td>
<td>$889.56</td>
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<td>$320.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>1756 Genisys Credit Union MM (6)</td>
<td>$226,138.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>1757 Genisys Credit Union Savings (7)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1788 UBS General Fund (8)</td>
<td>$4,275,829.17</td>
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<td>$204.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>1787 UBS Endowment Fund (9)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>$9,401.05</td>
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</table>

(1) Business Checking  
(2) Business Savings Sweep  
(3) Cafeteria  
(4) Business Checking - Donation Account  
(5) Business Checking - Donation Account  
(6) High Yield Money Market .30% interest  
(7) Credit Union Savings  
(8) Money Market, Treasury Bills, CD's  
* Change in value until the investment reaches maturity  
(9) Money Market, CD  
* Change in value until the investment reaches maturity
Don’t Rush Me... For the love of books and stuff

S

“on, there is never a reason you cannot improve yourself or achieve what you want as long as you can read, because you can go to the library and learn,” my very own father said this to me more than once when I was young and impressionable.

From that time on, I have always held libraries in a place of reverence.

I remember fondly of Mom taking me to the then Independence Township Library on Clarkston Road (now the Clarkston Independence District Library).

We would go to the library about once every couple of weeks for Mom and Dad to pick up new books they had reserved and for us kids to find books that interested us.

The first books I checked out were Sherlock Holmes mysteries. When in college, I loved spending as much time among the books, magazines and music selections as I could. I knew where to find the histories of the country and world, about science and pets. I knew the Dewey Decimal System, baby! I knew how to find periodicals and look up older articles on microfiche.

Over the course of years working at our community newspapers, I have had library cards in Clarkston, Orion, Oxford, Brandon and up in Goodrich with the Genesee County District Library.

At one time, I think I had active cards from all those libraries stuffed in my wallet. Oh, those were good times. All that knowledge. All those books. All those CDs and DVDs, computers and stuff.

Libraries really are magical places and despite what some may say, they are not antiquated institutions. Libraries are places where communities can come together and connect. They are always evolving. I reached out to some “Friends” of area libraries to see what they feel about libraries.

Don Rush

“Libraries empower communities by serving as a safe and peaceful space whereby its citizens may freely and lawfully seek information, explore ideas, exercise free speech and engage with their community,” said Tom Roberts, president for the Brandon Township Friends of the Library. “Libraries, like the press, are essential for a healthy democracy.”

According to Lyn Klages, president for the Friends of Oxford Public Library, “The Friends organization is in place to enhance the library’s capabilities . . . To me, personally, it provides adventures to the world. The library can be and are many things to people.”

She said libraries can be “beautiful, safe havens where one can enjoy some solitude as well as noisy laughter-filled spaces filled with children and play activities.”

All of the local libraries, from Addison Township to Goodrich and everywhere in between have their own flavor and flare. They are not musty places (though I must admit to enjoying the old and sometimes musty smell of big city libraries like the one on Woodward Avenue in Detroit. That place is kind of grand.)

I love walking into the Oxford Library and seeing the big, old aquarium with fish in it, and sitting down in the adult section to read by the big fireplace.

I like sitting down and relaxing with magazines at the Clarkston Independence District Library as well as Orion and Brandon township libraries. And, since I love history, I love when libraries dedicate time, effort and as much space as they can to local history.

The Clarkston Community Historical Society has a wonderful space in their library with pictures and artifacts from that community. The Orion Historical Society meets in their library. Oxford, Orion and the Clarkston library all have access to digital copies of their community newspapers.

It’s awesome!

So, what are libraries aside from places to house loads and loads of books, magazines and newspapers?

They are gathering places for local community groups to meet; they are a resource for information, historical displays, and a whole staff capable and trained to help with research; they offer educational resources for little ones learning to read, as well as tutoring space, and group work for things like IB projects; they are media resources, offering computers, printing capabilities, audiobooks, DVDs, projection capabilities; and, they are places where library card holders can not only borrow books, they can borrow things like flower seeds, wifi hot-spots, iPads, metal detectors, cake molds and more (talk to your local library for what they have to borrow.)

***

Springtime is a time when library “friends” have book sales as fundraisers.

I know there are book sales in Goodrich from April 20-22, April 20-23 in Oxford and in Clarkston from April 26-29 (And, if you’re lucky enough to be a Brandon Library Card holder, they have a permanent room where they sell used books all year!)

If you’re a “voracious” reader like myself, or usually anyone else who loves libraries, springtime is usually a good time to get a hold of “new” used books. I’m sort of a book hoarder because I hanker for the feel of paper pages in my hands.

These book sales help satiate my book addiction. For pennies on the dollar I can actually own a book, versus just borrowing it—from horror, science fiction, fantasy, mysteries, thrillers, westerns, how-to books to even cook books. I love these book sales.

So, if you haven’t visited “your” library, get in there and start your own adventure.

Send comments to DontRushMe@gmail.com.

Lake Orion Review Letter to the Editor Policy

We encourage letters to the editor. All writers must provide full name, home address and telephone number for verification purposes only. Letters are subject to editing for length, accuracy and clarity. Please keep letters to 300 words or less. Submission deadline for the current week’s publication is noon on Mondays.

Email letters to: lakeorionreview@gmail.com. Regular mail: Lake Orion Review, 666 S. Lapeer Road, Oxford, MI 48371. Anonymous letters, photocopies, letters to third parties, form letters and letters to other publications will not be considered. All letters must be original. Letters, opinion pieces and guest columns submitted to The Lake Orion Review do not reflect the views of View Newspaper Group publications and may be published or distributed in print, electronic or other forms.
Watch while driving, some newspaper stuff and a call for help


You have to admit driving the highways and byways around here these days you get to see lots of wildlife.

It doesn’t matter if you’re tooling down M-15, or up M-24, driving on Clarkston Road (which used to be Clarkston-Orion Road), Baldwin Road, Seymour Lake Road or Oakwood Road, or driving in any number of neighborhood streets, chances are you are going to see critters we rarely saw here 10, 15 or 25 years ago. I know it’s spring and I know I need to watch not only the road before me, but what’s possibly coming from the side of the road. While driving my head is always on swivel, looking left and looking right.

Already this spring two turkeys on different roads in different communities have darted out in front of me. It’s only April, and I have had to pull off to the side of the road and help a Painted turtle across the road. The white tail deer are still moving in the morning when I come to work, and I have had to stop my car while three of those modern day Pterodactyls (commonly called Ribeye of the Sky or Sandhill Cranes) slowly walked from one side of the street to the other.

You know what else I saw on the side of the road, twice? Beavers, two were smushed in Oxford on Lakeville Road within 10 days of each other. We must be doing something correct for all this wildlife to come back, so keep up the good work folks.
I think April is Pay Attention While Driving Month, so while you’re going to and fro in your vehicle don’t be a distracted driver. Stay off your cell phone and watch out for all those turkeys, Sandhill Cranes, turtles, deer, beaver, dogs and oh, yeah, kids. Watch out for the kids, they will be out running and playing.

***

Last week I opined on my love affair with libraries. I know at least one person read that Don’t Rush Me because I got the following email:

Hi Don -Thank you for the great column about libraries and sharing your story about your lifelong connection to books and learning! I love the way you included multiple libraries and highlighted that every library is unique.

You used the word magical to describe them – I say that too and have yet to find a better word. The best part of my job is seeing people’s eyes light up when they realize how much the library has to offer, especially kids. Thanks for sharing the magic with your readers!

I just remembered ... we used to get a fairly regular phone call on Friday mornings from one of the reporters at the Clarkston News when I first became a librarian here. He would call just after we opened, and I would help him do some fact checking before the articles went to print. It was fun because I never knew what he might ask, and it felt very important helping him get the small details right. — Julie Meredith, Director, Clarkston Independence District Library

Thanks, Julie!

***

Last Wednesday night at the Oxford Township Board Meeting my heart was filled with encouragement. I was encouraged because there were over 100 people at the local government meeting. That is a good thing. I was encouraged because about 50 got up to speak their mind and over and over again they mentioned reading information about the subject of the meeting in their local newspaper, the Oxford Leader. I’m happy and glad they read the paper, it’s a good thing!

***
Speaking of newspaper writing for nearly 38 years, I have shared my thoughts and feelings in the Don’t Rush Me column for just over 37 years. As a columnist I hope I’ve entertained, educated and have gotten you all emotionally involved. Over 1,800 columns have been typed up and put to bed, so I think it’s time to change gears a little bit here in the hallowed halls of Don’t Rush Me. I want to do more to connect folks – neighbors helping neighbors, communities helping communities. I want to write less of what I think and more of the good things that are happening.

To that end, I am enlisting each and every one of you to send me your ideas, leads and good stories. Thanks for reading in the past and for your future involvement.

*Send your thoughts to DontRushDon@gmail.com*

👀 don rush (https://lakeorionreview.com/tag/don-rush/), don’t rush me (https://lakeorionreview.com/tag/dont-rush-me/)

Watch while driving, some newspaper stuff and a call for help added by Don Rush (https://lakeorionreview.com/author/don-rush/) on April 19, 2023

View all posts by Don Rush → (https://lakeorionreview.com/author/don-rush/)
Trolley Express involved in accident in downtown Oxford

On April 4, the Downtown Trolley Express, which transports passengers back and forth from downtown Oxford to downtown Lake Orion, was involved in a minor accident. According to Oxford Village Police Officer James Irish, it occurred on the east side of N. Washington Street around 7 p.m. The report stated a white, 2019 Dodge Ram 1500 truck was legally parked and the trolley, traveling northbound, struck the driver’s side mirror, causing damage.

The trolley is owned by the Oxford Downtown Development Authority (DDA), driven and maintained by the North Oakland Transportation Authority (NOTA). Officer Irish’s report stated the trolley driver Ronald Hames, 61, of the village, contacted the truck’s owner, a 58-year-old Metamora man, provided his name, insurance, registration and NOTA’s contact information, then left. The Metamora man then contacted the village police.

“While driving the trolley, Lorraine (our main driver) was training Ronnie, when he came too close to a truck parked on M-24 and accidentally damaged the truck’s mirror. To rectify the situation, they entered a nearby bar to locate the owner and exchange contact information. NOTA covered the entire cost of the damages,” DDA Director Kelly Westbrook said. “The Oxford DDA and NOTA are cognizant of the incident and recognize the challenges of driving on M-24, especially when larger vehicles are parked in parallel spaces.

The Downtown Trolley Express was involved in an accident in the Village of Oxford in April. The trolley shuttles people between downtown Oxford and Lake Orion on Thursdays and Saturdays. Photo by Jim Newell.

The DDA and NOTA are committed to promoting continuous training for our drivers and hiring only the best candidates through NOTA.”

In May, the trolley provides free rides from Oxford to Lake Orion on Fridays, 5 to 9 p.m. and Saturdays, from 3 to 9 p.m. - D.R.

LOHS winter guard takes 10th place in state competition

The Lake Orion High School winter guard competed in the Michigan Color Guard Circuit (MCGC) competition April 1 at Saginaw Valley State University finishing in 10th place overall with a score of 74.170.

The LOHS winds group, which is in their first season of competition, finished in third place and the percussion won the 2023 MAPA State Championship in Percussion Scholastic Open class, after moving up to a higher classification this year.

Individually, LOHS students Morgan Leney and Lili Jurj received MCGC scholarships.

This marks the end of the season for the winter guard and winds group, however percussion will be competing at the WGI world championships in Dayton, Ohio from April 20-22. -- M.K.

Orion Township Library presents: ‘This Lead Is Killing Us’ traveling exhibit

The Orion Township Public Library is hosting “This Lead Is Killing Us: A History of Citizens Fighting Lead Poisoning in Their Communities” now through June 17.

The exhibit, which is produced by the National Library of Medicine and is guest curated by historian and educator Richard M. Mizelle, Jr, PhD., of the University of Houston, explores the story of citizen action taken against an environmental danger. Lead exposure can cause neurological problems and sometimes even death; yet this metal has been pervasive in many aspects of American life for over a century.

The traveling exhibit is accompanied by a companion website with exhibition collections, digital galleries and other educational resources (www.nlm.nih.gov/thisleadiskillingus).

This exhibit is free and is displayed in the Friends of the Orion Library Reading Room during regular library hours. For more information, call 248-693-3001 or visit orionlibrary.org/calendar.

-- M.K.
Parents, don’t give up on your kids

By Don Rush

You all know I’m a sucker for a good story, especially when it involves parents doing right by their children. (And, “doing right by” does not mean giving their kids everything they want.) So, it will not surprise regular readers that when I overheard an area waitress telling a patron that when she was just a baby, she was diagnosed with diabetes, my super snoop ears went into eavesdropping overdrive. “At the time I was the youngest person in Michigan diagnosed,” she told her customer.

As I listened to their conversation, I learned her parents kept her active despite her condition. When the opportunity presented itself to me I asked if I could interview her and perhaps her parents. Quinn, 21, smiled and said, “Let me ask my dad.”

Within a few weeks, I was able to ask her father, Keith Lancaster, 55 of Swartz Creek about his daughter.

“At 11-months-old Quinn was diagnosed with type one diabetes,” he said, then confirmed what I had over-head at the restaurant, “At the time she was the youngest person in Michigan with Type One diabetes. It seemed in no time Quinn was very cooperative with all the shots and pokes she had to endure every day. Quinn has always been a happy, positive kid. Quinn is a great athlete. She always made the All-Star team in softball. She made it to the state finals three years in a row in varsity tennis at Powers Catholic. She was team captain.”

According to Quinn, her father was diagnosed with diabetes at the age of 22, and less than a year after she was diagnosed, her older sister Avery was diagnosed, too. “We had a little club. I never felt different or out of place. My dad has always had a little health kick in his life so we always ate healthy food and played sports. Dad was huge into sports and I played tennis from the time I was three, until I was 18. I actually had a little gift for it.”

Even now, reading over Quinn and Keith’s answers to my questions, I’m amazed. I’m not sure how some parents handle adversity to give their children their best lives and how their actions affect the lives and outlook of their children.

“I remember as a kid having to pause what we were doing when we were playing to check my blood sugar or if I was playing sports, I had to find gaps while playing where I had time to check myself and eat,” Quinn
said, then joked. “One thing that always upset me is I couldn’t get a sugar-free Slushie.”

Keith said, it wasn’t always easy. “It was hard at first. You have to always be thinking about it. Analyze everything you’re about to do. Make sure you know what her blood sugar is. Make sure we have all her diabetes supplies. When she was in elementary, before the school year, her mom and I would hold a little class for the staff to educate them on the situation. As Quinn got older and understood her disease, it made it a lot easier. Now Quinn makes her doctors appointments, takes care of her prescriptions and any supplies she needs to order. She’s on top of it.”

To parents who face what he and his wife faced, Keith offered, “Educate yourself as much as possible on your child’s disease. Stay positive. Except your situation. This is who you are, this is what we do. It’s gonna be okay.”

Quinn said, “If I could tell a parent with diabetic children one thing it would be to let them play. Let them do what they want. Diabetes doesn’t hold your kid back, the fear from you does. Though a little low blood sugar can be fixed with a cookie and a juice box – and I wish all problems were fixed that easily. For other kids out there, live. So what, you have diabetes. It’s really not that difficult to live with if you know what you’re doing, which you should if you have a life-long illness. Don’t pity yourself or you’ll just miss out on experiences.”

Now, that is a healthy outlook! Thank you, Quinn and Keith for sharing your story.

* * *

Good afternoon Don,

On behalf of the Orion Township Public Library, I am writing to express our sincere gratitude for the wonderful column you wrote for the April 12, 2023, Lake Orion Review. We were thrilled to see such positive coverage of these important community organizations.

Your column captured the nostalgia and essence of libraries, from the feeling of visiting the library as a kid, to the broad collections and programs they offer their communities, to the histories stored within their walls. It was also enjoyable reading about what library spaces look
like today. How they are “places where communities can come together and connect,” a sentiment we here at OTPL and our sister libraries in the area strive to achieve every day.

Once again, thank you for your excellent coverage of libraries in our communities. We look forward to reading more from you and the publications you write for in the future.

Sincerely, James Pugh, Community Relations Specialist, Orion Township Public Library

Thank you, James. Keep reading!

Send your comments to DontRushDon@gmail.com

don rush (https://lakeorionreview.com/tag/don-rush/), don’t rush me (https://lakeorionreview.com/tag/dont-rush-me/)

Parents, don’t give up on your kids added by Don Rush (https://lakeorionreview.com/author/don-rush/) on May 3, 2023

View all posts by Don Rush → (https://lakeorionreview.com/author/don-rush/)
Orion Township Public Library
April 30, 2023

Hello May! We welcome the new month with plenty to do for everyone at OTPL this week. From the last Spice of the Month pick up (it will return...) to Intergenerational Storytime to our Roaming Readers walking club, find your next spring activity at the library. We even close out the week with the triumphant return of Fandom Fest! We hope to see you this week!

Many of these programs are generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

Orion Township Public Library
April 29, 2023

NEXT SATURDAY! Join us throughout the day for a variety of geeky activities for all ages! From fandom crafts to kiddie cosplay to a comics and manga workshop for teens featuring KAM KOMICS! Plus, FREE COMIC BOOK DAY! The fun begins at 11:00am and runs all day. Free Comic Book Day while supplies last. This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

Joseph Johnson
On Saturday families were invited to attend the Library's Orion Fandom Fest. https://youtu.be/OrlXKD7hgwo

Orion Township Public Library
April 27, 2023

Even though Little Lit is taking a break, we still have programs geared towards the little ones in your family. First, Intergenerational Storytimes welcome parents and children ages 0-5, field trips from senior facilities, and any seniors that want to join us, encouraging social interaction between generations! Join us Tuesdays, May 2nd and May 30th at 11:00am.

Next, we have 1,2,3, Play with Me, a parent/child workshop where participants play, experience art activities, and meet new friends. Each week a Community Resource Specialist will be on hand to answer questions about resources at the library, child development, speech & hearing, nutrition, and play & movement. Registration is required. Please select either Wednesday or Thursday to attend and plan on attending all four 1,2,3, Play with Me sessions. Call (248) 693-3002 for more information.
Orion Township Public Library
April 26, 2023

We are excited to announce our new modern logo. We have a new look, but we're still your Orion Township Public Library. Stop in to see for yourself today.

Orion Township Public Library updated their profile picture.
April 26, 2023

Orion Township Public Library
April 23, 2023

Celebrate National Library Week with us! There is a lot going on this week as we celebrate all things Libraries. Plus, we have "This Lead is Killing Us Traveling Exhibit from the National Library of Medicine, it's the last week to fill out our strategic planning survey, and we have a special announcement coming later this week! Stop in and see what's more to our story!

Orion Township Public Library
April 22, 2023

Join us in 2 weeks for a variety of geeky activities for all ages throughout the day! Come and celebrate your fandom with a variety of geeky crafts like a Perler Bead Pokemon, superhero badges, cosplay accessories, and more! Then, comic book artist and emcee, Kamron Reynolds (aka Kool Ade Kam) will help teens with a comic book drawing lesson with tips on creating a character, character action and how to sequence stories. The workshop ends with creating your own mini comic book and a live rap concert from Kool Ade Kam! The fun starts Saturday, May 6th at 11:00am.
This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

Orion Township Public Library
April 21, 2023

One week left! The survey to help us determine our strategic focuses will be closing on Friday, April 28. We need to hear from you! How can we serve you better? What would you like to see at the library? What do we do great and you would like to see more of? Please help shape our future at orionlibrary.org/survey
**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 20, 2023**

Mario has a new movie so let’s celebrate with a game day! Come and enjoy old Mario games, crafts, and a Mario Kart tournament. Be sure to arrive promptly at 2pm if you want to participate in the tournament. This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Library.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 19, 2023**

Monday, May 1st is the last Spice of the Month pick up for the spring! Stop by to pick up a kit with a spice sample, information about the spice, and a new recipe to try. Stay tuned as this was such a fun program, it will return.

Take and Make kits are available on a first-come, first-served basis at 9:30 am in the library lobby. This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Library.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 18, 2023**

What is better than reading together as a family? Reading and competing together! Join us for our first ever Family Battle of the Books. You will have one month to read five books. An online trivia quiz will test your knowledge and recall. Enjoy family time in a new way as you read and quiz each other to prepare. Family shirts/outfits/spirit wear are strongly encouraged. Register with your team’s name online, at the library, or by calling the Youth Department at (248) 693-3002.

This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Library.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 18, 2023**

Tomorrow night at 7:00pm! Join the Orion Historical Society and the Orion Township Public Library to learn about the real-life stories of nearly 90 celebrities who served in the US Military during WWII.

This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 16, 2023**

April showers bring patrons into the library... It’s another busy week with a program for everyone in the family! Register for Book Buddies and boost your child’s confidence in reading. Learn about movie stars in WWII at When Hollywood Went to War. And say "Let's-a-go!" to a Super Mario Gaming Fun party.

As always, check out our events calendar for more information.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 15, 2023**

We are excited to introduce our new Book Buddies program for Kindergarten - 2nd grade. Kids will be paired with a teen reading buddy to practice reading aloud, help sound out words and assist with comprehension through stories, rhymes and games. Teen reading buddies are supportive, enthusiastic listeners who can help your child practice reading here at the library. Register online or by calling Youth Services at (248) 693-3002.

**Orion Township Public Library**

**April 15, 2023**

What a relief! But (if you need them) we still have tax forms and booklets available.
It's back and better than ever! Save the Date for Saturday, May 6th as we celebrate all things Geeky, from superheroes to video games to fantasy. We will even have comics for Free Comic Book Day! For more information, visit our website or stop in and ask your friendly neighborhood librarian.

Who is going to watch the new Dungeon and Dragons movie? In honor of the new release, bring your fellow D and D campaign to OTPL for an afternoon of role-playing. Snacks and drinks provided. This program is for teens who want a place to play D and D, we are not starting a new D and D campaign. Doors will be open from 12-4:30 per your convenience. This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

There is still time to help us shape the future! We are looking for your feedback on how we can serve you better. Please take our survey about the programs and services you would like to see from us at orionlibrary.org/survey. The survey will close on Friday, April 28!

This Thursday at 6:30pm join us in welcoming Michigan author, Dr. Katie Hartsock to celebrate National Poetry Month and the release of her new book of poetry "Wolf Trees." About the Author: Katie Hartsock is the author of two poetry collections, "Wolf Trees" (2023) and "Bed of Impatiens" (2016), both from Able Muse Press. Her poems appear widely, in journals such as Ecotone, Poetry, Kenyon Review, 32 Poems, the Threepenny Review, Birmingham Poetry Review, Greensboro Review, Pleiades, Dappled Things, the New Criterion, and Beloit Poetry Journal. She is an associate professor of English and Creative Writing at Oakland University in Michigan. She lives in Ann Arbor with her husband and their young sons.

Create with The Orion Art Center at their Moose Tree pottery studio located at 3191 West Clarkston Rd on Tuesday, May 9th at 7:00pm. Nature lover and potter Leigh Ann Charpie will teach you to create a porcelain pendant imprinted with your choice of nature: a flower, leaf, or seashell; it is up to you! Pendants will be designed and glazed that night, and you will pick up your fired pendant within 14 days. Please come to the workshop with your piece of nature. Register online. This program is generously funded by the Friends of the Orion Township Public Library.

Happy Easter! The library is closed today and will reopen tomorrow at our regular time (9:30). We have so much happening this week! Like a special Little Lit Storytime all about MI Financial Wellness with Owl and Otter, National Poetry Month with Dr. Katie Hartsock, and a Dungeons and Dragons Party for Teens! As always, please see our website for more information or call us at 248-693-3000.
Orion Township Public Library
April 6, 2023
REMINDER: We will be closed tomorrow, Friday, April 7 through Sunday, April 9 for the Easter Holiday. Regular hours of operation resume Monday, April 10.

Orion Township Public Library
April 5, 2023
Join us on Thursday, April 13 at 6:30pm as we welcome Michigan author, Dr. Katie Hartsock to celebrate National Poetry Month and the release of her new book of poetry "Wolf Trees."
About the Author: Katie Hartsock is the author of two poetry collections, "Wolf Trees" (2023) and "Bed of Impatiens" (2016), both from Able Muse Press. Her poems appear widely, in journals such as Ecotone, Poetry, Kenyon Review, 32 Poems, the Threepenny Review, Birmingham Poetry Review, Greensboro Review, Pleiades, Dappled Things, the New Criterion, and Beloit Poetry Journal. She is an associate professor of English and Creative Writing at Oakland University in Michigan. She lives in Ann Arbor with her husband and their young sons.

Orion Township Public Library
April 4, 2023
We need your help to shape the future of the library!
Please take this 8-minute survey to tell us what we do great, what we could do better, and what we can offer you here at the library. Answers are confidential and will help us determine our strategic focus moving forward.
The survey can be found at orionlibrary.org/survey and paper copies are available at the library or at the Orion Center Branch. For further information, feel free to call Director Chase McMunn at 248-693-3000 ext. 430.

Orion Township Public Library
April 3, 2023
There's still time to stop by the library and pick up your Library VIP Yard Sign! Once you have your sign, proudly display it in the front yard or window and if we see it, you might win a prize!
Prizes will be drawn at the end of each week in April. Good luck!

Orion Township Public Library
April 2, 2023
All Foolin' aside, this week we have fun programs and events for everyone in the family. Pick up your Spice of the Month Monday morning, come listen to some stories at Little Lit Storytimes, and get Basic Tech Help for Seniors at the Orion Center Branch. For more information, call us or visit our website.
Also, don't forget this will be a short one at the library as we will be closed Friday April 7 - Sunday April 9 for the Easter Holiday. We will resume normal hours of operation on Monday, April 10th.

Orion Township Public Library
April 1, 2023
The Orion Township Public Library is here to serve you! We are proud to introduce these innovative and unique additions to our More Than Books collection. Coming soon:
- Shoe Umbrellas
- Power Nap Head Pillow
- The Fliz Bike
- Nose Stylus
- The Krapp Strapp
Thank you for supporting your local library!
HAPPY APRIL FOOL'S DAY!!!
Orion Township Public Library

April 1, 2023

Orion Township Public Library is excited to announce our first major improvement project: The installation of a roundabout right in front of the library’s entrance!
Enter and exit the library with ease as roundabouts are statistically proven to substantially reduce crashes that result in serious injury or death. Roundabouts can:
- Improve safety
- Promote lower speeds and traffic calming
- Reduce conflict points
- Lead to improved operational performance
- Meet a wide range of traffic conditions because they are versatile in size, shape, and design

Just remember the Roundabout Rules: 1. Slow down, 2. Look around, 3. Be ready to yield. And finally, HAPPY APRIL FOOL’S DAY!! 😂
COVID Updates

On May 11, 2023, the federal emergency declaration for COVID-19 officially ended. The library is now operating on a normal basis. We will likely keep hand sanitizer stations available for the public throughout the library, and during cold and flu season we will continue to offer masks available for free. MDHHS has indicated they will continue to supply COVID-19 tests, so we will continue to distribute those until they indicate that the program is ending.

Facilities

Mike was able to replace all the lights in the lobby and the future More than Books area with new LED lights. The lighting is now more even and brighter, especially in the More than Books area.

A replacement printer/scanner/copier was installed at the Orion Center to replace the one damaged by water. We are still waiting for the replacement PCs to arrive.

We had two boxelder trees removed from the back corner of the property near the gateway to the Polly Ann Trail. We also had the fence repaired where one of the trees had grown into it, and a pedestrian gate was installed. We are now working on putting new signs up with the library’s hours on the fence facing the trail.

Mike and Chase toured the wooded outdoor space adjacent to the library with officials from Orion Township Parks and Recreation and Oakland County Parks to review options for the maintenance of the invasive plants. We intend to work with the Township and apply for a grant this year to clear away the invasive shrubbery. The team from Oakland County suggested that the library should develop a maintenance program to guide long-term changes to the space. Most of the trees and plants currently in the woods are not native to Michigan, so in order to have a learning trail with native plants we will need to let the old pine trees die and plant new trees native to the area. They also talked to us about removing the turf grass and small pines from the large lawn so we can grow a native meadow in that space.

Staff

Our new Youth Services Librarian, Lydia Jacobsen, joined us on April 10. She quickly got involved in project planning and joined the Marketing Committee. Our bookkeeper who started with us in December 2022 did not pass the orientation period and is no longer with the library.

Following the departure of our bookkeeper I plan to contract with an accounting firm to offer support to our Finance Specialist and the rest of the administrative team. The firm will record transactions to the general ledger, reconcile bank statements, assist with filing forms and assisting with the annual audit. Based on a similar scope of work from other libraries I
Director’s Report  
May 18, 2023  
Chase McMunn  

anticipate this will cost less than hiring another part-time bookkeeper and will provide more flexibility for our needs.

Activities  

Chase and Jessica worked with Maner Costerisan to complete the audit report. A copy of the report is included with the board packet, and a hard copy will be handed out during the presentation at the regular board meeting.

Chase and MaryAnne visited the capital on April 25, 2023, for Library Advocacy Day. We met with legislators and staff to advocate for continued state library funding, changes to the Headlee amendment, and capital improvement grants for aging library facilities.

Most staff and board members participated in strategic planning kickoff sessions on April 3. Fast Forward Libraries conducted focus group sessions the following day, which included one teen-only focus group that Sabrina arranged with the schools. Throughout April library staff promoted our strategic planning survey to the community. Kathleen, Ashley, and James visited Chamber of Commerce events. Troy and Dawn stopped by the Euchre Club at the Orion Center. Sabrina had media specialists at the schools distribute the survey to students. Chase made an appearance at the Lake Orion Village Council meeting to promote the survey and talk about the library for National Library Week, and all staff at the service desks encouraged patrons to complete the survey. We finished with 1610 completed surveys, over 500 of which were from people under twenty years old.

Steve, James, and Chase began investigating new marketing software that can help with such things as automated welcome emails to new patrons, market segmentation to tailor marketing emails, and providing reading recommendations from our catalog.

The DEI Committee organized a visit from the Disability Network of Eastern Michigan to perform an accessibility audit of the building and our website. They found several things that we could do to increase accessibility to the facility, and ways that we can improve our website. Dan, Lori, Halli, Steve, and Troy are working on addressing elements of the report within their purview, and we will look at ways we can address elements of the report with changes to the facility and website. The report is included in the board packet.

The library introduced its new logo and branding to the community during National Library Week (April 23 – 29, 2023). Most electronic logos have already been replaced. James and Joyce have been working with printers to have new stationery, business cards, and promotional materials produced. James and the Marketing Committee produced a short video with ONTV to highlight the new logo. Ashley and James also did the Library VIP lawn sign promotion for National Library Month this year and featured the winners on our social media.
Director’s Report  
May 18, 2023  
Chase McMunn

The exhibit This Lead is Killing Us from the National Library of Medicine is on display in the Friends Reading area. The exhibit will be displayed until June 17th. The art from the Art of Storytelling exhibit has been on display in our lobby and will be coming down on May 18.

The library received two digital copies of historic maps that were donated to the Clark Library at University of Michigan. We will be putting the scanned maps into the Oakland County Historical Resources (OCHR) once we have upgraded their server (Orion Township Public Library hosts OCHR content and acts as its fiscal agent). The annual OCHR meeting will be happening in May, and membership will be discussing the future of the project, as many libraries no longer update their collections.

Outreach staff began to visit the new Orion Oaks Assisted Living and Memory Care facility.

The library hosted the first Family Battle of the Books. It was attended by a small number of families and received positive feedback.

Youth Services introduced a new online resource called HiveClass, the digital encyclopedia for youth sports, which features instructional videos and reading for sports. Ashley and James are developing promotional materials for the new resource, and Kerry will promote it at the LOCS Wellness Fair in May.

The Lake Orion Downtown Development Authority was nominated for an award from Oakland County for their programming including the Storywalk that Ashley has been putting up. This month’s story is Plant the Tiny Seed.

Kerry attended a conference called Lead the Way at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The conference focus was on establishing community partnerships. Her notes from the conference are included in the board packet.

Lydia is researching more lawn games to expand our lawn game portion of the More than Books collection. Most games were checked out for the entire summer last year, so she is looking to double the size of the collection this year.

Suzanne met with House of Hope to develop summer programming at the Orion Lakes community following the success of her outreach program to the same community last summer.

The SNAC Committee organized the first staff bowling night for staff and families. This completely voluntary event was a good time, and it was fun to meet up outside of work.

The Friends of the Library held their annual meeting on April 11, 2023, and voted on new board officers. Long-time board member, Carla Tousley, stepped down as treasurer to pursue other interests. She is still working with the new treasurer to make sure she has all the
resources she needs. The Friends’ Square account was used by a scammer testing out credit card numbers. The online donation page was taken down for a short time until they were able to sort it out. They are planning for their May book sale opening on May 16, 2023.

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<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook the Book</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makerspace Office Hours</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Poetry Month</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOGS</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spice of the Month</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Write Stuff Writer’s Workshop</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Hollywood Went to War</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outreach Programs</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th># Sessions</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Tech Help for Seniors @ the OC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELL</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory Lane</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Social Hour @ the OC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You be the Judge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outreach Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adult/Outreach Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>243</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teen Programs</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th># Sessions</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Director’s Report
May 18, 2023
Chase McMunn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th># Sessions</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book Buddies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungeons &amp; Dragons Party</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Tuesday</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Writer's Group</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teen Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Youth Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th># Sessions</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Battle of the Books</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bounce and Boogie</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>0-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages Makerspace</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lit</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>0-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doggone Readers</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>K-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Lit: Financial Wellness</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>0-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SenseSational Storytime</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Buddies</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td>K-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Mario Gaming Fun</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>K-5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThinkLink 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Youth Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>805</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*50% Split with Adult

Other

Youth
- Book Bundles: 0
- 1000 Books: 146 registered, 9 finishers
- 500 Books: 100 registered, 9 finishers
- Passive Programs: AWE BINGO game had 50 participants. Poet Tree bulletin board and poetry magnet display up through mid-May

Teen
- 100 Books Before Graduation: 17 registered, 463 books read
- 75 Books Before High School: 21 registered, 494 books read

Adult
- Makerspace appointments: 7, 23 3-D prints
- Exams proctored: 1
Director’s Report
May 18, 2023
Chase McMunn
- 50 Books in 52 Weeks: 81 registered, 609 books read

Outreach
- Books by mail bags sent: 7
- Homebound deliveries: 42
- MI Bridges Navigator Appointments: 1
### Statistical Report - Usage for the month of April 2023

#### Circulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th>Current FYTD</th>
<th>Previous FYTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main Library Circ Checkouts</td>
<td>6,289</td>
<td>6,464</td>
<td>27,725</td>
<td>28,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Library Self Checkouts</td>
<td>8,263</td>
<td>8,522</td>
<td>36,767</td>
<td>36,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals</td>
<td>12,473</td>
<td>12,579</td>
<td>48,027</td>
<td>47,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orion Cntr Branch Checkouts *</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILL Items borrowed</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>2,757</td>
<td>2,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILL Items loaned</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>1,867</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Physical Checkouts | 27,709        | 28,243               | 115,434      | 114,789       |

| E-books **               | 24,155        | 21,075               | 86,570       | 64,775        |
| E-audiobooks             | 2,638         | 4,248                | 10,556       | 9,746         |
| E-magazines              | 413           | 289                  | 1,614        | 1,192         |
| Hoopla                   | 1,826         | 1,590                | 7,586        | 6,182         |
| Kanopy                   | 49            | 40                   | 247          | 176           |

| Total digital checkouts  | 29,081        | 27,242               | 106,573      | 82,071        |

| YTD % Change phys circ  | 0.56%         |                      |              |               |

| YTD % Change digital circ | 29.85%        |                      |              |               |

| Total Circulation        | 56,790        | 55,485               | 222,007      | 196,860       |

| YTD Change               | 12.77%        |                      |              |               |

** Pebble Go and BookFlix = 21,426

#### Number of Items in our Collection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>89,467</td>
<td>92,157</td>
<td>Residents *</td>
<td>19,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio (physical)</td>
<td>6,106</td>
<td>9,974</td>
<td>Non-Residents *</td>
<td>3,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video</td>
<td>17,953</td>
<td>18,040</td>
<td>Total Card Holders</td>
<td>23,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-books</td>
<td>96,864</td>
<td>91,531</td>
<td>New Registrations</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-audiobooks</td>
<td>59,859</td>
<td>55,332</td>
<td></td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-magazines</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoopla</td>
<td>1,826</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanopy</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,752</td>
<td>10,872</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Items              | 281,001       | 277,906              |                     |                     |

#### Number of Library Card Holders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents *</td>
<td>19,596</td>
<td>19,362</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Residents *</td>
<td>3,867</td>
<td>3,981</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Card Holders</td>
<td>23,434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Meeting Room Bookings (public)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th>Current FYTD</th>
<th>Previous FYTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Programs for adults</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Programs for children</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Programs for teens</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># School visits for Think Link</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program attendance for adults</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program attendance for children</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>2,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program attendance for teens</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance school visits Think Link</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>3,589</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Technology Usage Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th>Current FYTD</th>
<th>Previous FYTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Computer signups</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>3,186</td>
<td>2,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless users</td>
<td>1,178</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>5,085</td>
<td>3,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web site hits - desktop users</td>
<td>11,423</td>
<td>10,461</td>
<td>48,974</td>
<td>44,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web site hits - mobile users</td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>6,493</td>
<td>24,983</td>
<td>29,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other Usage Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current month</th>
<th>This month last year</th>
<th>Current FYTD</th>
<th>Previous FYTD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Visitors to Main Library</td>
<td>9,248</td>
<td>8,612</td>
<td>40,114</td>
<td>34,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* # Visitors to Orion Center branch</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>1,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Volunteer hours</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Notarized documents</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Think Link requests for books</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Think Link check outs</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* As on March 1, 2022, no mask mandates regardless of vac status for staff or patrons

* Orion Center building closed due to building flood (water damage) on Sunday February 5 thru Monday, March 6, 2023
Michigan Library Association
Statewide Survey on
Book Banning and Other
Issues

Executive Summary and
Demographic Analysis

April 2023
Report
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**METHODODOLOGY**

**EPIC • MRA** administered interviews with 800 respondents statewide, using a projected November 2024 general election voter stratification, with an additional oversample of 47 interviews to ensure that each of the 11 Library Regions in Michigan were represented by *at least* 40 respondents. The interviews were conducted via live operator telephone interviewers; with 70 percent of all interviews conducted via cell phone. The interviews were conducted from March 23 to March 30, 2023. Respondents were included in the sample if they confirmed that they voted in the November general elections of 2020, 2022, both elections, or were too young or not registered at those times and said that they would be very certain to vote, somewhat certain, likely to vote, or had at least a 50-50 chance that they would vote in the November 2024 election.

Respondents for the interviews were randomly selected from records of registered voter households that exhibited participation in November general elections and had commercially available landline or cell phone telephone numbers. The sample was stratified so that every geographic area of the state was represented in the sample according to its contribution to the average of past November general elections, and further stratified to represent the voting populations within each of the 11 Library Regions in Michigan.

Generally, in interpreting survey results, all surveys are subject to error; that is, the results of the survey may differ from what would have been obtained if the entire population was interviewed. Sampling error depends on the total number of respondents asked a specific question. The table on the next page represents the sampling error for different percentage distributions of responses based on sample sizes. For example, when all survey respondents were asked if they had a favorable or unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden (Q.4), a 51 percent majority of all respondents said they have an unfavorable opinion of the President. As indicated in the chart that follows, this percentage would have a sampling error of plus or minus 3.5 points; meaning that with repeated sampling, it is very likely (95 out of every 100 times), that the percentage for the entire population would fall between 47.5 percent and 54.5 percent, hence 51 percent $\pm$3.5 points.
**SURVEY QUOTAS AND STRATIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sample Points</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>±13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>±9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>±15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>±10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>±15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>±15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>±12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>±15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>±6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>±14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>±12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>847</strong></td>
<td>(N=800) ±3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that quotas were also held by age and gender throughout the entire sampling, and within individual Library Regions, so as to accurately represent the active and likely general election voters of Michigan’s electorate.
EPIC • MRA  SAMPLING ERROR BY PERCENTAGE (AT 95 IN 100 CONFIDENCE LEVEL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE SIZE</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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Percentage of sample giving specific response

SAMPLE SIZE

Margin of error ±

Percentage of sample giving specific response
KEY FINDINGS

- A 46% plurality of all respondents said Michigan is headed in the “right direction,” 37% said Michigan is “off on the wrong track,” and 17% were “undecided.”

- A 51% majority of all respondents had an “unfavorable” opinion of Joe Biden (40% very unfavorable), 39% had a “favorable” opinion of Biden (17% very favorable), with 10% “undecided.”

- A 54% majority of all respondents had a “favorable” opinion of Gretchen Whitmer (33% very favorable), 37% had a “unfavorable” opinion of Whitmer (27% very favorable), with 9% “undecided.”

- A 58% solid majority of all respondents had an “unfavorable” opinion of Donald Trump (49% very unfavorable), 32% had a “favorable” opinion of Trump (16% very favorable), with 10% “undecided.”

- A 42% plurality of all respondents had an “unfavorable” opinion of State legislative Republicans (25% very unfavorable), 33% had a “favorable” opinion of Republicans (11% very favorable), with 25% “undecided.”

- A 33% plurality of all respondents had a “favorable” opinion of community activist groups in general (9% very favorable), 19% had an “unfavorable” opinion of community activists (9% very unfavorable), 6% did not recognize them, with a large 42% plurality “undecided.”

- A 42% plurality of all respondents had a “favorable” opinion of State legislative Democrats (17% very favorable), 36% had an “unfavorable” opinion of Republicans (22% very unfavorable), with 22% “undecided.”

- A 63% solid majority of all respondents gave Joe Biden a “negative” rating for the job he is doing as President (43% poor), 33% gave Biden a “positive” job rating (8% excellent), with 4% “undecided.”

- A 52 percent majority of all respondents gave Gretchen Whitmer a “positive” rating for the job she is doing as Governor (24% excellent), 44% gave her a “negative” job rating (23% poor), with 4% “undecided.”
▪ A 71% solid majority of all respondents gave local public libraries in Michigan – including their local public library – a positive rating for the job they are doing providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials to their library patrons (34% excellent), with only 8% giving libraries a negative rating (3% poor), and 21% “undecided.”

  o Top reasons for the 8% offering a negative rating for the job libraries do include: “lack of advertising/outreach -- unaware of offerings – communication poor” (15%); “inappropriate books/media/materials offered” (12%); “selection of physical materials limited” (12%); “branches/locations closed/closing” (6%); “lack of events/programming” (5%); “politics – government involvement/mandates” (5%); and “selection of E-books limited” (5%).

▪ A 39% plurality of all respondent households use the programs and services of their local public library “every day or almost every day” (2%); “a few times a week” (11%); or a “few time a month” (26%); with 36% using the library “a few times a year” (18%) or “seldom” (17%); and 24% “never” using their local public library.”

▪ A 57% majority of all respondent households use the programs and services of their local public library at least, “a few times a year,” with 24% of households reporting “never” using them.

  o The frequency of library use breakdown included: “every day or almost every day” (2%); “a few times a week” (11%); “a few times a month” (26%); and “a few times a year” (18%).

    ▪ The “seldom” response option garnered 17%, with 24% reporting “never” using a local community library.

▪ A 70% solid majority of all respondents said they have seen, heard, or read about efforts “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) to have books and other materials some people find offensive or inappropriate removed from local public libraries and school libraries, with another 29% hearing “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%).

▪ When asked which one of a list of groups should make decisions about which books and other reading material should be included in public library collections, 60% of all
respondents said, “local library boards (33%) or “librarians” (27%); 11% volunteered “members of the local community” (9%) or said activist groups (2%); 7% said “State Legislators or other elected officials,” 6% cited “other”, 6% cited “none,” with 10% “undecided.”

- A 70% majority of all respondents said that librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) and trustworthy to decide which books and reading materials should be included in your local library collections. Another 18% said librarians are only a little capable (12%) or not really capable at all (6%) in deciding what books and reading materials should comprise the collection, with 12% undecided.

- A 42% plurality of all respondents agreed that “there is absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” 45% said “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from local public libraries,” with 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.”

- 90% of all respondents said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery” should never be banned.

- 89% of all respondents said that “discussions about race” should never be banned.

- 87% of all respondents said that “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned.

- 67% of all respondents said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should sometimes be banned and 9% saying they should always be banned.

- An overwhelming 83% majority of all respondents said they support (67% strongly) state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned.

- A narrow 51% majority of all respondents said they oppose legislation (35% strongly) that would require obscene or sexually explicit material to be placed in a restricted area only accessible to adults aged 18 years or older, with 36% saying they support the proposal (16% strongly), even though libraries say do not purchase or make available books or materials that are legally recognized as obscene.
If there was a ban on books that included LGBTQ content in their local public library, 49% of all respondents said they would be willing to risk having their library closed in order to keep those books on the shelves, 38% said they would not be willing to risk having the library closed, with 13% undecided.

When the narrow majority of respondents who would not be willing to risk having their library closed, or were undecided on the issue, were asked if they support or oppose a proposal to have library workers charged with a crime if they decide to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves, 76% said they oppose such a proposal (60% strongly), 14% would support it, with 7% undecided.

A 75% solid majority of all respondents said they agree the most that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves,” while only 17% agreed that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.”

An 80% overwhelming majority of all respondents agreed with the statement that “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children,” with 15% agreeing that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectional books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.”

A 74% solid majority of all respondents agreed with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level. Only 21% percent agrees that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.”

A 71% majority of all respondents agreed with the statement that “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy,” with 21% agreeing
that “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries.”

- A 77% solid majority of all respondents agreed that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around us,” while only 15% agree that “anyone who opposes objectional material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to.”

- If a member of Congress, State Senator and State Representative supported legislation that would allow or require books to be banned from your local public library, 57% of all respondents said they would be less likely to vote for that person in the next election (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them, and only 9% said they would be more likely to vote for their legislator.”

- When all respondents were asked if they consider themselves part of the LGBTQ community, 7% of all respondents said yes, 89% said no and 4% were undecided.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Groups and organizations that favor banning books in Michigan are clearly going against an overwhelming majority of public opinion that opposes book banning. A 71% majority of all respondents offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons.

An 83% majority of all respondents would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. A 90% majority of all respondents said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned,” and an 89% majority of all respondents also said that “discussions about race” should never be banned, an 88% majority said that “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned, as did an 87% majority regarding “political ideas [they] disagree with.”

Opposition to banning book containing “. . . discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong as was measured on some other topics, but was still opposed by two-thirds of all respondents. A 67% majority of all respondents said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.”

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the electorate. A 77% solid majority of all respondents said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.”

An 80% majority of all respondents said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the
library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.”

A 75% majority of all respondents agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves,” and only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.”

A 74% majority of all respondents agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level,” while 21% they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.”

A 71% majority of all respondents said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy,” while 21% said they most agreed with the statement that “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries.”

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives voted in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections, while 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing “other” groups.

A 77% solid majority of all respondents said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections.
70% of all respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or at least “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” It would not seem like the 45 percent of all respondents suggesting that there may be rare times when books should be banned would be willing to support the large number of books that the most ardent advocates of book banning have suggested being banned.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” Prior to the 2022 November election, this question received a majority “wrong track” response in other EPIC • MRA statewide polls, but after the election in a December poll, voters said the state was headed in the right direction.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided.
Positive Job Ratings for Michigan Public Libraries – Q. 12

A 71% solid majority of all respondents offered a positive rating of “excellent” (34%) or “pretty good” (37%) for the job done by public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their patrons, with only 8% offering a negative rating and 21% “undecided.”

Key demographic groups that showed the highest positive job rating percentages for Michigan public libraries by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide 71% included:

- 92% Uses their local public library every day to a few times a month
- 89% Undecided about job rating for Joe Biden*
- 87% Democrats with children
- 85% Undecided about job rating for Gretchen Whitmer*
- 83% Women with children
- 82% Households with children
- 81% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Favorable opinion of community activist groups
  Liberals
  Democratic women
- 80% Western Michigan
  Michigan headed in right direction
  Library boards and librarians should decide what books to include in collections
  Librarians very or mostly capable of deciding which books to include in collections
  Other races
Men with children

• 79% Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Positive job rating for Joe Biden
  Democrats
  Women aged 18-49

• 78% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  Opposes legislation to require obscene material to be placed in restricted areas
  Willing to risk closing library to have LGBTQ books and materials if banned
  Less likely to vote for legislators who support book banning
  Incomes of $100K-$150K

• 77% Outer metro area
  Bay area region
  Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Uses their local public library a few times a year to seldom
  Never a time that a book should be banned from local public libraries
  Agrees more that different perspectives help young people grow/think for themselves
  Agrees more that books with sexual content are tools to understand complex issues
  Agrees more that libraries should have a diverse collection of books
  Age 18-34
  Age 35-49
  Age 18-49 without college
  College educated age 18-49

• 76% Do not recognize community activist groups
  Sometimes ban descriptions and depictions of slavery
  Sometimes ban books with criticisms of people and events in U.S. history
  Never ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
  Agrees more that banning books is un-American
  Pro-choice on abortion
  Democrats without children
  Outstate
  Democratic men
  College educated women

• 75% Northern Michigan
  Somewhat certain to vote/will probably vote
  Seen, heard or read a lot about book banning efforts
  Other parents can’t decide for all parents
  Republicans with children
  Men aged 18-49

* = small sample size
Key demographic groups that showed the highest percentages offering a negative job rating for Michigan public libraries (8%), or were undecided (21%) by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 29% included:

- 71% Never uses local library programs or services
- 55% Undecided on protecting young people from upsetting material or helping them grow
- 53% Undecided about how capable librarians are to decide which books to include
- 50% Undecided about diversity or woke agenda*
- 47% Undecided about woke agenda or needing diversity
- 46% Librarians only a little capable or not capable at all to decide which books to include
- 45% Undecided on having right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books
- 45% Opposes legislation that would give the public to read whatever they want in libraries
- 44% Local communities should decide what books to include in collections
- 43% Other groups should decide what books to include in collections
- 42% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned from public libraries
- 41% Always ban books with sexual content
- 40% Must protect young people from books they might find upsetting
- 39% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
- 39% Seen, heard or read noting about book banning efforts
- 39% More likely to vote for legislator that supports book bans
- 39% Republicans without children
- 39% City of Detroit
- 39% Independent men
- 38% Undecided about legislation giving the public the right to read whatever they want
- 38% Men aged 50 and older
- 38% Men without children
- 37% Michigan off on the wrong track
- 37% Undecided about legislation giving the public the right to read whatever they want
- 37% Age 50 or over without college
- 37% Macomb County
- 37% Men without college
- 36% Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties
- 36% Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
- 36% Negative job rating for Whitmer
- 36% Sometimes ban books with sexual content
- 36% Undecided about risking library closing to keep LGBTQ material on shelves
- 36% Agrees more with removing books that are critical of American ways
- 36% No influence if legislators support book banning
- 36% Pro-life on abortion
African Americans
Wayne County
Republican men

- 35% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Undecided about Whitmer favorable rating
  Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Supports legislation to put obscene materials in restricted area of library for adults
  All Republicans
  Outer Wayne County

* = small sample size

Top Reasons for Negative Job Ratings for Michigan Public Libraries – Q. 13

Respondents offering a negative job rating were asked: “What is the main reason why you gave Michigan’s local public libraries a negative job rating of (Just fair/Poor) for the job they do providing programs and services for their patrons?” The responses, from a total of only 64 respondents, were:

15% Lack of advertising/outreach – Unaware of offerings – Communication poor
12% Inappropriate books/media/materials offered
12% Selection of physical materials limited
  6% Branches/locations closed/closing
  5% Lack of events/programming
  5% Politics – Government involvement/mandates
  5% Selection of E-books limited
  3% Facilities are old/outdated
  3% I do not use it
  3% Obsolete – Library is not needed – Use the internet instead
  3% Underfunded – Funding cuts
  2% COVID protocols - Masking requirements
  2% Hours limited/cut
  2% No library nearby
  2% Proof of residency required
  20% Undecided/Refused
Local Public Library Use – Q. 14

Respondents were asked how often they, or one or more members of their household, use the programs and services of your local public library, including checking out books and eBooks. The responses were:

- 2% Every day or almost every day
- 11% A few times a week
- 26% A few times a month
- **39%** Total daily to a few times a month
- 19% A few times a year
- 17% Seldom
- **36%** Total a few times a year or seldom
- 24% Or never
- 1% Undecided/Refused

![Chart showing local public library use frequencies](chart.png)
Key demographic groups with the highest percentages using local public libraries a few times a month or more, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 39% were:

- 58% Democrats with children
- 57% Women with children
- 56% Other races
- 54% Western Michigan Households with children
- 52% Democratic women
- 51% Undecided about Biden job rating*
  Positive job rating for local public libraries
  Republicans with children
  Men with children
- 50% College educated age 18-49
- 49% Favorable opinion of community activist groups
  Undecided about Whitmer job rating*
  Women aged 18-49
- 48% Liberals
  Part of the LGBTQ community
  College educated women
- 47% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  Have seen, heard or read a lot about book banning efforts
  Age 18-34
  College educated
  No religious preference
  Democrats
- 46% Library boards or librarians should decide about book collections
  No time when books should be banned from local public libraries
- 45% Michigan headed in right direction
  Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Librarians very/mostly capable of deciding which books/reading materials to include
  Should never ban books with sex or gender identity content
  Willing to risk library closing to include LGBTQ material on library shelves
  Less likely to vote for legislators who support book bans
  Incomes of $75K-$100K
  College educated men
- 44% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
  Opposes requiring obscene materials to be placed in restricted area for adults
  A few parents should not be able to make decisions for all parents
  Book bans are un-American
  Pro-choice on abortion
  Age 35-49
  Incomes of $50K-$75K

* = small sample size
Awareness of Book Banning Efforts – Q. 15

All respondents were informed that there is “a growing effort in several states and local communities, including Michigan, to have books that some people find offensive or inappropriate removed not only from school libraries but local public libraries as well” and asked how much they have seen, heard or read about these efforts to have books or other materials removed from local public libraries and school libraries. The responses were:

- **38%** A lot
- **32%** Some
- **70%** Total a lot/some
- **16%** Only a little
- **13%** Nothing at all
- **29%** Little/Noting at all
- **1%** Undecided/Refused
Demographic groups saying by the highest percentages they have seen, heard or read only a little or nothing at all about book banning by significantly higher percentages than the statewide total of 29% included:

- 50% Undecided about Whitmer job rating
- 47% Undecided about Whitmer favorability
- 46% Voted in one of past two general elections
- 42% Undecided about charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGTQ books if banned
- 41% Undecided about Michigan direction
- 40% Undecided about a few parents deciding on book bans for everyone
- 39% Undecided about legislator who supports book bans
- 38% No recognize Community Activist Groups
- 37% Undecided about State Legislative Democrat favorability
- 36% Undecided about State Legislative Republican favorability
- 34% Central Michigan

* = small sample size
Decisionmakers for Local Library Collections – Q.16

All respondents were asked, of the following groups, which one they thought should make decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Please note that responses denoted as “volunteered” below were not presented to respondents in the asking of the question.

- 33% Local library boards
- 27% Librarians
- 60% Total of Library Boards and Librarians
- 7% State Legislators or other Elected officials
- 2% Activist Groups
- 9% Members of the local community (*volunteered – do not read*)
- 4% Other (*volunteered – do not read*)
- 2% More than one (*volunteered – do not read*)
- 6% None of them (*volunteered – do not read*)
- 10% Undecided/Refused
Demographic groups saying by the highest percentages that library boards (33%) and librarians (27%) should make decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public libraries by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 60% included:

- 84% Democrats with children
- 82% Democratic men
- 76% Democrats
- 75% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
- 74% Michigan headed in right direction
  Librarians are very/mostly capable of deciding which books to include in collections
- 73% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Liberals
  Democrats without children
- 72% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  Democratic women
- 71% Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Considers themselves part of LGBTQ community
- 70% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries
- 69% Uses library programs and services monthly or more often
  Less likely to vote for legislators who support book bans
- 68% Opposes legislation that requires obscene material to be placed in restricted area
  Pro-choice on abortion
- 67% Undecided about job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Positive job rating for local public libraries
  Never ban books with sexual content, gender identity or sexual orientation
  Would risk having the library closed to have LGBTQ books on the shelves
  Local public libraries can provide age-appropriate access to books with sexual content
- 66% Bay County region
  Young people should have access to books giving them different perspectives to grow
  Banning books is un-American
  Libraries should have a diverse collection
  Incomes over $150K
- 65% Favorable opinion of community activist groups
  A few parents can’t decide for everyone what books to keep and which ones to ban
  College educated age 18-49
- 64% No recognize community activist groups
  Seen, heard or read a lot about book banning efforts
  Supports protecting right of the public to read what they want in libraries with bans

* = small sample size
Demographic groups saying that groups other than library boards and librarians should make decisions about which books and reading materials should be included in public library collections by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 30% included:

- 63% There are many inappropriate books that should be removed from libraries
- 62% Supports charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGBTQ books if banned
- 60% Librarians are only a little capable of deciding which books to keep or ban
- Undecided about whether a few parents can decide for everyone or not
- 54% People opposed to removing objectional material are just pushing a woke agenda
- 53% Always ban books with sexual content
- More likely to vote for legislator who supports book banning
- 51% Negative job rating of local public libraries
- Always ban books with political views you disagree with
- Opposes legislation protecting right of the public to read what they want in libraries
- Undecided about having books with sexual content in libraries
- 49% Protect young people from getting upset about books in collections
- 48% Books with sexual content should not be in local public libraries
- 47% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
- Undecided about whether librarians are capable of deciding about book collections
- Republicans with children
- 46% Sometimes ban books with descriptions/depictions of slavery
- Undecided about having diversity or pushing a woke agenda
- Republican women
- 45% Michigan off on wrong track
- 44% A few parents have right to decide for everyone which books are kept or banned
- Books critical of American way should be banned from local public libraries
- Republicans
- 43% Negative job rating of Gretchen Whitmer
- Republicans without children
- 42% Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
- Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
- Conservatives
- Republican men
- 41% Sometimes ban books with discussions about race
- 40% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
- Favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
- Sometimes ban books with political views you disagree with
- Undecided about legislation to protect right of public to read what they want
- Supports requiring obscene material to be placed in restricted library area for adults
- Pro-life on abortion issue
- 39% Negative job rating for Joe Biden
- Undecided about upsetting young people or helping them grow with diverse collection
- Undecided about whether to voter for legislators supporting book banning
- 38% Never used programs or services of local public libraries
- Undecided about banning books that are critical of America
- 37% Northern Michigan
- Sometimes ban books with sexual content
- Would not risk closing library to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves if they are banned
Undecided about charging librarians with crime if they keep LGBTQ books if banned
Incomes of $25K-$50K

- 36% Unfavorable opinion of community activist groups
- Undecided about job rating of local public libraries
- If legislators support book bans it will not influence voters

- 35% Somewhat certain to vote/will probably vote in November of 2024
- Seen, heard or read only a little about book banning efforts
- Union members
- Someone else in household is a union member
- Age 35-49
- Independent men

- 34% Voted in one of two last general elections
- Undecided about State Legislative Republicans
- Undecided about having libraries closed if LGBTQ books kept on shelves
- Age 50-64
- Catholics
- Age 18-49 without college

* = small sample size

Key demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that groups other than library boards and librarians should make decisions about what books and reading materials should be included in the library collection, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 30%, included:

- 71% Depends on what books are placed on shelves to have librarians charged with a crime*
- 63% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned from libraries
- 62% Supports legislation to make it a crime if librarians have LGBTQ books on shelves
- 60% Librarians only a little capable/not capable at all to decide which books to include
- Undecided if a few parents have the right to ban books for all parents
- 54% People against book bans just trying to push woke agenda
- 53% Always ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
- More likely to vote for legislators who support book bans
- 51% Negative job rating for local public libraries
- Always ban books with political ideas you disagree with*
- Opposes legislation protecting right to read whatever the public wants to in libraries
- Undecided about banning books with sexual content
- 49% Agrees more with protecting young people from books that would be upsetting
- 48% Books containing sexual content/gender identity/sexual orientation should be banned
- 47% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
- Undecided about how capable librarians are in deciding which books to include
- Republicans with children
- 46% Sometimes ban books with descriptions and depictions of slavery
- Undecided about having diversity or pushing woke agenda
- Republican women
- 45% Michigan off on the wrong track
- 44% Parents have the right to join with others to have books banned
Books critical of America should be removed from libraries
Republicans

- 43% Negative job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
- 42% Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
- 41% Sometimes ban books with discussions of race
- 40% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
- 39% Negative job rating for Joe Biden
- 38% Never uses library services
- 37% Sometimes ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
- 36% Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
- 35% Somewhat certain/will probably vote in November of 2024
- 34% Voted in one general election
- 33% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
- 32% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
- 31% Sometimes ban books with political ideas you disagree with
- 30% Supports proposal requiring obscene material to be placed in restricted area of library
- 29% Undecided on legislation protecting the right to read whatever you want in libraries*
- 28% Supports proposal requiring obscene material to be placed in restricted area of library
- 27% Pro-life on abortion
- 26% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 25% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 24% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 23% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 22% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 21% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 20% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 19% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 18% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 17% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 16% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 15% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 14% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 13% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 12% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 11% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 10% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 9% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 8% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 7% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 6% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 5% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 4%Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 3% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*
- 2% Undecided about whether young people should be protected from upsetting books
- 1% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book bans*

* = small sample size
Decision Makers on Included Reading Materials – Q.17

A 70% solid majority of all respondents said that librarians are “very capable” (33%) or “mostly capable” (37%) in deciding which books and reading material should be included in their local library collection, with only 18% saying librarians are “only a little capable” (12%) or “not really capable at all” (6%) in making decisions about library collections, and 12% “undecided.”

Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that librarians are NOT capable of deciding which books and reading material should be included in the collections of local public libraries, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide total of 18%, included:

- 49% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned
- 44% Supports charging librarians with a crime if they include LGBTQ books if banned
- 43% Opposes proposal to protect right to read whatever the public wants to in libraries
- 41% Always ban books with discussions of sexual content
- 40% Negative job rating for local public libraries
- 37% Depends on what books in charging librarians with a crime
  People who oppose book bans are pushing woke agenda
- 36% More likely to vote for legislator who supports book bans
- 35% Agrees more with protecting young people from content that might upset them
- 34% State legislators should decide what books/materials should be in libraries
  Parents have the right to join with others to have inappropriate books banned
- 33% Community activist groups
  Other groups
- 32% Sometimes ban books with discussions about race
  Sometimes ban books with criticisms of people and events in U.S. history
• 30% Michigan off on wrong track
Books with sexual content should not be included in the library collection
Books critical of American ways should be removed from libraries
Conservatives
Republican men
• 29% Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
Sometimes ban books with descriptions and depictions of slavery
• 28% Books with political views you disagree with should always be banned*
Republicans
• 27% Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
Negative job rating of Gretchen Whitmer
Pro-life on abortion
Republicans with children
• 26% Union members
• 25% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
Never uses programs or services of local public libraries
Books with political views you don’t agree with should sometimes be banned
Republicans without children
Republican women
• 24% Undecided about job rating for local public libraries
Sometimes ban books with sexual content
Men aged 50 and over
• 23% Central Michigan
Favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
Negative job rating for Joe Biden
Would no risk having library closed to have LGBTQ books in the library
Age 50 and over without college
• 22% Voted in one November general election in last 4 years
Undecided about opinion of Donald Trump
Legislators who support books bans will not influence voters
Post HS technical education

* = small sample size
When Should Books Be Banned – Q. 18

All respondents were asked which of the following statements would best describe their overall view about banning books and other reading material in public libraries. The responses were:

42% There is absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries
45% There are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from local public libraries
9% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries
4% Undecided/Refused
Key demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that there is absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 42%, included:

- 61% Liberals
- 59% Never ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
- 58% Democrats with children
- 57% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
  - Willing to risk closing library to include LGBTQ books and material if banned
  - Less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book bans
  - Democrats
  - Democratic women
- 56% Democrats without children
  - Democratic men
- 55% No religious preference
- 54% Book banning is un-American
- 53% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
- 52% Michigan headed in the right direction
  - Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  - Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  - Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  - Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  - Pro-choice on abortion issue
  - Oakland County
- 51% Incomes over $150K
- 50% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  - Favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  - Seen, heard or read a lot about book banning efforts
  - Opposes proposal to require obscene material to be placed in restricted area of libraries
  - Access to different perspectives helps young people grow into adults
  - Small group of parents can’t decide for everyone what books should be kept
  - Age-appropriate books with sexual content are tools to understand complex issues
  - Men aged 18-49
  - Independent men
- 49% Undecided about Joe Biden favorable rating
  - Undecided about Joe Biden job rating*
  - Undecided about Gretchen Whitmer job rating*
  - Library boards/librarians should decide which books to include in library collections
  - Supports legislation to protect the right of the public to read what they want in libraries
  - Age 35-49
  - Age 18-49 without college
- 48% Do not recognize Community Activist Groups
  - Uses programs or services of local public libraries daily to monthly
  - Libraries should have a diverse collection
  - Age 18-34
  - Incomes of $100K-$150K
- 47% Undecided about favorable rating of State Legislative Republicans
  - Librarians are very/mostly capable of deciding which books to have in collections
  - Never ban books with political ideas you disagree with
Never ban books with discussions about race
Never ban books with criticisms of people and events in U.S. history
Other races
Women aged 18-49
• 46% Positive rating for local public libraries
Never ban books with descriptions and depictions of slavery
Households with children
College educated
Independent voters
Incomes under $25K
Detroit
Men with children
Women with children
College educated men
College educated women

* = small sample size

Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that there are many inappropriate books that should be banned in local public libraries, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 9%, included:

• 47% Always ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
• 44% More likely to vote for legislator who supports book bans
• 39% Opposes legislation to protect right to read what they want in libraries
• 34% Community Activist Groups should decide which books to keep or ban*
  Sometimes ban books with political ideas you sometimes disagree with
  Supports charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGBTQ books if banned
• 33% Agrees more that young people should be protected from books that might upset them
• 30% Sometimes ban books with discussions about race
  A few parents have the right to decide for everyone what books should be kept/banned
• 29% Always ban books with political ideas you disagree with*
  Books critical of American ways should be removed from local public libraries
  People who oppose book bans are just pushing a woke agenda
• 28% Books with sexual content should not be in local public libraries
• 27% Local communities should decide which books to keep or ban
  Sometimes ban books with descriptions and depictions of slavery
• 26% Sometimes ban books with criticisms of people and events in U.S. history
• 25% A little capable or not capable at all to decide book collections
• 22% State legislators should decide which books to keep or ban
  Conservatives
• 21% Undecided about whether a few parents can decide for everyone about books
  Republican women
• 19% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Pro-life on abortion issue
  Republicans without children
- 18% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Negative job rating for local public libraries Republicans
- 17% Michigan off on the wrong track
  Favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
- 16% Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Negative job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Sometimes ban books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation
  Undecided about legislation to protect the right to read what they want in libraries
  Macomb County Republican men
- 15% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist groups
  Would not risk having library closed to keep LGBTQ books in library if banned

* = small sample size

Ban By Subject Matter – Q.19 through Q.23

All respondents were asked to describe, for the following subjects, how often they believe each should be banned. While each question was read to each respondent, it should be noted that they were presented in a rotated fashion so as to minimize the potential of presentation bias. The responses were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sorted by “Never Banned”</th>
<th>Always banned</th>
<th>Sometimes banned</th>
<th>Never banned</th>
<th>DK/Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Descriptions and depictions of slavery?</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussions about race?</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criticisms of people and events in U.S. history?</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political ideas you disagree with?</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation?</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With voter opinion of about 90% saying that books with political ideas they disagree with, descriptions and depictions of slavery, discussions about race, and criticisms of people and events in U.S. history should never be banned, there is limited value in examining demographic differences in responses. However, regarding the banning of books that include discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation, it is important to examine which groups say books with sexual content should always or sometimes be banned.
Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that there are many inappropriate books that should always or sometimes banned in local public libraries, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 30%, included:

- 88% Books with discussions about race should sometimes be banned
- 87% Books with political ideas you do not agree with should always be banned*
- 85% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned
- 82% There are books with depictions of slavery that should sometimes be banned
- 81% Books with political ideas you do not agree with should sometimes be banned
- 80% Books that are critical of people/events in U.S. history should sometimes be banned
- 76% Opposes legislation to protect right of the public to read what they want in libraries
- 74% More likely to vote for legislators who support banning books
- 71% Supports charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGBTQ books after a ban
- 70% Books with sexual content should not be in local public libraries
- 69% Protect young people from getting upset because of inappropriate books in the library
- 63% Books critical of American ways should be removed from libraries
- 59% People who oppose banning inappropriate books are just pushing a woke agenda
- 56% State legislators should decide which books to keep or ban
- 55% Republican women
- 54% Undecided about legislation to protect right of the public to read what they want
- 52% Republicans without children
- 51% Conservatives
- 49% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
- 48% Michigan off on wrong track
- 46% Negative job rating for local public libraries
- 45% Undecided about voting for or against legislator who supports book banning
- 44% Catholics
- 43% Bay County area
- 42% Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
- 41% Age 50 and older without college
- 40% Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  Never used the programs and services of their local public library
  Undecided about a few parents being able to decide for all or others what books to ban
  Republicans with children
- 39% Negative job rating for Joe Biden
- 38% Undecided about favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Opposes charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGBTQ books after a ban
  Undecided about which statement to support about books with sexual content
  Age 65 or older
- 37% Seen, heard or read only a little about book banning efforts
  Undecided about legislation to require obscene material to be placed in restricted area
- 36% Undecided about job rating for local public libraries
  Men aged 50 and older
- 35% Northern Michigan
  Undecided about opinion of Community Activist Groups
  Someone else in household is a union member
  Incomes of $75K-$100K
  Macomb County

* = small sample size
Opinions on Legislative Protections from Book Banning – Q. 24

All respondents were asked if they would support or oppose state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned, and if that support (or opposition) would be “strong” or “just somewhat.” The responses were:

- 67% Strongly support
- 16% Somewhat support
- 83% **TOTAL SUPPORT**
- 12% **TOTAL OPPOSE**
- 6% Somewhat oppose
- 6% Strongly oppose
- 5% Undecided/Refused

![Graph showing the distribution of responses](image-url)
Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that they oppose legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish in local public libraries without book bans, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 12%, included:

- 56% Always ban books with content about sex
- 51% There are many inappropriate books that should be banned
- 44% Always ban books with political views you disagree with*
  More likely to vote for legislators who support books bans
- 41% Supports charging librarians with a crime if they keep LGBTQ books if banned
- 35% Sometimes ban books with political views you disagree with
- 34% Protect young people from books that might upset them
  A few parents have the right to decide for everyone what books to keep, which to ban
  Books with sexual content should be banned from libraries
- 30% Local communities should decide which books to keep or ban
  Sometimes ban books with discussions about race
- 29% Books that are critical of the American ways should be removed
  People who oppose banning objectional books are just pushing a woke agenda
- 28% Librarians only a little capable or not capable at all to decide books to keep or ban
  Sometimes ban books with criticisms of people or events in U.S. history
  Undecided about protecting young people from books that upset them/help them grow
- 27% Community Activist Groups should decide which books to keep or ban*
  Undecided about keeping or banning books that are critical of the American way
- 26% Pro-life on abortion issue
- 25% Sometimes ban books with discussions about slavery
- 24% Conservatives
  Republicans without children
- 23% Negative job rating for local public libraries
- 22% Favorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Republican men
- 21% Favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  Not risk closing the library to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves if banned
  Republicans
  Republican women
- 20% Michigan of on wrong track
  Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Negative job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Undecided about banning books or pushing woke agenda
- 19% Undecided about how often books should be banned
  Undecided about a few parents being able to decide for everyone
- 18% Northern Michigan
  Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Sometimes ban books with content about sex
  Age 65 or older
  Age 50 and over without college
- 17% Undecided about books with content about sex
  Men aged 50 and over
• 16% Undecided about Whitmer favorability rating
  Negative job rating for Joe Biden
  Undecided about job rating of local public libraries
  State legislators should make decisions about books to keep or ban
  State legislators who support book bans are no influence on vote in next election
  Catholics

  * = small sample size

**Opinion on Restricted Areas and Risk of Closure – Q. 25**

Respondents were asked, based on the following description, if they would support or oppose proposed legislation. and if that support (or opposition) would be “strong” or “just somewhat.” The description read as follows:

“Even though local public libraries do not purchase or make available books or materials that are legally recognized as obscene, legislation has been introduced in Michigan that would require any library that makes obscene or sexually explicit material available to the public, to keep such material in a restricted area accessible only to individuals who are 18 years of age or older, where they must remain or be checked out of the library. This legislation does not provide a different definition of what is obscene and sexually explicit than what local public libraries already follow, but it does allow any individual – based on their own interpretation of what those terms mean – to file legal action against a public library. If a court finds the library is not in compliance, the court shall order the library to be closed until it is in compliance.” The responses were:

  16% Strongly support
  20% Somewhat support
  **36% TOTAL SUPPORT**
  **51% TOTAL OPPOSE**
  16% Somewhat oppose
  35% Strongly oppose
  13% Undecided/Refused
Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that they support legislation that would require obscene material to be placed in a restricted adult area of the library, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 36%, included:

- 63% Supports charging librarians if they keep LGBTQ books if banned
- 59% More likely to vote for legislator who support book banning Republicans with children
- 57% Books with political views you disagree with should always be banned*
- 56% People opposed to banning books just pushing woke agenda
- 55% State legislators should decide which books to keep or ban in libraries
- 53% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 52% People opposed to banning books just pushing woke agenda
- 51% State legislators should decide which books to keep or ban
- 50% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 49% African Americans
- 48% Books with political views you disagree with should always be banned
- 47% Community Activist Groups should make decisions about which books to keep or ban
- 46% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 45% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 44% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 43% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 42% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 41% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 40% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 39% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 38% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 37% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 36% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 35% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 34% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 33% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 32% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 31% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 30% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 29% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 28% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 27% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 26% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 25% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 24% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 23% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 22% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 21% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 20% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 19% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 18% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 17% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 16% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 15% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 14% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 13% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 12% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 11% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 10% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 9% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 8% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 7% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 6% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 5% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 4% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 3% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 2% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 1% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned
- 0% Books with discussions about race should sometime be banned

* Books with political views you disagree with should always be banned are a hypothetical question.
• 46% Unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  Local communities should make decisions about which books to keep or ban
  Pro-life on abortion issue
  Other religious preferences
  Republican women

• 45% Bay County region
  Unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Unfavorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Never uses programs/services of local public libraries
  Books with political views you disagree with should
  Conservatives
  Age 18-49 without college

• 44% Michigan off on wrong track
  Undecided about opinion of Donald Trump
  Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Negative job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Other groups should decide which books to keep or ban
  Books with discussions about slavery should sometimes be banned
  Men aged 18-49
  Men without college

• 43% Negative job rating for Joe Biden
  Librarians only a little capable/not capable at all to decide which books to keep or ban

• 42% Outer metro area
  Opposes charging librarians if they keep LGBTQ books if they are banned
  Undecided about protecting young people from books that upset them/help them grow
  Republicans without children
  Incomes of $100K-$150K
  Independent men

• 41% Undecided about direction of Michigan
  Heard nothing about book banning efforts
  Undecided about legislator who supports book banning
  Households with children
  Age 18-34

• 40% Voted in one of past two general elections
  Undecided about job of local public libraries
  There are rare times when books should be banned
  HS or less education
  Post HS technical education

* = small sample size
Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that they oppose legislation that would require obscene material to be placed in a restricted adult area of the library, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 51%, included:

- 74% Liberals
- 66% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
- 65% Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
  Less likely to vote for legislators who support book bans
  No religious preference
  Democrats
  Democratic men
- 64% Democratic women
- 63% Michigan headed in right direction
  Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
  Willing to risk closing library to keep LGBTQ books if there is a ban
- 62% Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  Favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  Pro-choice on the abortion issue
  Part of LGBTQ community
- 61% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  Books should never be banned
  Books with a sexual content should never be banned
- 60% Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  Book bans are un-American
- 58% Seen, heard or read a lot about book banning efforts
  Library boards and librarians should decide which books/material to keep or ban
  Different perspectives help young people grow into adults
  A few parents should not be able to decide for everyone what books to keep/ban
  Libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials
  Union members
  Independent women
  College educated women
- 57% Uses library programs and service a few times a month or more often
  Local public libraries can provide age-appropriate access to books with sexual content
  Incomes of $25K-$50K
  Women aged 18-49
- 56% Positive job rating for local public libraries
  Librarians are very or mostly capable of deciding which books/material to keep/ban
  Supports legislation protecting public right to read what they want in libraries/no bans
- 55% Central Michigan
  Western Michigan
  College educated

* = small sample size
Opinion on LGBTQ Content and Risk of Closure – Q. 26

All respondents were asked, if there was a ban on books that included LGBTQ content in their local public library, if they would be willing to risk having their library closed to keep those books on the shelves. The responses were:

49% Yes, would be willing to risk the closure of the library to include LGBTQ books
38% No, would NOT be willing to risk having the library closed
13% Undecided/Refused
Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that they are willing to risk closing the library to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves if there is a ban, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 49%, included:

- 75% Part of the LGBTQ community
- 73% Liberals
- 69% Democrats with children
- 68% Democratic women
- 67% Democrats
  - Democrats without children
- 66% There is never a time when books should be banned from local public libraries
  - Democratic men
- 65% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
- 64% Michigan headed in the right direction
- 63% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden
  - Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
- 62% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
  - Favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
  - Pro-choice on abortion issue
- 61% Undecided about Biden favorability
  - Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
  - Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
  - Never ban books with sexual content
  - Less likely to vote for legislator who supports book bans
  - Women aged 18-49
- 60% Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
  - Opposes requirement to place obscene material in restricted adult area of library
- 59% Age 18-34
  - No religious preference
  - Other races
- 58% College educated age 18-49
- 57% Young people should access books with different perspectives to help them grow
  - Local public libraries can provide age-appropriate access to books with sexual content
  - Book bans are un-American
- 56% Libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading material
  - Incomes over $150K
  - Age 18-49 without college
  - Independent women
- 55% Uses library programs and services a few times a month or more often
  - Age 35-49
  - Incomes of $50K-$75K
  - Oakland County
- 54% Voted in one of past two November general elections
  - Heard a lot about book banning efforts
  - Library boards and librarians should decide which books to keep or ban
  - Librarians are very or mostly capable of deciding which books to keep or ban
  - Supports legislation to protect public right to read what they wish without bans
  - A few parents should not be able to decide for everyone what books to keep or ban
Independent voters
College educated women

* = small sample size

Opinion on Charging Library Workers with a Crime – Q. 27

Respondents who were not willing to risk having their local public library closed to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves if there was a ban, or were undecided on the issue, were further presented with more detailed information, stating that “some people say that NOT ONLY should books with LGBTQ content be banned in local public libraries, but library workers should be charged with a crime if they choose to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves of their library” and then asked if they would support or oppose charging library workers with a crime if they choose to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves of their local public library, and whether that support, or opposition, would be “strong” or “just somewhat.” Among those 411 respondents (out of 800 total) the responses were:

- 9% Strongly support
- 5% Somewhat support
- **14% TOTAL SUPPORT**
- **76% TOTAL OPPOSE**
- 16% Somewhat oppose
- 60% Strongly oppose
- 3% Depends on the books in question (volunteered – do not read)
- 7% Undecided/Refused

![Bar chart showing the distribution of responses](chart.png)
Presentation of Opposing Statements

All respondents heard several sets of opposing statements, and for each set, asked which statement they agree with the most. It is noted that opposing statements were presented in a rotated fashion to respondents, both within each set, and across all question sets Q.28 through Q.32.

Different Perspectives Helps Young People Grow – Q. 28

“We need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.”

“We need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.”

75% Different Perspectives Helps Them Grow
17% Protect from Upsetting Young People
8% Undecided/Refused

Other Parents Cannot Decide for Everyone – Q. 29

“Parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectional books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.”

“Individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.”

80% Other parents can’t decide for everyone
15% Parents have a right to remove books they find objectionable
5% Undecided/Refused
Libraries Can Provide Age-appropriate Access—Q. 30

“Books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.”

“Books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.”

74% Local public libraries can provide age-appropriate access to books containing sexual content
21% Books containing sexual content or discuss sexual identity should not be in local public libraries
5% Undecided/Refused

Book Banning is Un-American – Q. 31

“Book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.”

“Books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries.”

71% Banning books is Un-American
21% Books critical of American ways should be removed
8% Undecided/Refused

A Diverse Collection is Not a “Woke” Agenda – Q. 32

“Local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.”

“Anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to.”

77% Libraries should have a diverse collection
15% Opponents are pushing a woke agenda
8% Undecided/Refused
Decreased Support for Elected Officials that Support Bans – Q. 33

All respondents were asked, if their member of Congress, State Senator or State Representative supported legislation that would allow or require books to be banned from your local public library, if they would be more likely to vote for that person in the next election, less likely to vote for him or her, or if this one issue would not influence then one way or the other. If the respondent offered a response of either more, or less, likely, they were further asked if that would be “much” or “just somewhat.” The responses were:

5% Much more likely to vote for that person
4% Somewhat more likely to vote for that person
9% TOTAL MORE LIKELY
29% No influence on way or the other
57% TOTAL LESS LIKELY
19% Somewhat less likely to vote for that person
38% Much less likely to vote for that person
5% Undecided/Refused

Demographic groups indicating by the highest percentages that they would be less likely to vote for their legislator if he or she supports book banning proposals, by a significantly higher percentage than the statewide results of 57%, included:

- 88% Liberals
- 84% Positive job rating for Joe Biden
- 83% Democratic men
- 82% Democrats without children
- 81% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden Democrats
- 81% Favorable opinion of Joe Biden Democrats with children
- 80% Voters who consider themselves part of the LGBTQ community
- 80% Democratic women
- 78% Michigan headed in the right direction
- Unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans
- Favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats
- At no time should any books be banned from local public libraries
- 77% No religious preference
- 76% Favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer
- Positive job rating for Gretchen Whitmer
- 75% Unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump
- 74% Pro-choice on abortion issue
- 73% Favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups
- Books with sexual content, gender identity, sexual orientation should never be banned
- Opposes legislation to charge librarians if they keep LGBTQ books if they are banned
- 72% Would risk having library closed to keep LGBTQ books on the shelves if banned
• 71% Local public libraries can provide age-appropriate access to books with sexual content
• 70% Banning books is un-American
• 69% Different perspectives help young people grow into adults who think for themselves
• 68% Libraries should have a diverse collection of books, rejecting a woke agenda claim
• 67% Library boards and Librarians should decide which books to keep or ban
  A few parents cannot be able to decide for everyone which books are kept or banned
  Detroit
• 66% Heard a lot about book banning efforts
  Age 18-34
  Women aged 18-49
• 65% Outer Metro area
  Uses library programs or services a few times a month or more often
  Supports legislation to protect the public’s right to read what they wish without bans
  College educated age 18-49
  Wayne County
• 64% Librarians are very/mostly capable of deciding which books to keep or ban
  Other races
  Moderates
  Outer Wayne County
  College educated women
• 63% Western Michigan
  Positive job rating for local public libraries
  Incomes of $100K-$150K
  Independent men
• 62% Books with political views you disagree with should never be banned
  College educated
  African American/Black
  Incomes of $50K-$75K
  Men with children
• 61% Books that discuss slavery should never be banned
  Books that discuss race should never be banned
  Books that criticize people or events in U.S. history should never be banned
  Households with children
  Incomes under $2K
  Aged 18-49 without college
  Women with children

* = small sample size

It is worth noting that Republicans do not register higher than the statewide results on this question. 36% said they would be less likely to vote for their legislator if they supported book banning, with only 18% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator. Likewise, Republicans with children would be less likely to vote for their legislator if he or she supported book bans, with only 19% saying they are more likely to vote for that legislator. Republicans without children were also less likely to vote for their legislator by 33% - with 18% saying they
are more likely to vote for their legislator if he or she supports book banning. Finally, 38% of Republican men were less likely to vote for their legislator if he or she supported book banning, compared with 19% saying they are more likely to support that legislator. Republican women were less likely to vote for their legislator if they support book banning proposals by 34%, with 16% saying they are more likely to support them.

More importantly, Independent male voters were less likely to vote for their legislator if he or she supported book banning proposals by 63%, with only 2% saying they would be more likely to support that legislator. Independent women voters were less likely to vote for their legislator by 53% if he or she supports book banning, with only 5% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

This finding should raise very serious concerns among those legislators, or members of congress who represent marginal districts where Independent voters can determine the outcome. Between Democrats who are solidly less likely to vote for legislators that support book banning, Independent voters who would also be less likely to vote for their legislator if they support book banning proposals, and even Republican voters who would be less likely to vote for their legislator if they supported book banning, legislators who represent marginal, competitive districts - especially Republicans - could be defeated in their elections just on the book banning issue alone.
COMPARING REGION 1 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 1 is a heavily Democratic area of the state, with an N=54 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 1, a 61% to 22% majority of respondents offered the same response - 10 points lower than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 1, a 91% majority of respondents offered the same response - 8 points higher than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 1, a 96% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 1, 98% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 1, 87% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 1, an identical 87% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 1, an 83% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned, a much stronger view.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (13% in Region 1).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 1, 83% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 1, 81% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 1, 89% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with only 6% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 1, 85% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while only 8% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 1, 81% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with only 13% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 1, a 66% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (29% much less likely), with only 6% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 1, 63% of respondents said, “local library boards” (28%) or “librarians” (35%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 1, an identical 70% of respondents said librarians are very capable (44%) or mostly capable (26%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 1, 57% of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (39%) or “some” (18%) about book banning efforts, with 39% saying they heard “only a little” (17%) or “nothing at all” (22%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 1, 46% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 45% said there are rare times, with 7% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.
Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 1, 41% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 1, 69% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with only 11% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 1, a 72% solid majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 52% to 46% majority offered a positive job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 1, an 89% to 7% majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of her, and an 81% to 17% majority offered a positive job rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 1, an 82% to 9% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 1, a 76% to 4% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while 76% to 11% majority had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 1, a 70% majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with only 4% having an unfavorable opinion of them.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 1, 81% of respondents identified as Democrats, 6% as Republicans, with 11% Independents or other parties.
Comparing Region 2 to Statewide Survey Results

Region 2 is located in Western Michigan, with an N=102 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 2, an 81% to 7% majority of respondents offered the same response - 10 points higher than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 2, a 78% majority of respondents offered the same response - 5 points lower than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 2, an 87% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 2, a 91% majority of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 2, an identical 88% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 2, 84% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 2, 64% of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (15% in Region 2).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 2, 73% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 2, 77% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 2, 73% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 20% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 2, 76% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 21% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 2, 73% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with 19% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 2, a 59% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (39% much less likely), with 11% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 2, 61% of respondents said, “local library boards” (42%) or “librarians” (19%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 2, an identical 70% of respondents said librarians are very capable (38%) or mostly capable (32%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 2, a 78% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (47%) or “some” (31%) about book banning efforts, with 22% saying they heard “only a little” (14%) or “nothing at all” (8%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 2, 34% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 51% said there are rare times, with 9% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.
Statewide, 39% of all respondents statewide said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 2, 58% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 2, 38% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 44% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 2, a 58% solid majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 71% to 25% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 2, 44% of respondents had a favorable opinion of her, 44% unfavorable and a 52% to 45% majority offered a negative job rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 2, a 61% to 29% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 2, a 46% to 31% plurality of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while 46% to 35% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 2, a 43% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with 26% having an unfavorable opinion of them.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 2, 28% of respondents identified as Democrats, 48% as Republicans, with 24% Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 3 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 3 is located in North-Western Michigan, with an N=40 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 3, an 80% to 13% majority of respondents offered the same response - 9 points higher than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 3, a 68% to 25% majority of respondents offered the same response - 15 points lower than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 3, a 92% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 3, an 87% of respondents majority agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 3, an identical 88% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 3, 88% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 3, a much lower 55% of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (20% in Region 3).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 3, 73% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agreed more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library” (30% in Region 3). Also in Region 3, 68% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 3, 65% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 30% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 3, 68% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 30% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 3, 73% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with 20% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 3, a 55% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (42% much less likely), with 13% saying they were more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 3, 62% of respondents said “local library boards” (40%) or “librarians” (22%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 3, 80% of respondents said librarians are very capable (45%) or mostly capable (35%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 3, a 75% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (42%) or “some” (33%) about book banning efforts, with 23% saying they heard “only a little” (10%) or “nothing at all” (13%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 3, 37% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 48% said
there are rare times, with 10% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 3, 40% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 3, 32% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 48% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 3, a 63% to 32% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 65% to 32% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 3, 55% to 42% of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Whitmer, and a 60% to 32% majority offered a negative job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 3, a 53% to 42% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 3, a 45% to 33% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 41% to 37% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 3, 20% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, 20% had an unfavorable opinion of them, and 53% were undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 3, 32% of respondents identified as Democrats, 53% as Republicans, with 15% Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 4 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 4 is located in Genesee County Bay County area region of Michigan, with an N=96 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 4, a 75% to 6% majority of respondents offered a slightly stronger response - 4 points higher than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 4, an 82% to 13% of respondents majority offered the same response - 1 point lower than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 4, an 88% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 4, a 91% majority of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 4, 90% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 4, 88% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 4, a 68% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (13% in Region 4).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 4, 80% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library” (16% in Region 4). Also in Region 4, 81% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 4, 77% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 17% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 4, 76% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 22% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 4, an identical 71% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with 22% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 4, a 52% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (32% much less likely), with 7% saying they are more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 4, 64% of respondents said, “local library boards” (38%) or “librarians” (26%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 4, 73% of respondents said librarians are very capable (34%) or mostly capable (39%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 4, a 72% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (39%) or “some” (33%) about book banning efforts, with 28% saying they heard “only a little” (19%) or “nothing at all” (9%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 4, 38% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 49% said there are rare times, with 8% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.
Statewide, 39% of all respondents statewide said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 4, 37% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 4, 51% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 37% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 4, a 49% to 42% plurality of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 68% to 30% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 4, 56% to 37% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Whitmer, and a 55% to 43% majority offered a negative job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 4, a 61% to 26% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 4, a 41% to 28% plurality of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 44% to 31% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 4, 27% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, 24% had an unfavorable opinion of them, and 48% were undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 4, 46% of respondents identified as Democrats, 38% as Republicans, with 16% Independents or other parties.
Comparing Region 5 to Statewide Survey Results

Region 5 is located in the Northern part of the lower peninsula as well as Luce County and a few other townships in the Upper Peninsula, with an N=40 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 5, a 70% to 5% of respondents majority offered a positive job rating for libraries - nearly the same as the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 5, a 78% to 20% majority of respondents offered the same response - 5 points lower than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 5, 85% of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 5, 83% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 5, 90% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 5, 88% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 5, a 53% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned, with 40% saying they should always be banned (20%) or sometimes banned (20%).

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our
children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (23% in Region 5).

A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 5, 72% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library” (13% in Region 5). Also in Region 5, 85% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 5, 67% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 18% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 5, 70% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 25% agreed more with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family
values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 5, 73% of respondents said book banning is un-American, with 20% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 5, a 58% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (38% much less likely), with 10% saying they are more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 5, 67% of respondents said “local library boards” (32%) or “librarians” (35%) should make decisions about which books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 5, 70% of respondents said librarians are very capable (42%) or mostly capable (28%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide also said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 5, a 78% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (40%) or “some” (38%) about book banning efforts, with 20% saying they heard “only a little” (10%) or “nothing at all” (10%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 5, 35% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 53% said there are rare times, with 8% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.
Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 5, 37% of respondents offered the same response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 5, 35% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 50% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 5, a 60% to 30% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 60% to 30% majority also offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 5, a 55% to 37% majority had an unfavorable opinion of Whitmer, and a 55% to 40% majority of respondents offered a negative job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 5, a 52% to 40% majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 5, a 48% to 32% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 53% to 25% majority plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 5, 27% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, 23% had an unfavorable opinion of them, with 40% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 5, 27% of respondents identified as Democrats, 50% as Republicans, with 23% Independents or other parties.
Comparing Region 6 to Statewide Survey Results

Region 6 is located in the Southwest part of Michigan, with an N=41 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 6, an 81% to 7% majority of respondents offered a positive job rating for libraries - 10 points higher than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 6, a 90% to 7% majority of respondents offered the same response - 7 points higher than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 6, a 93% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 6, 88% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 6, 90% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 6, 85% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 6, a 73% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned, with 25% saying they should always be banned (12%) or sometimes banned (13%).

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our
children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (19% in Region 6).

A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 6, 76% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library” (10% in Region 6). Also in Region 6, 88% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 6, 83% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, with 10% agreeing more with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 6, 83% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 17% agreed more with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family
values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 6, 76% of respondents said book banning is un-American, with 17% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 6, a 71% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (51% much less likely), with 10% saying they are more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 6, 67% of respondents said, “local library boards” (25%) or “librarians” (42%) should make decisions about which books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 6, 73% of respondents said librarians are very capable (39%) or mostly capable (34%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide also said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 6, a 76% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (29%) or “some” (47%) about book banning efforts, with 24% saying they heard “only a little” (22%) or “nothing at all” (2%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 6, 59% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 29% said
there are rare times, with 12% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 6, 51% of respondents offered the same response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 6, 49% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 34% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 6, a 46% to 46% plurality of respondents were tied in their opinion of Joe Biden, with a 49% to 46% plurality also offering a positive job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 6, a 56% to 42% majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of Whitmer, and a 59% to 41% majority offered a positive job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 6, a 66% to 29% solid majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 6, a 53% to 37% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 49% to 37% plurality had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 6, 29% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, 17% had an unfavorable opinion of them, with 42% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 6, 46% of respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 15% Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 7 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 7 is largely Macomb County, a small part of Oakland County, and a small part of Wayne County, with an N=67 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 7, a 63% to 10% majority of respondents offered a positive job rating for libraries, 8 points lower than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 7, an 87% to 9% majority of respondents offered the same response - 4 points higher than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 7, an identical 90% of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 7, 87% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 7, 82% of respondents agreed - 6 points lower than the statewide results.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 7, 85% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 7, a 60% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned, with 36% saying they should always be banned (10%) or sometimes banned (21%).

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our
children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (22% in Region 7).

A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 7, 69% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library” (18% in Region 7). Also in Region 7, 75% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 7, 67% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, with 21% agreeing more with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 7, 63% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 33% agreed more with the second - 11 points lower than statewide results.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family
values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 7, 61% of respondents said book banning is un-American, with 29% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 7, 45% of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (25% much less likely), with 9% saying they are more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 7, only 49% of respondents said, “local library boards” (22%) or “librarians” (27%) should make decisions about which books to keep or ban.

A 70% solid majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 7, 67% of respondents said librarians are very capable (25%) or mostly capable (42%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide also said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 7, a 72% majority of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (40%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 28% saying they heard “only a little” (15%) or “nothing at all” (13%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 7, 36% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 46% said
there are rare times, with 16% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 7, only 27% of respondents offered the same response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 7, 37% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 42% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 7, a 60% to 33% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, with a 69% to 28% majority offering a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 7, a 46% to 42% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Whitmer, and a narrow 49% to 48% plurality offered a negative job rating for her.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 7, a narrow 48% to 45% plurality of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 7, a 45% to 28% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 40% to 30% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 7, 21% of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, 20% had an unfavorable opinion of them, with 49% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 7, 37% identified as Democrats, 42% as Republicans, with 21% Independents or other parties.
**COMPARING REGION 8 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS**

Region 8 is a largely Republican area covering almost all of the Upper Peninsula and part of Emmett County, and Alpena and Crawford Counties, with an N=40 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 8, a 77% to 8% majority of respondents offered the same response - 6 points higher than the statewide results.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 8, a 70% to 18% majority of respondents offered the same response - 13 points lower than the statewide results.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 8, an identical 90% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 8, 85% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 8, 85% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 8, 83% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 8, a 65% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (17% in Region 8).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 8, 73% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 8, 78% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 8, 73% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 20% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 8, 65% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 30% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 8, 60% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with only 25% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 8, a 48% plurality of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (40% much less likely), with only 15% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 8, 53% of respondents said, “local library boards” (30%) or “librarians” (23%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 8, an identical 70% of respondents said librarians are very capable (40%) or mostly capable (30%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 8, 62% of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (40%) or “some” (22%) about book banning efforts, with 38% saying they heard “only a little” (23%) or “nothing at all” (19%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 8, 47% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 23% said
there are rare times, with 13% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 8, 40% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 8, 38% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 42% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 8, a 65% to 27% solid majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 75% to 25% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 8, a 48% to 35% plurality had a favorable opinion of her, and a 50% to 47% bare majority offered a negative rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 8, a 48% to 35% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 8, a 48% to 25% plurality had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 48% to 27% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 8, a 28% to 23% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with 47% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 8, 53% of respondents identified as Democrats, 25% as Republicans, with 22% Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 9 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 9 is an area in Southeast Michigan covering Wayne County (minus Detroit), and Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw and St. Clair Counties, with an N=251 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 9, a 70% to 5% majority of respondents offered the same response.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 9, an 86% to 9% majority of respondents offered the same response.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 9, a 92% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 9, 90% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 9, 90% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 9, 88% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 9, a 70% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (12% in Region 9).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 9, 78% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 9, 83% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 9, 76% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 17% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 9, 76% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 18% agreed with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 9, 73% of
respondents said book banning is un-American, with only 20% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 9, a 62% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (43% much less likely), with only 7% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 9, 61% of respondents said, “local library boards” (30%) or “librarians” (31%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 9, an identical 70% of respondents said librarians are very capable (31%) or mostly capable (39%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 9, 71% of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (33%) about book banning efforts, with 28% saying they heard “only a little” (14%) or “nothing at all” (14%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 9, 45% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 46% said there are rare times, with 5% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.
Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 9, an identical 39% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 9, 50% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 34% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 9, a 47% to 41% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 62% to 34% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 9, a 59% to 33% solid majority had a favorable opinion of her, and a 54% to 41% majority offered a positive rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 9, a 60% to 30% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 9, a 41% to 32% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 45% to 33% plurality had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 9, a 33% to 17% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with 43% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 9, 42% of respondents identified as Democrats, 35% as Republicans, with 23% Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 10 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 10 is an area in Eastern Michigan covering the Thumb area to Clinton County, and several counties north of Bay and Midland Counties, with an N=48 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 10, an identical 71% to 8% majority of respondents offered the same response.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 10, an identical 83% to 13% majority offered the same response.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 10, an 87% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 10, 79% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 10, 85% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 10, 81% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 10, 54% of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (23% in Region 10).
A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 10, 73% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 10, 65% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else, while 31% agreed that a few parents should be able to join with other parents to have books removed.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 10, 65% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 31% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 10, 63% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 35% agreed more with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 10, a bare 50%
majority of respondents said book banning is un-American, with 38% saying that books critical of American ways should be removed.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 10, a 42% plurality of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (25% much less likely), with 12% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 10, 52% of respondents said, “local library boards” (31%) or “librarians” (15%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 10, a 63% majority of respondents said librarians are very capable (19%) or mostly capable (44%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 10, 71% of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (31%) or “some” (40%) about book banning efforts, with 27% saying they heard “only a little” (8%) or “nothing at all” (19%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 10, 37% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 46% said
there are rare times, with 15% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 10, 31% of respondents offered a similar response.

In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 10, 35% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 50% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 10, a 63% to 25% majority had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 73% to 23% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 10, a 52% to 35% solid majority had an unfavorable opinion of her, and a 56% to 40% majority offered a negative rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 10, a 52% to 42% majority of respondents had a favorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 10, a 52% to 27% majority had a favorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 52% to 29% majority had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 10, a 31% to 15% plurality of respondents had a favorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with 46% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 10, 21% of respondents identified as Democrats, 63% as Republicans, with 16% as Independents or other parties.
COMPARING REGION 11 TO STATEWIDE SURVEY RESULTS

Region 11 is an area in Southern Michigan covering Monroe to St. Joseph Counties and north to Eaton County, with an N=68 sample points represented in the statewide survey.

A 71% majority of all respondents in the statewide poll offered a positive rating for the job being done by local public libraries providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials for their library patrons. In Region 11, a 65% to 7% majority of respondents offered the same response.

An 83% majority of all respondents statewide would support state legislation that would protect the right of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned. In Region 11, an 81% to 15% majority offered the same response.

A 90% majority of all respondents statewide said that “descriptions and depictions of slavery should never be banned.” In Region 11, an identical 90% majority of respondents agreed.

An 89% majority of all respondents statewide said that “discussions about race” should never be banned. In Region 11, 91% of respondents agreed.

An 88% majority of all respondents statewide said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned. In Region 11, 87% of respondents agreed.

An 87% majority of all respondents statewide said “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned. In Region 11, 91% of respondents agreed.

Opposition to book banning about “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” was not as strong, but it was still opposed by two-thirds of Michigan voters. A 67% majority of all respondents statewide said that “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation” should never be banned, with 21% saying they should “sometimes be banned” and only 9% saying they should “always be banned.” In Region 11, a 71% majority of respondents agreed that such books should never be banned.

Groups and elected leaders and candidates who claim that “anyone who opposes removing objectionable material is just pushing a woke ideology that is trying to indoctrinate our children with ideas about LGBTQ, transgender youth and promoting lifestyles that they should not be exposed to,” were only supported by 15% of the statewide electorate (9% in Region 11).

A 77% solid majority of all respondents statewide said that they instead support a statement saying that “local public libraries should have a diverse collection of books and
reading materials that represents the community and the world around them.” In Region 11, 84% of respondents agreed.

An 80% majority of all respondents statewide said they agree more with the statement that said, “individual parents can set rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children.” Only 15% agreed with the statement that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectionable books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In Region 11, 85% of respondents agreed that a few parents should not be able to decide for all parents and everyone else.

A 75% majority of all respondents statewide agreed with a statement saying that “we need to protect the ability of young people to have access to books from which they can learn about and understand different perspectives and help them grow into adults who can think for themselves.” Only 17% agreed with the statement that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream.” In Region 11, an identical 75% of respondents agreed with the first statement, with 12% agreeing with the second.

A 74% majority of all respondents statewide agreed the most with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an age-appropriate level.” Another 21% said they agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity and sexual orientation should NOT be in local public libraries where young people can access them against their parents’ wishes.” In Region 11, 75% of respondents agreed more with the first statement, while 16% agreed more with the second.

A 71% majority of all respondents statewide said, “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy.” Another 21% said they most agree with the statement that says “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries. In Region 11, an 81% majority of respondents said book banning is un-American.

If members of Congress, State Senators or State Representatives vote in favor of book banning legislation, a 57% majority of all respondents statewide said they would be less likely to
vote for that person (38% much less likely), 29% said it would not influence them one way or the other, with only 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for that person. In Region 11, a 60% majority of respondents said they would be less likely to vote for a legislator who supports book banning (51% much less likely), with 10% saying they would be more likely to vote for that legislator.

A 60% majority of all respondents statewide said that “local library boards” (33%) or “librarians” (27%) should be making the decisions about which books and other reading materials should be included in public library collections. Another 9% said members of the local community should make the decisions, 7% said state legislators and other elected officials should decide, with 10% undecided and 14% citing other groups. In Region 11, 57% of respondents said, “local library boards” (35%) or “librarians” (22%) should make decisions about books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said librarians are very capable (33%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books and reading materials should be included in library collections. In Region 11, a 63% majority of respondents said librarians are very capable (26%) or mostly capable (37%) of deciding which books to keep or ban.

A 70% majority of all respondents statewide said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (38%) or “some” (32%) about book banning efforts, with 29% saying they heard “only a little” (16%) or “nothing at all” (13%). In Region 11, 58% of respondents said they had seen, heard or read “a lot” (32%) or “some” (26%) about book banning efforts, with 39% saying they heard “only a little” (21%) or “nothing at all” (18%).

A 42% plurality of all respondents statewide said that there is “absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries,” with another 45% plurality saying, “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from public libraries,” and only 9% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In Region 11, 47% of respondents said there is no time when books should be banned, 43% said there are rare times, with 10% saying there are many inappropriate books that should be removed.

Statewide, 39% of all respondents said they use programs or services a few times a month or more often, while in Region 11, 31% of respondents offered a similar response.
In other survey results, a 46% plurality of all respondents statewide said Michigan is “headed in the right direction,” 37% said things have “pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track,” with 17% “undecided.” In Region 11, 47% of respondents said Michigan is headed in the right direction with 41% saying it was off on the wrong track.

A 51% to 39% narrow majority of all respondents statewide said they had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, while a 63% to 33% solid majority gave Biden a negative job rating as President. In Region 11, a 51% to 36% majority had an unfavorable opinion of Joe Biden, and a 52% to 35% majority offered a negative job rating for Biden.

A 54% to 37% majority of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of Gretchen Whitmer, with a 52% to 44% majority offering a positive job rating for her. In Region 11, a 52% to 33% majority had a favorable opinion of her, and a 50% to 44% bare majority offered a positive job rating for Whitmer.

A 58% to 32% solid majority of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of Donald Trump, including 49% very unfavorable. In Region 11, a 56% to 32% majority of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Trump.

A 42% to 33% plurality of all respondents statewide had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 42% to 36% plurality had a favorable opinion of State legislative Democrats. In Region 11, a 43% to 28% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Republicans, while a 38% to 34% plurality had an unfavorable opinion of State Legislative Democrats.

Finally, a 33% to 19% plurality of all respondents statewide had a favorable opinion of community activist groups in general, with 42% undecided. In Region 11, a 23% to 19% plurality of respondents had an unfavorable opinion of Community Activist Groups, with 52% undecided.

Statewide, 41% of all respondents identified as Democrats, 39% as Republicans, with 20% Independents or other parties. In Region 11, 41% of respondents identified as Democrats, 37% as Republicans, with 22% as Independents or other parties.
Comparing Michigan polling results to national poll findings

For the most part, the results of this Michigan survey largely mirror the results of national polls, including an EveryLibrary survey conducted in September of 2022, a Hart survey conducted in March of 2022, and a CBS survey conducted in February of 2022.

A 71% solid majority of Michigan voters offered a positive rating for the job done by their local public library providing programs, services and a diverse, quality collection of books and other materials to their library patrons. A 69% majority of the EveryLibrary Poll offered a favorable opinion of the job local public libraries were doing providing a diverse library collection, while 75% of all voters in the Hart Survey indicated that voters had confidence in the job libraries were doing, with 79% of voters saying libraries had done a good job.

The Michigan poll showed 70% of all respondents had seen, heard, or read a lot (38%) or at least some (32%) about book banning efforts - 8 points higher than the 62% found in the Hart survey.

An 83% majority of all respondents in the Michigan poll said they support legislation that would protect the rights of the public to read what they wish to read in local public libraries and not have books banned - 12 points higher than the 71% found in the Hart national survey saying respondents opposed efforts to have books removed from their local public library. Despite not the precise wording, it is still a good comparison.

In the Michigan poll, 42% of all respondents said, “there is absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries, with 45% saying “there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from local public libraries,” and only 9% said “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.” In the EveryLibrary survey, 50% of respondents said, “there is absolutely no time when a book should be banned from local public libraries, with 41% of respondents saying there are rare times when it may be appropriate to ban books from local public libraries,” and only 8% saying “there are many inappropriate books that should be banned from local public libraries.”

In the Michigan survey, a 90% majority of all respondents said books with “descriptions and depictions of slavery” should never be banned, which is 3 points higher than the 87% majority of respondents that offered the same response in a CBS survey conducted in February of 2022.
An 89% majority of all respondents in the Michigan survey said “discussions about race” should never be banned - 2 points higher than 87% found in the CBS survey.

An 88% majority of all respondents in the Michigan survey said “criticisms of people and events in U.S. history” should never be banned - 5 points higher than the 83% found in the CBS survey.

An 87% majority of all respondents in the Michigan survey said books with “political ideas you disagree with” should never be banned - 2 points higher than the 85% found in the CBS survey.

In the Michigan survey, 67% of all respondents said “books with discussions about sex, gender identity or sexual orientation should never be banned, with 30% saying they should always be banned (9%), or sometimes banned (21%). In the EveryLibrary survey, 33% of respondents said such books should always or sometimes be banned, with an identical 67% of respondents saying they should never be banned.

Respondents in the Michigan survey and the Hart survey heard several competing statements and asked which one they agree with the most. A 75% majority of all respondents in the Michigan survey agreed more with the statement that “different perspectives help young people grow into adults who can think for themselves,” with 17% agreeing more that “we need to protect young people from books that they might find upsetting or that reflect ideologies and lifestyles that are outside of the mainstream. In the Hart survey, 82% of respondents agreed more that “different perspectives help them grow, with 18% agreeing more that young people “should be protected from books that might upset them.”

An 80% majority of all respondents in the Michigan survey agreed more that “individual parents can set the rules for their own children, but they do not have the right to decide for other parents what books are available to their children,” with 15% agreeing more that “parents have a right NOT to have their children exposed to objectional books at the library and should be able to join with other parents to have those books removed from the library.” In the Hart survey, 76% of respondents agreed that a few parents cannot decide for everyone, with 24% agreeing more that parents have a right to remove books they find objectionable.

In the Michigan survey, 74% of all respondents agreed more with the statement that “books that contain sexual content or discuss issues like gender identity or sexual orientation are tools for understanding complex issues, and young people should have access to them, but at an
age-appropriate level,” with 21% agreeing more that books containing sexual content or discuss sexual identity should not be in local public libraries. A somewhat lower 66% to 34% majority in the Hart survey offered the same opinion.

In the Michigan survey, 71% of all respondents agreed more with the statement that “book banning is un-American, infringes on our freedoms, and harms our democracy,” with 21% agreeing more that “books that are anti-American, anti-police, or hostile to basic family values do not belong on the shelves of our local public libraries.” In the Hart survey, a 68% to 32% majority offered the same opinion.

The national surveys indicated that a large majority of voters would take the issue of banning books into consideration when they decided how to vote in the 2022 election. The Michigan survey more specifically asked if their member of congress or state legislator supported book banning, if they would be more likely or less likely to vote for that legislator in the next election. A 57% majority of all respondents said they would be less likely to vote for that legislator, with 9% saying they would be more likely to vote for him or her.

There were no other results that warranted comparison between the Michigan survey and national surveys about book banning.

####
I. Concept overview and objectives

Picture the coffee shop inside a bookstore – comfortable chairs, some small group tables, some individual tables, a stage for kids or live music – and you get the idea of the ‘vibe’. The café’ concept creates a ‘third space’ for people to read, reflect, work, gather and connect with others. It promotes library resources and community building.

The concept for Orion Township Public Library is not to create multiple, full-service locations with large collections. We have the main library to serve that need. The concept is to create inviting spaces in convenient locations aligned with the Orion Township “15-minute neighborhood” planning concept. The branches would have a popular collection and the ability to drop off/pick up (loan lockers) of material from the main library collection. To accomplish this, we could consider two café locations of similar size and design - one in the Village of Lake Orion and one in the southwest, Baldwin Road corridor.

Summary of the problem we are seeking to solve:
- Create easy to access community spaces in high-volume, high-population areas of Orion Township
- Create space which embrace the ‘flexible work’ realities of the modern workforce by providing space to work and connect
- Increase library services by making public, free ‘third space’ locations a powerful feature and resources in Orion Township
II. Key considerations
To fully evaluate the concept, key considerations ad questions to answer include:

- What is the ideal size of the café branch?
- Is a public/private partnership best fit (ie. Library pays the location rent, another entity provides the café and service)?
- What are the ideal hours and necessary staff considerations?
- What are the ideal locations?
- Rent vs buy space?
  The assumption is that renting is preferred, but this assumption needs to be tested.

- What is the estimated revenue impact of the new development in The Village and along the Baldwin corridor (how much additional revenue will the new residential areas generate?)

- Would we also want this concept included at the main branch?

III. Preliminary model
To begin evaluating the idea, some preliminary considerations have been generated. These are focused on understanding the operating cost needed to staff a branch location. Size of the location, rent, build-out, etc. is needed as a next step.

Facilities/Services
- Hours (45 hours/week) Tue – Sat, 9:00am - 6:00pm
- Square feet: 2,660 – 3,040 sqft
- Joint use with private entity (some ideal possibilities: coffee shop, bakery, art gallery)
- Seating for at least 40
- Include quiet spaces/meeting rooms
- Children's theater (storytime area with tiered seating)

IT
- Network – TLN (Still pricing out what we need to get the network in a new location)
- Wifi - WAPs
- Staff laptop, docking station, monitor, barcode scanner, RFID pad, receipt printer
- Laptops to check out
- Holds pickup lockers: $9,000 year (or around $50,000)
- Self Checkout machine: $11,000

Staff
- Branch Associate 25 hours/week: $25,805 - $30,602 x2 ($51,610 - $61,204)
- Daily delivery (library van would help $200,000 fully outfitted)

Collection
- Popular Collection: Size dependent on size of building (11,000 – 13,000)
- More than Books: bikes for trails?

Services
Programming
- Dependent on space, and should match with partner
- Storytimes, book clubs, business seminars

*Space and collection schedule based on recommendations from American Planning Association https://www.planning.org/pas/reports/report241.htm

Population estimates for Orion Township and Lake Orion

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IV. References


... Orion Township master planning citations
... articles Nate found
Research into Statements Denouncing Hate

Jim Abramczyk

Trustee, Orion Township Public Library

4/23/2023
Background

• The Orion Township Public Library’s employee-led Diversity Equity and Inclusion committee asked that the library board consider issuing a statement denouncing hate.

• This presentation is a result of research towards developing such a statement.
Objectives

• Denounce hate – behaviors that we do not support.
• Recognize the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
• Promote behaviors that we support.
• Simple, unambiguous, direct.
  • Short
  • Avoid litanies and lists.
• Unanimous support of the board.
• “KU Medical Center firmly stands against all acts of hatred...”
• “We believe in the fair treatment of all human beings...”
• “As individuals, we may not agree...”
• “However, we can agree that all human beings should have a fair and equitable chance at living their best life according to their beliefs and values.”
• “…we should be able to express any differences in a respectful and civil manner.”
• “...Framework for Releasing Anti-Hate Statements...”

• “Anti-hate statements should be released any time a... ...group is experiencing a need for support against hate...”

• “…our primary goal is to show support for the community in crisis”

• “Releasing anti-hate statements accomplishes three primary goals:
  • To show support...
  • To communicate that hate has no home in the library
  • To model behavior that we would like to see in the community...”
• “There is no legal definition of "hate speech" under U.S. law…”
• “In the United States, hate speech is protected by the First Amendment.”
• “…the FBI has defined a hate crime as a “criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias…”
• “…hate speech can only be criminalized when it directly incites imminent criminal activity or consists of specific threats of violence.”

**Hateful Conduct in Libraries: Supporting Library Workers and Patrons**
- Includes many useful definitions
- Hate speech cannot be prohibited
- Hateful conduct can be prohibited.
MHCC Board of Directors Releases Anti-Hate Statement

The Mt. Hood Community College Board of Education affirms the worth of all people and stands firmly against hate. We continue to foster an environment where people across the spectrum of difference can learn, work, and exist fully in their truth.

We denounce hateful actions, often targeted at those most vulnerable, and those historically and presently marginalized by oppressive systems.

Our work includes jettisoning the belief in a hierarchy of human value. Our work includes dismantling those systems of oppression, which benefit some and harm others, in effort to advance equitable opportunities and outcomes.

The Mt. Hood Community College Board of Education is committed to promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion in all ways. We stand with the communities impacted by hate/bias crimes, and we fervently assert that hateful behavior will not be tolerated here.
Addressing hate speech does not mean limiting or prohibiting freedom of speech. It means keeping hate speech from escalating into something more dangerous, particularly incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence, which is prohibited under international law.

**What is hate speech?**

There is no international legal definition of hate speech, and the characterization of what is ‘hateful’ is controversial and disputed. In the context of this document, the term hate speech is understood as any kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, colour, descent, gender or other identity factor. This is often rooted in, and generates intolerance and hatred and, in certain contexts, can be demeaning and divisive.

Rather than prohibiting hate speech as such, international law prohibits the incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence (referred to here as ‘incitement’). Incitement is a very dangerous form of speech, because it explicitly and deliberately aims at triggering discrimination, hostility and violence, which may also lead to or include terrorism or atrocity crimes. Hate speech that does not reach the threshold of incitement is not something that international law requires States to prohibit. It is important to underline that even when not prohibited, hate speech may to be harmful.
Maryland Commission on Civil Rights (MCCR) Executive Director Alvin O. Gillard Statement on Hate Group Activity To All Marylanders. Perhaps now as much as any time in our recent history we need to be bold in our commitment toward ensuring equity, opportunity, and inclusion for all people of our great state. The seeds of intolerance, exclusion, and indifference that have been planted over the past few years have now grown into acts of hate, violence, and open intimidation. A climate of acceptance of vile groups, including but not limited to the Ku Klux Klan, Neo-Nazis, and skinheads, is being promoted by attempting to cast them as legitimate alternative voices. Let’s be clear – these are not legitimate groups, these are not legitimate voices. They are the antithesis of everything we hope to be as a nation, as a state, and as a community.

We the staff of the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights encourage all Marylanders to join us in fighting hate, unlawful discrimination, violence, and extremism in all of its forms. Whether through participating in a program offered by MCCR, or connecting with local efforts which promote acceptance and respect, or simply by seeking to build relationships with those of different religious, racial, and other backgrounds, each of us can do something positive and meaningful toward creating a more just and balanced community. Additionally, we have to directly repudiate hate, bigotry, racism, and anti-Semitism at every turn and no matter its origins.

The vision of the Maryland Commission on Civil Rights is to have a state that is free from any trace of unlawful discrimination. We can only realize this vision by working together with all Marylanders who share in it.
“What do you tell a racist who wants to hold rally in your building?
No!
Unless you are an executive at a public university, then you might have to say yes.”

Schlissel is offering his perspective. In his email he makes four key points…
• One, keep people safe…
• Two, don’t play into the enemy’s hands….
• Three, remember free speech is an American right….
• Four, reject the messenger….
“the law and our commitment to free speech forbid us from declining a speaker based on the presumed content of speech.”

“But we can and will impose limits on time, place and manner of a speaking engagement to protect the safety of our U-M community.”

“Denying the request would provide even more attention to the speaker and his cause…”

“Here’s what we can do as a community.

• We can ignore him...
• We can also deprive him of the attention he needs to survive.... Imagine the power of a room mostly empty...
• We can also support each other, speak out and protest in different venues…”
MGT-409: Library Facility Use Policy
Adopted: 9/18/2014; Last Revised:

Policy Statement
The Orion Township Public Library (OTPL) provides meeting rooms so that the library can promote its program of service to the community. The library board of trustees recognizes that the library facilities belong to the community and permits use of the facilities by non-profit, non-commercial groups and organizations. For-profit, commercial businesses may use the facilities for a fee. OTPL also provides study tables and rooms for informal groups to meeting without disrupting quieter areas of the library.

Meeting Room Regulations
1. Public meeting room reservations are available without charge to non-commercial, not-for-profit groups and organizations.
2. Public meeting room reservations are available for a fee as noted in the Fines and Fees policy to any commercial group.
3. Groups shall not be permitted to reserve a public meeting room more than once per month and cannot reserve a public meeting room for more than one month at a time.
4. Private, personal, or family functions are not permitted in a public meeting room.
5. Meetings that disturb regular library functions are not permitted.
6. All meetings shall be open to the public. Public meeting rooms may only be used by groups whose membership is open to all without restriction based on religion, race, color, national origin, age, sex, or marital status, in accordance with the Michigan Public Accommodations Act.¹
7. Public meeting room reservations must be made by an adult (age 18 or older). Groups of all ages are welcome to use the rooms, provided there is sufficient adult supervision for minors with an adult in attendance at all times. The supervising adult must accept responsibility for the repair or replacement of any damaged facilities or equipment.
8. A request to reserve meeting space must be made online or by calling the Administrative Assistant (or other administrative staff) for each date requested. Request must be received no less than one week in advance, but not more than two months prior to the requested reservation date. With the exception of library programs, meeting rooms are available on a first come, first served basis.
9. Reservations are not considered confirmed without the approval of an administrative staff member.
10. Meeting rooms shall only be scheduled for use during regular library hours and must include the total time involved (from setup to vacate). Meeting rooms must be vacated at 30 minutes before the close of regular library hours. Any exception must be requested in writing and approved in advance by the Library Director. If a meeting runs late, a fee will be...

¹ MCL 37.2302 et seq, Elliott-Larsen Civil Rights Act
assessed as noted in the Fines and Fees policy, and the group’s meeting room privileges may be suspended.

11. Any fees paid will not be refunded and meeting room privileges may be suspended for cancellations without 24-hour notice or failure to show up for a reserved room.

12. Any application may be rejected, or any previously granted permission may be withdrawn, at the discretion of the Library Director. The library may cancel any meeting in accordance with the library policies for temporary closures or emergency procedures.

13. All room setup and amenities shall be requested at the time the application is submitted. Groups wishing to use library-supplied equipment must make that request at the time of application. Library staff will set up the room as approved. Last minute changes in setup or amenities will not be accepted.

14. Permission to use library meeting rooms does not imply endorsement by the OTPL. The OTPL will not be held liable for any injury sustained or damage done that is related to the use/misuse of the library facilities or equipment. The Library cannot be responsible for loss or damage to exhibits left in meeting rooms or personal property of those attending meetings.

15. A group shall not use the library’s name for any purpose other than to indicate the location of the meeting. The name, address, or telephone of the OTPL shall not be used as the address, information contact source, or headquarters for any group using the library for meeting purposes, the only exception being the Friends of the Library. In publicizing a meeting to be held in a Library meeting room, the sponsoring group must be clearly identified and include its contact information. All notices and publicity related to an event must contain an express disclaimer that the event is not sponsored, funded, or supported by, or associated with, Orion Township Public Library. Groups may not use the Library telephone or fax number, the Library email address, pictures of the Library, or anything with a Library logo or trademark, in its in promotional materials. Further, a sponsoring group must not, in any other way, imply Library sponsorship of their program or organization in their publicity. The Library will not give out information about non-Library sponsored events. A sponsoring group may be denied future access to Library property for failure to comply with this policy.

16. Literature may be distributed during the meeting inside the meeting room, but not outside of the meeting room. Printed materials shall not be left on Library property without prior approval of the Library Director.

17. Use of meeting rooms shall not include an admission fee. Nonprofit groups may charge fees for learning materials, course credits or food service not used as a fundraiser.

18. The library only allows limited merchandising and fundraising activities on library property. The sale of books, CDs, and other items by authors or artists as a part of library programming or Friends of the Library sponsored sales or activities shall be permitted. Any exceptions to this must be approved by the Library Director.

19. Light refreshments or snacks may be served in the meeting rooms. The group is responsible for providing any equipment and utensils needed. The group is responsible for cleaning the meeting space, this includes kitchen counters or tables used in preparation
and serving. If cleanup is not acceptable, the library may schedule the necessary professional cleaning and charge all costs to the responsible party who reserved the room.

20. Alcoholic beverages are prohibited in or on library property without advance approval of the library board of trustees.

21. Taping, stapling, or tacking of materials to the walls or other furnishings is prohibited.

22. The library is a smoke free environment, in accordance with Michigan law.

23. The capacity of meeting rooms is indicated on the website application form. The supervising or responsible adult shall comply with capacity limits and/or local fire department occupancy regulations. Users of meeting rooms may be asked to leave the room if the capacity has been exceeded or if the room is used inappropriately.

24. Individuals and groups may not leave meeting rooms unoccupied for more than 15 minutes.

25. The space must be left in the same condition it was prior to the meeting.

26. All users of library facilities must observe the library’s Patron Conduct policy and all other library policies. The responsible party must make program attendees aware of the library’s policy and its regulations.

27. Failure to comply with the terms of this policy may result in a forfeiture of meeting room privileges as determined by the Library Director.

28. A group whose privileges have been suspended or revoked may appeal the decision, as outlined in the Patron Conduct policy.

29. A patron who lives in the library service area who wishes to challenge a library policy or any portion of a library policy should follow procedures as outlined in MGT-15: Appeals Process Policy.

Study Room Regulations

30. Study rooms may be reserved for non-commercial groups or individuals up to one month in advance for one two-hour block per day.

31. Continuous use of study rooms is limited to periods of two hours. If no one is waiting to use the room at the end of two hours, the period may be extended.

32. If all study rooms are in use, groups may be offered a meeting room if available.

33. Users of study rooms may be asked to leave the room if the capacity has been exceeded or if the room is used inappropriately.

34. Meetings that disturb regular library functions are not permitted.

35. Individuals and groups may not leave study rooms unoccupied for more than 15 minutes.

36. Taping, stapling, or tacking of materials to the walls or other furnishings is prohibited.

37. The room must be left in the same condition it was prior to the meeting.

Facility Regulations

38. Library, library related, and library sponsored or co-sponsored programs have priority in the use of the facilities.
39. Patrons in the library may not use the library phone for relaying incoming messages or utilize library staff to perform duties for their personal business.

40. All users of library facilities must observe the library’s Patron Conduct policy and all other library policies.

41. A patron who lives in the library service area who wishes to challenge a library policy or any portion of a library policy should follow procedures as outlined in MGT-15: Appeals Process Policy.
MGT-10: Fund Balance Policy
Adopted: 11/17/2022  Last Revised:

Policy Statement
The Orion Township Public Library believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the Library to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the organization needs to maintain a fund balance in the General Fund that is sufficient to fund all cash flows of the organization, to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature, and to provide funds for long-term capital expenditures. The policy addresses the Library’s requirements under GASB 54 surrounding the composition of fund balance, including the establishment and use of the various components of fund balance.

 Regulations
1. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Library’s policy is to apply restricted fund balance first. The Board of Trustees accepts the following asset spending order, as defined in GASB 54:
   a. Nonspendable – Amounts that are not in a spendable form or are required to be maintained intact (such as the principal of an endowment fund or prepaid expenditures).
   b. Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, for example, grant funds or donations for a specific purposes. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers.
   c. Committed – Amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by the Board of Trustees as the highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the Board of Trustees taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.
   d. Assigned – Comprised of amounts intended to be used by the Library for specific purposes, in reserve for long-term capital expenditures. Intent can be expressed by the Board of Trustees or by an official or body to which the Board of Trustees delegates the authority.
   e. Unassigned - The residual classification for the general fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.
2. Minimum Balance
   a. The Library is committed to maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to protect against the need to reduce service levels because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures. This policy requires a reserve for economic uncertainties, consisting of unassigned amounts, equal to no less than nine months (75%) of general fund operating expenditures.
b. Unassigned Fund Balance may be accessed in the event of unexpected expenditures up to the minimum established level upon approval of a budget amendment by the Board of Trustees.

c. In the event that the balance drops below the established minimum level, the Board of Trustees will develop a plan to replenish the fund balance to the established minimum level within two years.

3. Operating budget surpluses added to the fund balance shall be assigned to forecasted long-term capital expenditures. In the event that all long-term forecasted expenditures are fully funded and the unassigned fund balance exceeds 100% of the annual operating budget, the Board of trustees will develop a plan to spend down the excess unassigned balance within the next budget year.

3.4. A reserve study shall be used as data to determine appropriate fund balance reserves and will be updated not less than every five years.

4.5. The Finance Committee shall annually review the Fund Balance and Fund Balance Policy at the end of year Budget Adjustment Meeting.
Request for Proposal
Accounting Services

Background Information:
The Orion Township Public Library (Library) is a PA 164 of 1877 library that serves Orion Township, including the Village of Lake Orion, which is a community in southeastern Michigan of about 38,000 residents. The Library is governed by an elected library board of six trustees, all residents of Orion Township. The Library is primarily funded through a dedicated perpetual millage of 1.5 rolled down to 1.3166 by the Headlee Amendment. The Library’s 2023 annual budget is approximately $2,908,000. The Library functions on a January-December fiscal year.

Scope:
The purpose of this Request for Proposal is to obtain accounting services beginning August 2023 through December 2024 with the opportunity to extend the contract annually for up to three years.
The scope of accounting services will consist of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Service</th>
<th>Frequency of Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording of transactions in general ledger and preparation of trial balance based upon management-approved Chart of Accounts</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconcile bank accounts</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare Forms 1096 and 1099 for filing</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of quarterly Budgetary Comparison Schedule</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist with preparation for annual audit</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation on accounting best practices</td>
<td>As needed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposer will not be required to perform any administrative functions, such as initiating or approving transactions.

All records will be maintained by the proposer in accordance with state record retention laws, but will remain the property of the Library. Any and all records will be surrendered to the Library upon request.
The proposer will not release records or information related to the Library without written notification to the Library designated staff member and/or Board.

Qualifications:
The proposer must demonstrate the capability to perform the above stated accounting services in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting principles and other procedures required by the IRS, State of Michigan and the Library.

**Term of Accounting Services:**
The contract for accounting services is based upon Orion Township Public Library Board approval of the proposal, and will be for the period from August 2023 through December 2024 with the opportunity to extend the contract annually for up to three years. At the end of six months service, both the Library and the contractor will have the option to terminate this contract or renegotiate the fee for continued accounting services. Such condition will be executable with at least 30 days’ notice to the other party.

**Proposal Content:**
To describe the proposer’s understanding of the work to be done, the proposer will:
- Explain the proposer’s approaches to performing the accounting services
- List expenditures that will be absorbed by the contractor (postage, copy charges, etc.)
- List expenditures that will be additional charges to the Library (postage, copy charges, etc.)
- Indicate proposed billing rate, including a rate for expanded services if the need for such should arise

The proposer will furnish satisfactory evidence of the capability to provide in a professional and timely manner the services stated in the RFP. To meet this requirement:
- Provide evidence that the proposer has experience in performing accounting, preferably to a governmental entity. List current and past clients along with name, telephone number, email address of contact persons and number of years services were provided.
- List names of staff members who will direct the overall accounting services. Include educational background of all staff members named and professional licenses held.
- Describe the level of assistance that will be expected from Library staff.

The proposer will specify budgeted hours and timetable for accounting services for each monthly cycle.

Please state estimated fee for providing accounting services for the period of August 2023 through December 2024. Also state estimated fee for subsequent two years under existing conditions if the Library requests an extension of the contract.

**Conditions for Submission of Proposal:**
All proposals in response to this request must meet the following conditions:
- Proposal must be submitted to:
- Proposal must address each of the accounting service requirements as stated in this RFP.
- Orion Township Public Library reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, and to negotiate portions thereof. Proposals that address only part of the requirements will not be considered.
• Orion Township Public Library reserves the right to select any proposal, considering the quoted estimated fee and other factors.
• The proposer shall furnish such additional information that the Library may reasonably require.
• Orion Township Public Library will not be liable for any cost incurred in the preparation of proposals.
• Orion Township Public Library may ask proposers to send a representative for an interview prior to Library Board approval of the proposal. The Library will not be liable for the costs incurred by the proposer in connection with such interview.

Procedure for Submitting Proposals and Anticipated Timeline:
Proposals should be submitted as follows:
• Electronic copy may be emailed to:
  Chase McMunn
  cmcmunn@orionlibrary.org

Proposals must be received no later than 5pm on:

If you have questions about the proposal, the organization or any matter contained within this RFP, please submit your questions to:

Chase McMunn
  cmcmunn@orionlibrary.org

Questions submitted less than 24 hours prior to the submission deadline will not be answered.
Orion Township Public Library

Policy Committee Meeting

5/11/2023

Meeting to called to order at 3:00 p.m.

Attendance: Abramczyk, Thorndycraft, McMunn

1. The director reviewed changes to MGT-9, Library Facility Use policy. Regulation 15 was clarified to be more explicit regarding those who use our building to forbid use of our image and likeness in their advertising materials and to require a statement in their advertising acknowledging no support or sponsorship from the library. A penalty of loss of future facility use was added.

2. MGT-10, Fund Balance policy was reviewed and the committee agreed to strike references time deadlines for creating plans to resolve over/under fund-balance adjustments. Regulations 2.c and 3 were affected.

3. The director reviewed changes to the Board of Trustees Bylaws.
   a. Article II, Section 7, was amended to strike Vice-President and Secretary from the ability to sign checks to align the Bylaws with our current banking practices.
   b. Article IV, Section 2, was amended to move responsibility of reviewing the strategic plan from the Policy committee to the Strategic Plan and Fund Development committee to align with our current practices.

For Board Action

1. Consider the revision to MGT-9, Library Facility Use policy as described above.
2. Consider the revision to MGT-10, Fund Balance policy as described above.
3. Consider revisions to the Board of Trustees Bylaws as described above.

Copies of the specific text of each revision mentioned above is on file at the library.

Adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Respectfully,

James J. Abramczyk, Trustee
Library Board of Trustees Bylaws

Article I. Membership
In accordance with the provisions of Public Act 164, as amended, of the laws of the State of Michigan 1877, the Orion Township Public Library Board of Trustees shall consist of six members who are voting residents of Orion Township. The Board members shall be selected at each quadrennial election, and shall serve four years. In the event of a vacancy, the Board shall appoint a person to hold the vacant office until the next biennial election. This appointment must be made by a majority vote of the Board.

Article II. Officers
Section 1 Officers of the Board shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
Section 2 Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Vacancies in office shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the Board, with the exception of President, wherein the office of the President shall be filled by the Vice-President for the unexpired term.
Section 3 The President of the Board shall preside at all meetings, appoint all committees, and generally perform any duties of a presiding officer.
Section 4 The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in the President’s absence. In case of resignation, disability, or death of the President, the Vice-President shall assume the office for the unexpired term.
Section 5 The Secretary shall be responsible for all legal correspondence, keeping the minutes of the Board Meetings, and notifying all members of regular or special meetings. Any of these responsibilities may be assigned to the Library Director if the Secretary so directs.
Section 6 The Treasurer shall be responsible for all monies collected for the library, which shall include responsibility for the investment and disbursement of said monies. He/she shall oversee the keeping of financial records in accordance with State law. With help of the Director, he/she shall prepare monthly financial statements, assist in audit preparation and submit the audit for Board approval. The Treasurer shall assist the Director in budget preparation. The Treasurer may invest funds as allowed by State law. Any of these responsibilities may be assigned to the Library Director, if the Treasurer so directs.
Section 7  Any two of the following officers may sign checks: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer or Library Director.

Section 8  The Provisions of the Open Meetings Act (Public Act 267 of 1976) shall be followed. Robert’s Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall be the rule for all meetings of the Board. When those rules differ, Board policies will be followed.
Article III. Meetings

Section 1  The Library Board shall meet on the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the library. The November meeting shall be the annual meeting when officers are elected and assume office. All members shall be notified and supplied with an agenda prior to each meeting.

Section 2  Special meetings may be called by the President, or upon written request of two members, for the transaction of business as stated in the call. Notice stating the time and place of any special meeting and the purpose for which shall be given each member of the Board at least 48 hours in advance of such meeting.

Section 3  A quorum for transaction of business shall consist of simple majority. Attendance and voting by Board members at meetings of the Board or any committee by conference telephone or other interactive, electronic technology allowing full public access and participation shall be permitted to the extent allowed under the Open Meetings Act, or as otherwise required by law; participation by such means shall constitute presence for the quorum. Public access to meetings shall be provided at the meeting location stated in the meeting notice.

Section 4  Order of business shall be:
Call to order
Agenda Approval
Consent Agenda
Financial Statement and Treasurer’s Report (Quarterly)
Public Comment
Communications
Director’s Report
Old Business
Standing Committee Reports
  • Policy
  • Finance
  • Fund Development/Strategic Planning
  • Board Development
  • Building
  • Human Resources
Ad hoc Committee Reports
Discussion Items
Action Items
Public Comment
Trustee Comments
Adjournment

Section 5  Any Board action, to be official, must be approved by a majority of members present at an official Board meeting. Bills that affect continuing operation of the library do not require a board meeting for payment.

Section 6  Excessive absence from official Board meetings will be defined as three successive unexcused absences. Failure to attend three consecutive library board meeting without notification will be considered an unwritten resignation from the Library Board, and the position will be considered open for appointment until the next biennial election.

Section 7  Public comment is limited to three minutes.

Article IV. Committees

Section 1  Special Committees may be appointed by the President, with approval of the board, to serve until assignments are completed.

Section 2  Standing Committees are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Looks at opportunities for the board to participate in continuing education, communication and interaction with other agencies in the community, and at the board structure itself including bylaws, library policies and board member participation. Also reviews strategic plan annually and makes revision recommendations if not in purview of another committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Responsible for budget development annually, investments of funds, looking at future funding needs and develop strategies to meet those needs, recommending policies related to fees and fines and alternate sources of revenue. Interacts with other committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Planning and Fund Development</td>
<td>Responsible for developing a marketing/pr plan and may develop surveys or other methods of evaluating public satisfaction with the library or needs for future services. It looks at ways to keep the public informed about the library, including contact with other community organizations. Also reviews strategic plan annually and makes revision recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building

Responsible maintenance of library grounds and facilities. Plan long-term facility needs. Approves capital expenses as required by the Finance Policy.

Human Resources

Responsible for personnel policy review and recommendations, pay and benefits, performance review plan, staffing needs and staff development. Provides opportunities for board and staff communication.

Board Development

Organize and plan events, tasks, and exercises that improve the performance of board members individually and as a group.

Section 3

Unless otherwise directed, a committee’s assignment is limited to study and/or investigation and reporting. Committee action and expenditures must be duly authorized by the board.

Article V. Director

Section 1

The Director shall be the executive officer of the board and shall be directly responsible to the board for fulfilling of his/her position requirements as defined in the job description.

Section 2

The Director shall have charge of the administration of the library within the framework of board policies and budget.

Section 3

The Director shall attend all board meetings as a non-voting member except those at which his/her appointment, salary, or performance is to be discussed or acted upon.
**Article VI.** Amendments

Section 1  These bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the board by majority vote of the members present that:

1. At least a quorum is present.
2. The amendment was stated in the call for the meeting.
Meeting The Challenge
Teens take a stand in the intellectual freedom fight
By Emily Udell | May 1, 2023

Ava Kirtley raised money to purchase books from frequently banned lists and gave them away to teens in Walla Walla, Washington.

Ava Kirtley was a high school junior when she first learned about attempts to ban books at her school library in Walla Walla, Washington.

In summer 2021, several parents and community members challenged a handful of books at the school, including the memoir *Gender Queer* by Maia Kobabe. In response, Kirtley and about 40 of her peers met that fall at a student-run social justice club to discuss how to respond. They made plans to attend the next school board meeting in December to protest the proposed bans.

“One of the most infuriating things was that [the book ban supporters] were claiming they were speaking for us,” says the now 18-year-old. “We felt like our voices were not just being ignored but being taken away.”

Feeling exhilarated from speaking out at the board meeting alongside her peers, Kirtley was determined to address the issue further. She began planning a club for students focusing on banned books.

With more than $3,500 raised from a GoFundMe campaign—with leftover funds donated to the local public library—she collaborated with a local independent bookseller to acquire 40 copies of each of four titles: George M. Johnson’s *All Boys Aren’t Blue*, Kobabe’s *Gender Queer*, Toni Morrison’s *The Bluest Eye*, and Angie Thomas’ *The Hate U Give* (see our Newsmaker interview with Thomas). Each title has appeared on frequently banned books lists. The copies were distributed...
to teens for free and discussed at the bookstore monthly between February and May 2022. Johnson even joined one of the meetings, which were attended by an average of 10–15 students, to discuss their young adult memoir.

“I like these books,” Kirtley says. “I think they talk about important things, are educational, and help build empathy. They are good literature.”

As book challenges, bans, and associated legislative efforts continue to accelerate around the country, teens are speaking up for intellectual freedom, and librarians are finding ways to support their activism. This includes hosting banned book clubs like the one Kirtley organized at her school and sponsoring other initiatives to help teens address the issue and gain access to frequently challenged materials. Many of the recently challenged books include themes that address LGBTQ+ and racial justice issues.

“Children want to join this fight in different ways. Some might want to write a letter to the editor or make social media posts. Some may want to speak at a school board meeting or form banned book clubs.”


The American Library Association’s (ALA) Office for Intellectual Freedom (OIF) documented 1,269 attempts to ban or restrict library resources in 2022, with 2,571 unique titles targeted—most of which were young adult and children’s literature. These figures significantly surpassed those recorded in 2021, itself a record-breaking year.

At Kirtley’s school, none of the book challenges ended up successful. School board members and the superintendent mentioned that student voices were impactful during the decision process, Kirtley recalls, adding that the school now has a committee to review book challenges and that it includes student representatives.

“When students started showing up, it was a breath of fresh air and [gave] a different perspective,” Kirtley says. But in many communities, censorship attempts have succeeded, and threats continue.

Libraries Lead

During Banned Books Week in fall 2022, Lexington (Ky.) Public Library (LPL) held its first banned book club meeting for teens. Jennie Samons, teen librarian at LPL’s Northside branch, says she chose titles that had been the subject of national challenges within the previous three to four years and planned a few talking points to kickstart the conversation for each meeting.

“I wanted to keep the format really open and let the teens guide the conversation,” Samons says. “They come to the group having big feelings.”

The city’s Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning community center provided copies of frequently banned titles to launch LPL’s program. The meetings were marketed through social media and word of mouth, including through some local teachers. Initially held monthly, the
meetings are now bimonthly with the hope of attracting more participants. (They currently host about five students per session.)

One of LPL’s selections was Cemetery Boys by Aiden Thomas, which features a transgender protagonist and themes of identity, poverty, and homelessness. Another was the first book in the graphic novel series Heartstopper by Alice Oseman, which chronicles the budding romance between two teen boys and inspired a Netflix series.

“These are all issues that youths are dealing with on a daily basis,” Samons says. “They need to learn to find their voices—they will be adults in no time. The quicker they learn to stand up for themselves and their peers, the better.”

Samons says the meetings bring in different attendees depending on the subject matter. Although she braced herself for at least some negative feedback from community members, she has received only supportive comments about the club.

Beyond Book Clubs

“I have tremendous respect for the librarians who are out front with banned book clubs,” says Virginia Walter, professor emerita at University of California, Los Angeles, and author of Young Activists and the Public Library: Facilitating Democracy. “It puts a light on what is otherwise a hidden thing [but] they need to be prepared for the heat as well as the light.”

Young adult books taking on increasingly diverse subject matters serve as a powerful tool for librarians today to meaningfully connect with youth, Walter says.

“The books have gotten much more realistic,” she adds. “Authors are tackling more difficult topics, librarians are ordering [these titles], and kids are reading them.”

Walters suggests library staff get ahead of book challenges targeting young adult materials and foster activism by engaging and organizing youth ahead of any issues. For example, she says, libraries could start teen councils.

“Students have voices that need to be heard. We need to do everything we can to support students, who are the primary stakeholders in their education.”

—Cameron Samuels, 2022 Banned Books Week youth honorary chair

That’s exactly the route Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library (BPL) has taken. Although schools and libraries in the New York City borough haven’t faced challenges, staff members wanted to educate teens on the issue of intellectual freedom and connect them with youth activists dealing directly with book bans in other parts of the country.

“Even though teens in Brooklyn don’t experience it, it’s still a topic that they care about,” says Karen Keys, coordinator of young adult services at BPL. “I think they see it for what it is. It’s not about banning books; it’s about saying certain people don’t have a right to participate. It’s very much about trying to silence a marginalized part of the community, and they see that. Often, they are members of those communities themselves.”

BPL convened a teen focus group, and as a result, launched Books Unbanned in April 2022, an initiative that provides free electronic library cards to youth across the US who may wish to access books banned in their school or public libraries. At the same time, BPL also formed an Intellectual Freedom Teen Council, which meets every month virtually to discuss book
challenges in the news, have conversations about the members’ favorite banned books, and strategize about how to support and engage with teen activists around the country. About 12 to 15 teens participate in each meeting.

Teen council members helped organize a program for 2022’s Banned Books Week called Banned Camp—a summer initiative including events and programming around challenged titles—in collaboration with Austin (Tex.) Public Library, which continues to host programming under the moniker. The council also helped to plan the Freedom to Read Advocacy Institute that took place this past February. The institute, a four-part virtual program hosted in partnership with the nonprofit PEN America, was open to teens across the US and addressed various aspects of intellectual freedom as it pertains to banned books. BPL hopes to replicate and host similar live programs accessible to different time zones so that young people across the country can attend and build upon their advocacy efforts.

“Youth want to join this fight in different ways,” Keys says. “Some might want to write a letter to the editor or make social media posts. Some may want to speak at a school board meeting or form banned book clubs with other youth.”

Speaking ’Truth to Power’

In November 2021, then-17-year-old Cameron Samuels spoke out against censorship at a school board meeting for Katy (Tex.) Independent School District (KISD). Book bans had been escalating at their school, they said, and an internet filter at schools prevented students from accessing websites advocating for LGBTQ+ causes. A virtual visit from Newbery Award–winning author Jerry Craft had also been canceled because of accusations that his work promoted critical race theory. Those events prompted Samuels to speak out.

“I was the only student there, and it was quite an empty room,” they recalled about the board meeting. “There were many speakers there speaking against other books... It was an awful experience to be the only person in the room who supported intellectual freedom and diversity.”

Despite feeling isolated by the experience, Samuels was inspired to start organizing in the 90,000-student district. They connected with school groups likely to be interested in addressing intellectual freedom, such as book clubs and groups supporting LGBTQ+ youth.

“In February [2022], we packed the school board room,” they said, estimating a majority of the 200-person capacity room was supporters, many of whom were students. “We outnumbed the opposition and we spoke truth to power.”

Samuels and the other students successfully defended and helped reinstate several books to KISD’s libraries, including Art Spiegelman’s Maus, a graphic novel about the Holocaust. Later, Samuels worked with a local ACLU chapter to challenge the internet filter, which KISD dismantled at the high school level and in some middle schools. For their work, Samuels was appointed a youth honorary chair for Banned Books Week 2022. But some books remain banned at district schools.
“Teens need to see themselves so they don’t feel so alone or different—whatever they are experiencing.”

—Kelly Tyler, principal librarian of youth services at Los Angeles Public Library

Samuels says their organizing efforts at KISD had the support of librarians. They suggest libraries can continue supporting teens publicly when possible and creating intellectual freedom initiatives geared toward youth. Cities can also declare themselves Book Sanctuaries, as Chicago Public Library (CPL) did in fall 2022. CPL describes a Book Sanctuary as a space committed to supporting the right to read and expanding access to commonly challenged and banned books.

“Students have voices that need to be heard,” says Samuels, who is now 19, attending college, and planning to major in political science. “We need to do everything we can to support students, who are the primary stakeholders in their education.”

Making Space for Teens

Having access to stories that reflect the diversity of young people’s experiences is essential to youth, says Kelly Tyler, principal librarian of youth services at Los Angeles Public Library and coauthor of Intellectual Freedom for Teens: A Practical Guide for Young Adults and School Librarians. Librarians should be prepared to defend intellectual freedom and support teens who want to take action, she notes.

“It’s important to make these materials available for teens who want or need to read them,” Tyler says. “Teens need to see themselves, so they don’t feel so alone or different—whatever they are experiencing.”

In addition to promoting Banned Books Week (which takes place this year October 1–7), Tyler says librarians can support teens wanting to defend intellectual freedom by sharing with them how their libraries handle challenges to materials. Teens can use these materials, she says, as talking points when faced with pushback.

Libraries can also connect budding teen activists to resources from ALA’s OIF, as well as help them understand how local government bodies work so that they can engage with them.

One student activist engaging with local government is 18-year-old Shiva Rajbandhari, who spoke about his opposition to book bans during a successful campaign for a two-year term on the Boise (Idaho) School District’s board of trustees.

In September 2022, Rajbandhari, a high school senior and activist, defeated an incumbent who was endorsed by a hardline conservative group called the Idaho Liberty Dogs, which had campaigned for the removal of books in Boise-area libraries.

Rajbandhari says that reading Nepali American writers while he was growing up helped him find a sense of confidence in his interracial identity while living in the majority white community of Boise.
“It made me realize I’m valid just how I am,” he says of having access to that literature. “Books create a safe space in the lives of people who don’t have one otherwise.” That experience made him empathetic to LGBTQ+ and other marginalized youth and is part of what prompted him to speak out against bans and challenges.

Like Kirtley in Washington, Rajbandhari remains deeply concerned about the forces driving book bans and other policies affecting teens. He thinks librarians are natural allies in the fight against extremism.

“Libraries already are providing us the resources that we need to achieve our goals and to defend ourselves against hatred,” Rajbandhari says. “We have to stand strong, and we have to stand together.”

EMILY UDELL is a freelance writer based in Indianapolis.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Focus</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Progress</th>
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<th>Primary Responsibility</th>
<th>Plan</th>
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<th>Due Date</th>
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<td>Strategic Plan 2024 - 20xx</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>BS and JP had a meeting.</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
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<td>Grow the library's Tiktok account</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Monthly visits to K-5 schools for Kindergarten and 2nd grades.</td>
<td>1/1/2023</td>
<td>12/31/2023</td>
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<td>Community Awareness</td>
<td>Refine the purpose of the bookbike</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Visit School Media Specialists regularly to update them on services and resources.</td>
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<td>12/31/2023</td>
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<td>Outreach to underserved areas of Orion and pursue grants</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Monthly newsletter for teachers highlighting new items/programs</td>
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<td>Increase LOCs visibility and services in K-5 schools</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Kerry Roman</td>
<td>Revamp Preschool Fair; reestablish private preschool partnerships</td>
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<td>Strengthen preschool partnerships</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Halli Zalesin</td>
<td>Research and purchase software to gain insight into market segments so we can tailor our promotions to interests; and automate marketing emails effectively to patrons.</td>
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<td>12/31/2023</td>
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<td>Raise awareness of library services and collections</td>
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<td>Adult</td>
<td>James Pugh</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>1/4/2023</td>
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<td>Obtain grants to fund out of the box community awareness</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>James Pugh</td>
<td>Audit is done and integrated into librarian collection development workflow.</td>
<td>6/1/2023</td>
<td>12/1/2023</td>
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<td>Community Awareness</td>
<td>Market Segmentation Software</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>Start this after retroactively tagging is complete.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>DEI collection audit</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
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<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Draft weedig guidelines for diversity collection</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>DEIA</td>
<td>Retroactively tag diverse books in collection</td>
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<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Offer more programming to elementary aged kids with special needs</td>
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<td>Youth</td>
<td>Kerry Roman</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>DEIA</td>
<td>Include traditionally underrepresented populations when selecting books, materials for ThinkLink deliveries and Canva virtual bookshelves</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Kerry Roman</td>
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<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>DEIA</td>
<td>Create family programming highlighting diverse populations and ideas</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Suzanne Tison</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Use Innovative Programming to increase awareness and use</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Remove Music CD collection</td>
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<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>LOKS book club</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Sabrina Halsey</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Outreach to Learning Options HS</td>
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<td>Adult</td>
<td>Sabrina Halsey</td>
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<td>Thaling a new Book Buddies program</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Sabrina Halsey</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Purchase newspaper database</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Add new Makerspace equipment</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Adult Battle of the Books</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Update binge boxes</td>
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<td>Adult</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Rework all ages programs</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Remove/relocate unused reference materials</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Circulate sleds</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Art contest with the Orion Art Center</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Intergenerational Storytimes</td>
<td>In Process</td>
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<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Service to Orion Oaks Assisted Living</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Rework book discussion kits</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Larger, cultural adult programs and traveling exhibits</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
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<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Expand LitFit collection</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>Librarians tag new purchases with appropriate terms. All are currently retroactively tagging existing items in our collection. First batch was updated November 2022. Each category has many titles in it.</td>
<td>5/1/2023</td>
<td>6/30/2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>toddler trailer for kids (bikes) - buy more yard games from the initial list - start a &quot;Family board game&quot; collection geared toward more 8+ games</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Suzanne Tison</td>
<td>Additional makerspace programs for youth; Add VR kits for take home use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Suzanne Tison</td>
<td>New AWE computers</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Halli Zalesin</td>
<td>Create informational booklet/pamphlet to keep in graphic novel section, link on website, social media posts, podcast guest spot on graphics Library programming centered on graphic novels</td>
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<td>Exceptional Resources</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Kerry Roman</td>
<td>Spotlight resources such as PebbleGo, Kanopy Kids, and Libby for Kids in LOCs parent and teacher newsletters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Digitize the Lori Grove cassettes throughout 2023.</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>OK from Chase to print. DM/IP working with Lake Orion Printing &amp; Design to get this installed.</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Fix the fall issue.</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Met with Library Design rep. Have a list of &quot;More Than Books&quot; items. Friends donated $5000 towards the development of this collection. Will start purchasing material at the beginning of May to coincide with a June shelving delivery date. Working with IT and Support on website and circulation of the collection.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>Research, plan, and develop an idea, seek out grants</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Host summer programs and other programs outdoors when weather permits</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Hand dryers in staff restrooms.</td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
<td>Additional bins/receptacles for recycling (bottles/cans &amp; paper): Reading Garden, lobby, Meeting Rooms, Youth, Teen, and James Ingram Rooms. Better system for computer guest passes - something reusable to cut down on unnecessary paper waste.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>Join the Sustainable Libraries Initiative</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>Ashley Lehman</td>
<td>Recycle bin for the makerspace - KAK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>All</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use pop culture references to keep up to date</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Admin &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>Establish needs for future parking lot and have architect design new layout for installation next year. Has been received and approved by the board. Will now be included in the budget process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>Implement changes to furniture and space to offer a coworking like space in the Friends Reading Room. On hold until we have the learning report from the strategic plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Space</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>Chase did this.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dan Major</td>
<td>Giving flyers about Books by Mail to Meals on Wheels recipients. The number of mails increased at the end of 2022.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Shannon updated all the library cards for the 22-23 year. It has helped. Only issues with two kids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Sabrina Halsey</td>
<td>Tying different programs. Doing more Outreach to go where the kids are.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Sabrina Halsey</td>
<td>PSS installed and ready. Still need Xbox. PS4 will circulate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Beth Sheridan</td>
<td>Added senior tech</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>Will use Beanstack but still have a paper option. Adult SRP is ready. Teen will also use Beanstack/Bingo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Experience</th>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Increase communication and participation for hourly librarians</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Kathleen Kwiatkowski</td>
<td>KAIK shares adult department meeting minutes with hourly librarians.</td>
<td>1/1/2023 12/31/2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Clean out and reorganize storage area</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Mike Morris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Active shooter training</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Mike Morris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>New logo and branding</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Chase McMunn</td>
<td>We have logo, now transitioning items.</td>
<td>12/14/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>New Public PCs in Adult Area</td>
<td>Not yet started</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Steve Saunders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Experience</td>
<td>Install additional hold lockers</td>
<td>In Process</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Steve Saunders</td>
<td>New lockers installed. New wrap needs to be designed, ordered, and applied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Orion Township Public Library

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Most Recent Renewal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polaris Maintenance</td>
<td>$ 29,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polaris Subscriptions</td>
<td>$ 16,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 45,319</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year to year CPI</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>Year 4</th>
<th>Potential Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year to year CPI</strong></td>
<td>6.00%</td>
<td>$ 48,038</td>
<td>$ 50,920</td>
<td>$ 53,976</td>
<td>$ 57,214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Year</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>$ 47,358</td>
<td>$ 49,489</td>
<td>$ 51,717</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$ 4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Year</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
<td>$ 46,905</td>
<td>$ 48,547</td>
<td>$ 50,246</td>
<td>$ 52,005</td>
<td>$ 12,446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Final rate will need executive approval and final review from Innovative’s contracts division.

Private and Confidential exclusively for the staff of Orion Township Public Library

All pricing, terms and conditions are subject to the approval of Innovative’s Contract Administration Department.

All Prices Rounded, actual numbers may vary

Offer expires 5/30/2023
April 18, 2023

RE: Orion Township Library – ADA Accessibility Site Review

Thank you again for reaching out to Disability Network Eastern Michigan (DNEM) to review the current accessibility at Orion Township Library. During our review and conversations, recommendations and observations for access improvement were noted and are written in detail below.

DNEM’s Rob Winn, a licensed plumber and certified ADA Coordinator, conducted the review and provided the following:

Parking Lot
Adequate parking with 2 Van accessible with 5ft pathways and signage. There are also 3 accessible spots with access isle as well.

Route to main door
The side walk has a couple of spots that need to be filled or patched with concrete to eliminate the holes. (See pictures 1&2)

Outside Book returns.
They have an outside book return box for drive up that meets ADAAG standards for accessible book return receptacles.

Main entrance
There are 2 side by side concrete benches that are centered in the walkway. They are 17” to seat but my concern is they are in the center of walkway. Yes they are
correct height for someone using a walking stick to find them. Could be confusing to someone to figure out which way they need to go. (See picture 3)

**Main doors**
The main doors are both automatic double wide door on sensor.

Once inside first set of doors, they have a book and material pickup kiosk. It’s accessible for someone who uses a wheelchair only the book or material in a correct cubicle for height.

As you proceed to the next entrance door which is also a fully automatic door. The metal detectors are installed correctly having the center metal detector in center of the double doors.

The wheelchair and walker available for use is a very nice complimentary service.

**The Lobby area**
The self-checkout kiosks are at the correct height and spaced apart to allow someone to wheel or walk around with no problem. At least one garbage can needed to be relocated to allow for leg space underneath for someone using a mobility device.

The suggestion table is at the correct height. Signage for suggestion box is not clear or easily readable.

The conference room and stage area meet ADAAG standards, including an accessible ramp to get on to and off the stage area.

The rollers under the coffee machine needs to be removed to allow for the correct height for the credit card slot to be reached from a side approach for someone using a wheelchair.

Checkout counters meet ADAAG standards.

The reading bug garden trail needs a few patch spots to allow better access to trail (See picture 8)

Consider locating an accessible trike or hand cycle to loan out for the Polly trail like they do with the non-adaptive bikes.
Book Shelves
The book shelves that are from the friends of the library located just to the side of lobby area have no signage or braille.

Seating Areas
They do have chairs that are 17” to seat. They did not have any designated seating space for wheel chairs. Ensure there is an easily removable chair so that someone who uses a mobility device can access this seating area.

Restrooms
The restrooms both men’s and women’s are paper and not the proper signage as required by ADAAG:

- All signs have braille characters to meet ADA regulations.
- 1/8” thick injection-molded plastic.
- Double-sided mounting tape included.
- Available in black or blue.
- Mounted on wall adjacent to latch side of door.

The women’s door was and 8# push or pull and the men’s was 7# push or pull. (Door closers can be adjusted to the proper pull force of 5#).
Both bathrooms had baby changing tables at 42” from handle to opening and are accessible.
Both bathrooms have grab bars properly located and installed; and countertops, soap dispensers and hand drying machines are at the correct height.
The men’s urinal is at 17” to the lip and the space is 36” and is accessible.

Youth Section
Book shelves are 36” apart but they need signage and brailed for each section.
Book shelves have at least 36” space between the shelving units.

There is one path of travel between two shelving units that only has a 26 ½ space for navigating through. A support column obstructs the path of travel. (See picture 4)
All seating in computer stations seating is easily removable to allow for a youth who uses a mobility device to access the tables with activities and computer stations.

There are 2 restrooms in the Youth Section. Neither of them is accessible for a youth with a disability or an accompanying adult with a disability. Patrons would have to walk back to the lobby area. Consider making one accessible restroom in the Youth Section. At the very least, retrofit one of the restrooms to children’s height (not required but a best practice).

The table with the picture and the puppets should have an easily removable chair to accommodate a youth who uses a mobility device interested in exploring this activity.

**Heading into the next section**

There should be signs stating “if assistance needed please ask ...” throughout the Library for the books placed higher on the shelving units.

The step stools need to be address; maybe limited to one per aisle or at the very best removed from path of travel and kept in space not infringing on path of travel. (See picture 5)

All book shelves were at 36” apart except for section 378.01-597.98 which is less than 36” and does not meet ADAAG standards.

All signage is at 66.5 inches off floor. Need to have them lowered and have them brailled.

The round desk cubical does have a 17” seat height and the table is at 29” to bottom so someone could transfer into from wheelchair.

The printer wculd need to be lowered to a 34 inches in height that someone could reach the paper in the discharge bin on top.

In the computer section, there should be 2 stations marked as accessible and have easily removable chairs. The existing tables are set at 29” to bottom and 30 inches top of counter height,

The single large printer needs recommended 48”x30” clear space in front of and on side of copier. The pay machine would also need 48”x30” clear floor space.
The teen room needs to have one of the computer set up on a lower table and chairs are easily removable so that a teen who uses a mobility device can access the computer.

Need to relocate the round chair near bench with table and one of the lower tables should have one chair easily removable for any patron who uses a mobility device to access the lower table area.

**The Earl Bliss Room**

Is a meeting space and can be set up multiple ways to meet ADAAG standards.

When setting up meetings it is best practice to have chairs removed and designated tables where a patron who uses a mobility device feels welcome and has some choices for seating.

DNEM is committed to providing its accessibility and inclusive lens to community partners like Orion Township Library. We welcome these efforts to bring equal access to all our community members.

Sincerely,

**Robert Winn**

Rob Winn, ADA Coordinator

cc: Amy Maes, Associate Director

Attached: Summary of ADAAG GUIDANCE for BOOK SHELVING UNIT SIGNAGE
ADAAG GUIDANCE for BOOK SHELVING UNIT SIGNAGE

1) Text
   a. Must include Braille and raised text
   b. Braille needs to be Grade II
   c. Dots need to be rounded or domed, not pointed
   d. Words need to be lowercase (on Braille signs) except for: proper nouns, initials, acronyms, first word in a sentence, part of a room number (ex: Room A3)
   e. Braille needs to be placed below the text with a 3/8th clearance on each side
   f. Tactile lettering must be raised 1/32 inches

2) Font
   a. Best font to use is a sans serif style (simple lettering without curly Q’s and other embellishments)
   b. All characters must be uppercase
      Don’t use styles that are: Script, Italics, Oblique, Ornamental, or unusual
   c. Text height has to be between 5/8th of an inch and 2 inches
   d. Spacing is important, the spacing between tactile characters should be a minimum of 1/8th of an inch
   e. Characters should be 3/8th of an inch away from the border

3) Color
   a. Don’t choose colors that are too similar to each other.
      i. “Bad” combinations include: red/green, purple/blue, orange/yellow
   b. Use contrasting colors
      i. Black (background) / White (text), White (background) / Black (text), Blue (background) / White (text) or Yellow (text)
   c. No Glare - Choose non-glare finish
      i. Use matte, shine eliminating, or shine-free finish

4) Placement
   a. Mounted no lower than 40 inches from the ground
   b. Text needs to remain unobstructed from view
c. Tactile Braille must be reachable

5) Pictures and Images
   a. Use ISA symbols (International Symbols of Access)
   b. Pictograms must be placed directly over visual and tactile characters
   c. Must be alone with a 6 inch high background area

We all want our library signs to be attractive to patrons. However, in terms of accessibility, less is more. Placing the signs in strategic locations throughout the building is also necessary. If a sign isn’t near where it needs to be, it’s useless.

Consistency is key. Keep your signs designed with a common, similar look and style so that patrons can recognize what type of sign it is. Only put information that is critically important on the sign. For example, “FIRE EXIT” is a good sign. “FIRE EXIT THROUGH HERE” is too busy and too long. Less is more.

The Pinky Test

The Pinky Test in order to determine sufficient text size for signs.

Using The Pinky Test is a quick and easy way to determine if your sign is accessible. ADA requires text height on a sign to be between 5/8th of an inch and 2 inches. As a rule of thumb, or in this case pinky, the pinky is usually an average height of around 2 inches tall. So, if the text on your sign is around the height of your pinky, (or 2 inches), you’re good to go. If you still want to be absolutely sure, you can always measure. This isn’t an absolute rule, just a fast way of determining the height of text on a sign.

In general, signs that need to be compliant should include but aren’t limited to the following:
   a. All directional signs such as ones pointing to your reception.
   b. Signage that you use to identify permanently dedicated rooms that will not change function, such as a restroom, lunchroom, storage room, conference room, restroom, or closet.
   c. All informational signs like “Employees Only.”
   d. Signs highlighting the location of building floors, stairwells, and all exit levels.
   e. Restroom signs.
Design tips for accessible for interior and exterior signage

Standards to understand:

Color palette
One of the critical requirements for ADA signs is to choose a suitable color palette. Using some color combinations can make it far more difficult to distinguish and understand the content of the board. One reason that this happens is that the colors are too similar. Another is that shades that clash too much can blur. Besides this, some visual impairments like color blindness impact how people distinguish between colors. Examples of “bad” combinations are red/green, purple/blue, orange/yellow, or two hues of any one color. Therefore, you need to use contrasting colors on ADA signs. Typically, these types of palettes are best for any kind of sign. You can use a color wheel to help you decide on the perfect combination by choosing complementary shades. These are pairs that sit opposite each other on the circle. Of course, a quick and easy way to create contrast is to use light and dark colors. This will help distinguish between the different elements of the design. For example, the background can be a dark blue while the text and symbol are white.

Say no to glare
Another feature that is notorious for making signs challenging to understand is glare. This refers to the difficulty of seeing in the presence of bright light. In the case of signage, it usually happens when sunlight or artificial lighting is reflected off its surface.

To make your signs accessible, you need to ask your sign company to coat the surface with a non-glare finish. Remember that it has to cover both the background and the characters or other content. The board might look less glossy and shiny. But at least it will be visible. Also, be mindful of the position of the sun or artificial lights relative to the sign.
Working with text
For compliancy, your ADA signs must include braille as well as tactile (raised) letters. The braille needs to be Grade 2, also known as shorthand braille. This system incorporates 189 contractions and short-form words. Because the braille is so condensed, it is ideal for the limited amount of space on signs. The shapes of the dots need to be rounded or domed. And they should be lower case except if the words are proper nouns, initials, acronyms, the first word of a sentence, or if the letters are part of a room number. You will need to place the braille below the text with a 3/8 inch clearance on each side. Tactile lettering must be 1/32 inch raised capital letters.

Only the best fonts
Next, you have to choose the right typeface for your accessible signs. There is an ever-growing variety of beautiful and exciting fonts to choose from. However, there are a few specific guidelines that you need to follow to be compliant. Thankfully, the regulations are relatively straightforward to apply:

• The font needs to be sans serif.
• All of the characters have to be uppercase.
• Don’t use styles that are oblique, italic, or too condensed. Neither should you use ones that are ornamental, script, or unusual.
• You should choose a typeface with characters where the width of the uppercase letter “O” is 55 percent minimum and 110 percent maximum of the height of the uppercase letter “I.”
• The text height has to be between ½ inch and 2 inches.
Overall, applying these standards will make the content of your designs more comfortable to read.

Use specific spacing
You should measure the distance between the two closest points of adjacent tactile characters. In short, the spacing between them should be a minimum of ⅝ inches. The guideline excludes word spaces. On top of this, characters should be at least ⅞ inch away from borders or other decorative elements.
Symbols all the way

Symbols are fantastic tools in communication. You can use them to make any sign easier to understand. Your ADA signs must contain the applicable ISA symbols and other relevant graphics. Everyone needs to use the following pictograms:

- **Wheelchair**
- **Ear to symbolize the availability of an assistive listening device**
- **Phone symbol with sound waves for volume control phone**
- **A keyboard, representing a text telephone**

Other recommended symbols are ones for:

- **Different types of restrooms**
- **Stair accessibility**
- **Safety signs like ones for a fire extinguisher**

You need to design the signs so that the pictogram sits alone on a 6-inch high background area. Provide text descriptions for signs with a symbol to label rooms or spaces. But signage with pictograms that provide additional information about a room don’t require text. Place tactile text directly underneath the graphic and braille underneath that.

**Installation**

According to the ADA, there are specific requirements you need to use when installing accessible signage. Usually, you need to place signs that identify rooms next to the relevant door. It should be mounted between **48 inches, measured from the bottom of the lowest raised character, and 60 inches, measured from the bottom of the highest, from the ground.**
They were looking for other options in stead of the round step stools.
Where to Hang an ADA Sign

Tactile Signs are Required for Every Permanent Room or Space

Center of Tactile Copy to be 9" From Side of Door

9"

60" Max

48" Min

Base of Top Line

Base of Lowest Line

Signs Go on Handle Side of Door

Pro Tip: 54" to bottom of the sign often works for all signage

GreenDotSign®
Beautiful Signs for a Better Planet
www.greendotsign.com
Raised Character Requirements

Character & Line Spacing Requirements Also Apply

**Character Height**
(of font capital "I")

Min 0.625"  Max 2"

**Character Depth**

0.03125" Min Above Sign Surface

**Stroke Thickness & Font Proportions**
(relative to font capital "I")

\[ \frac{X}{0.15} \leq X \leq \frac{X}{0.55} \]

**Type Case**

- UPPER CASE ✓
- Mixed or lower case ×

[GreenDotSign]
Beautiful Signs for a Better Planet
www.greendotsign.com
**Visual Character Height Requirements**

Horizontal Viewing Distance is Measured From Visual Character to Obstruction, such as a Wall or Corner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Baseline Height Above Grade</th>
<th>Horizontal Viewing Distance</th>
<th>Min Character Height (of font capital “I”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40” - 70”</td>
<td>≤ 72”</td>
<td>0.625”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 72”</td>
<td>0.625” + 1/8” per 1’ viewing distance above 72”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70” - 120”</td>
<td>≤ 180”</td>
<td>2”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 180”</td>
<td>2” + 1/8” per 1’ viewing distance above 180”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 120”</td>
<td>≤ 21’</td>
<td>3”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 21’</td>
<td>3” + 1/8” per 1’ viewing distance above 21”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIVERSAL DESIGN GUIDE

PROVIDING ACCESSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Canon takes great care to consider all its customers when providing products and services.

Since its founding, Canon has been dedicated to the development of technology that helps improve and enrich people's lives based on its corporate philosophy of Kyosei, which Canon defines as...

“All people, regardless of race, religion, or culture, harmoniously living and working together into the future.”

In this spirit, Canon seeks to provide easy access for a wide range of users through Universal Design.

By means of extensive research and innovation, Canon strives to anticipate and help limit barriers that users may encounter when using its products. This enables more users to benefit from Canon technology.

Canon's ideas about Universal Design—as well as its efforts to realize them—are introduced in this guide.*

* Some product features and/or functions described in this guide may require optional equipment or may only be available for certain imageRUNNER ADVANCE models. Please check with Canon or your local Canon Authorized Dealer for more details.
Developing Network Multifunction Devices Through Comprehensive Universal Design Research

Canon strives to create user-friendly products with functionality, operability, and convenience in mind. To help achieve this, Canon has adopted a Universal Design approach. This guides product creation—from design stage through to final production—all from a customer’s viewpoint.

By observing people's normal activities before, during, and after using its products, Canon is able to uncover a variety of issues that would remain unseen by merely looking at a device.

In pursuit of an amazing, easy-to-use office network multifunction device, the company launched the imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series, leveraging its accumulated knowledge in Universal Design.
Designing Products That are Easy to Use and Understand

Universal Design considers the way people use a product. Canon considers the different conditions of its customers and develops its products so they're easy to use for as many people as possible.

Canon has incorporated an array of functions into the imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series that focus on prioritizing ease of use.

Please note that the icons that follow are used to show which functions of the imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series help address the issues described.

THE BODY AND MOVEMENT

**Difficult to reach**
People who use wheelchairs and/or persons of shorter stature may have trouble reaching what they need. It's important that the device operation can be within reach.

**One hand only**
In the office, people hold documents with one hand and make copies or scans with their other hand. For those with missing or injured hands, it's important to be able to operate the device with only one hand.

**Use of a walking aid**
For those who use canes or have injuries or limited use of their lower extremities and need to use crutches, it's important to enable device operation with one hand.

**Cannot use fingers**
Some people may have injured or missing fingers. That's why device operation shouldn't be too demanding nor should job programming require the pressing of many buttons.

**Limited strength**
People have varying levels of physical strength in their upper and lower extremities. Opening and closing certain access areas on multifunction printers and copiers must be easy and require minimal effort.
EMOTIONS

Awareness of others
Long lines of people waiting as you perform job tasks at the device can cause tension. The limitation of emotional tension while working is important to help maintain productivity in the workplace.

Frustration
Investing much time and not getting the desired results from your work is frustrating. Easy-to-understand device operation panels, drivers and utilities, and instruction manuals are needed to support all functions.

SIGHT AND HEARING

Blurred vision
People with weak vision need operation panels that are easy to see. It also helps to have procedures that don’t rely solely on vision.

Low vision
The operation panel of a multifunction device can be difficult to see in low light or in direct sunlight near a window. Innovations are needed to make viewing easier.

Difficulty viewing small text and numbers
It’s helpful for operation panels to have large text so people with poor vision, can use them with little trouble.

Cannot visually differentiate
Some people have color blindness and cannot distinguish certain colors. It can also be difficult for people to differentiate words within a long list.

Hearing difficulty
Anyone can have trouble hearing small sounds in a noisy environment. There are also people with poor hearing or complete loss of hearing. Volume adjustment and innovations other than using sound are helpful to communicate with the user.

COGNITION

Cannot easily remember
Some people are unable to recall how to use a product, despite previous experience. Unfamiliar words and instructions can cause perplexity and stress for some.

Learning difficulties
Complex systems can be difficult to understand. It’s hard to remember information if users don’t understand the context. Therefore, it’s helpful to devise products that can be operated intuitively, with little or no learning required.

Unclear cause-and-effect relationships
Some people become stressed when they don’t understand how something happened. To help limit such situations, solutions are needed to easily show and describe cause-and-effect relationships.
Providing Accessible Solutions

Innovations of the imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series that help promote access to technology.

Voice Guidance and Voice Operation Kits*

On certain imageRUNNER ADVANCE models,* users can manually navigate the operation panel and perform basic functions such as copy, scan,** and fax by listening to audible instructions and using a keypad.

They can also perform some basic copy functions† through voice input by using the Voice Operation Kit. This can help people with poor vision or those who may have problems using the touch-panel.

* Voice Operation Kit and Voice Guidance Kit are two separate options.
** Email must be set up as a "favorite" button in advance in order to scan to email.
† The Voice Operation Kit cannot be used to perform fax, print, or scan functions.

Easy-to-Hear Notifications

Users can differentiate between the urgency of the notifications, because of the different tones used to indicate the device status. This can be helpful for those who may have problems with vision.

Volume Adjustment

The volume adjustment screen is accessed simply by pressing a button. This is useful to quickly lower or raise the volume for incoming faxes, etc.
ADF Access Handle

People who use wheelchairs can easily close the Automatic Document Feeder (ADF), while in a seated position, with a handle allowing them to better reach the feeder.

Base Plate with Casters

An imageRUNNER ADVANCE system* can be set on a base plate with casters. This helps to lower the height of the device so one can perform operations while sitting at his or her desk.

*Only available for imageRUNNER ADVANCE 200iF/400iF.

Easy-to-Access Main Power Switch

The main power switch is on the front of the device for easy accessibility. And a protective cover helps prevent someone from unintentionally pressing the switch.

Color Perception

Canon chooses colors for the operation panel, labels, and interior levers with consideration for people who see them differently. The colors selected are based on what most users can distinguish visually.
Distinguishing Shapes and Colors of Levers

Levers to open and access potential paper jam areas are green while handles for replenishing consumables are blue. All levers are large so they stand out clearly and are easy to grip. They also have built-in safety features.

Visual Instructions

Visual illustrations are placed near the levers and have the same colors, so that what needs to be done can be clear and easy to understand.

Easy-to-Read Operation Panel

The large, bright, full-color touch-panel provides easy readability. Large text on the operation panel is easy to distinguish and read. Common buttons have distinct colors and bumps that can be understood by touch. Concave keys are easy to press.

Beginning with third generation imageRUNNER ADVANCE models, “flick” and “pinch” features allow users to switch pages and scroll lists by swiping their finger up/down and left/right. The Main Menu and function screens can be enlarged by using two fingers. Users can zoom in and out of documents in the preview screen.
Reversed Display

The touch-panel display can be "reversed" to allow light-colored characters to be shown on a darker background. This provides clarity and contrast for users with certain visual impairments.

Braille Labels

Transparent peel-and-stick Braille labels can be attached to the operation panel to help users identify hard keys and common areas on the device.

Adjustable Operation Panel

The angle and position of the operation panels can be adjusted on most imageRUNNER ADVANCE models. This helps people who may have trouble reaching the device, such as those in wheelchairs, to operate it easily. This also helps reduce glare on the screen for better viewing.
Easy Paper Jam Clearance

Doors open wide for easy access to clear jammed paper. All the doors are designed to be easily opened with little effort.

Easy Toner Bottle Replacement

The imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series feature toner bottles that were designed to be replaced using one hand. Certain models allow changing toner bottles on the fly for better productivity for certain color models.

Easy-to-Understand Explanations

Removing jammed paper or replacing consumables can be accomplished simply by following the animated instructions or video explanations on the screen.

Easy Paper Replacement

Paper drawers can be opened with minimal effort. Side guides in the drawers can be adjusted with only one hand, and the device can automatically detect the paper size that’s been loaded in the drawer to help save time.
ID Card for Printing

The imageRUNNER ADVANCE Series models can work with ID cards to manage device access. Print jobs can be stored and then printed after logging in with an ID card. This can aid in keeping important information safe and helps people with poor vision to identify and pick up their own printouts.

Job Done Notice

The device can send email notifications to a compatible mobile phone or computer to confirm when copy, fax, or scan transmissions are completed. If your computer uses screen reading software it can read the email out loud as an audible announcement of finished jobs.

Customizable Menus/One-Touch Operation

The touch-panel can be customized to help make popular functions easier to find. This helps to simplify operation and key location as well as to help improve productivity.

Combinations of settings can be registered as a single button on the touch-panel. This can help reduce workload when used for common settings. Customized menus and the menu background can be linked to individual users.
Remote Operator’s Software

The operation panel and touch-screen can be emulated on a computer screen. This allows users with limited mobility to access and operate system functions from anywhere via a network-connected computer. This software is not screen reader compatible.

Remote UI

By using a standard Web browser, authorized users can easily check information such as job progress and remaining toner and paper, register destinations, and change settings, helping to spend less time at the device.

Easy Access from Mobile Devices

With a variety of applications compatible with certain iPhone, iPad, and Android devices, all of which are used in a range of business situations, users can easily perform print and scan operations. In an environment without wireless LAN, direct connection with an MFP device allows users to print documents from their compatible mobile device with the Canon PRINT Business app and also access data scanned using an MFP device from their mobile device.
Detection of Originals Left in ADF

On most imageRUNNER ADVANCE models, if the originals have been forgotten in the Auto Document Feeder (ADF) and should be removed, an LED light flashes to notify users.

If the originals have been left on the platen glass, an on-screen indicator is displayed and the device beeps.

Part of the feeder has been built with transparent material to make it easier for users to see whether any scanned originals remain in the feeder.

Multiple Language Support

The on-screen language can be switched to accommodate different languages spoken in the workplace. Available languages include English (U.S.A.), English (UK), French, Italian, German, and Spanish.

With My ADVANCE, personalization features can be used if the device is configured with an authentication solution. Users can choose to have the UI display in their preferred language, which will be displayed each time that user logs in.
Accessing Operator Instructions

Canon provides easy-to-use operating instructions for end users in several formats.

Help Keys and Tutorials for Useful Functions
The main functions can be checked on the touchscreen at the device.

Quick Reference
The main functions can be checked in product manuals, which are available in paper-based and electronic formats.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
Descriptions of problems that often occur are available as FAQs.

Full-text Search in Manuals
Desired functions can be found using a full-text search function with HTML format manuals.
## Products and Their Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>C3551F/ C2551F</th>
<th>5001F/ 4001F</th>
<th>C3500 Series</th>
<th>4500 Series</th>
<th>C5500 Series</th>
<th>6500 Series</th>
<th>C7500 Series</th>
<th>8500 Series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Voice Guidance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Voice Operation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ADF Access Handle</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Easy-to-Read Operation Panel</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Standard*</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Braille Labels</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 ID Card for Printing</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Optional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Multiple Language Support</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
<td>Standard**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* "Flick and Pinch" not supported.
** My ADVANCE personalization not supported.
*** It's possible to adjust the angle of the operation panel with the addition of an optional upright panel.

"Easy Toner Bottle Replacement" features toner cover auto-open capability.
"Direct Connection" not supported.
"Detection of Originals Left in ADF" not available on DADF.
407.8 Reach Height and Depth. At least one of each type of operable part of stationary ICT shall be at a height conforming to 407.8.2 or 407.8.3 according to its position established by the vertical reference plane specified in 407.8.1 for a side reach or a forward reach. Operable parts used with speech output required by 402.2 shall not be the only type of operable part complying with 407.8 unless that part is the only operable part of its type.

- **407.8.1 Vertical Reference Plane.** Operable parts shall be positioned for a side reach or a forward reach determined with respect to a vertical reference plane. The vertical reference plane shall be located in conformance to 407.8.2 or 407.8.3.
  - **407.8.1.1 Vertical Plane for Side Reach.** Where a side reach is provided, the vertical reference plane shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum.
  - **407.8.1.2 Vertical Plane for Forward Reach.** Where a forward reach is provided, the vertical reference plane shall be 30 inches (760 mm) long minimum.

- **407.8.2 Side Reach.** Operable parts of ICT providing a side reach shall conform to 407.8.2.1 or 407.8.2.2. The vertical reference plane shall be centered on the operable part and placed at the leading edge of the maximum protrusion of the ICT within the length of the vertical reference plane. Where a side reach requires a reach over a portion of the ICT, the height of that portion of the ICT shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum.
  - **407.8.2.1 Unobstructed Side Reach.** Where the operable part is located 10 inches (255 mm) or less beyond the vertical reference plane, the operable part shall be 48 inches (1220 mm) high maximum and 15 inches (380 mm) high minimum above the floor.
  - **407.8.2.2 Obstructed Side Reach.** Where the operable part is located more than 10 inches (255 mm), but not more than 24 inches (610 mm), beyond the vertical reference plane, the height of the operable part shall be 46 inches (1170 mm) high maximum and 15 inches (380 mm) high minimum above the floor. The operable part shall not be located more than 24 inches (610 mm) beyond the vertical reference plane.

- **407.8.3 Forward Reach.** Operable parts of ICT providing a forward reach shall conform to 407.8.3.1 or 407.8.3.2. The vertical reference plane shall be centered, and intersect with, the operable part. Where a forward reach allows a reach over a portion of the ICT, the height of that portion of the ICT shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum.
  - **407.8.3.1 Unobstructed Forward Reach.** Where the operable part is located at the leading edge of the maximum protrusion within the length of the vertical reference plane of the ICT, the operable part shall be 48
inches (1220 mm) high maximum and 15 inches (380 mm) high minimum above the floor.

- **407.8.3.2 Obstructed Forward Reach.** Where the operable part is located beyond the leading edge of the maximum protrusion within the length of the vertical reference plane, the operable part shall conform to 407.8.3.2. The maximum allowable forward reach to an operable part shall be 25 inches (635 mm).
  - **407.8.3.2.1 Operable Part Height for ICT with Obstructed Forward Reach.** The height of the operable part shall conform to Table 407.8.3.2.1.
  - **407.8.3.2.2 Knee and Toe Space under ICT with Obstructed Forward Reach.** Knee and toe space under ICT shall be 27 inches (685 mm) high minimum, 25 inches (635 mm) deep maximum, and 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum and shall be clear of obstructions.
ADA Accessibility Site Review Pages 1-5

Highlighted items to be considered for review and accommodate to meet suggested recommendations.

Refer to original document for photographs of items noted, and specific information to meet recommendations

Route to Main Door

- Sidewalk concrete repair to eliminate holes. (pic1,2)

Main Entrance

- Benches moved away from center of walkway (pic 3)

Main Doors

- Hold lockers – upper lockers may not be accessible for mobility device

The Lobby Area

- Moving garbage can allows for leg space under self-checkout kiosk.
- Revise the suggestion box to be more easily readable.
- Remove rollers under coffee machine to allow for credit card slot to be reached.
- Outdoor bug garden trail needs patch spots to allow better access
- Consider loaning an accessible trike or hand cycle for Polly Ann Trail

Friends Book Sale Shelves

- Has no signage or braille

Seating Area

- Provide designated seating area for wheelchairs with easily removeable chairs

Restrooms

- Men’s and women’s room need proper signage
  - Braille characters meeting ADA requirement
  - 1/8-inch-thick injection molded plastic
  - Double sided mounting / black or blue color
  - Mounted on wall adjacent to latch side of door
- Adjust both door closures to proper full force of 5#

Youth Section

- Shelves need signage and braille for each section
- Support column obstructs the path of travel between 2 units (26.5) (pic 4)
- Restrooms – neither is accessible for patron with disability – consider at least one to be retrofitted to child height (best practice – no required)
- Tables with puppets should have easily removable chairs to accommodate mobility devices.
Heading into the next section – Adult

- Signage – *if assistance needed please ask* in regard to items place on higher shelves
- Step stools need addressing – limit one per isle or better – removed form path of travel (pic5)
- Section 378.01-597.98 less than 36” – does not meet ADAAG standards
- Lower signage from 66.5 inches off floor and make brailed
- Lower printer to 34 inches to allow access to paper in discharge bin
- In computer area make 2 stations accessible with movable chairs
- Larger printer needs recommended 48x30 clear space in form of and to the side of copier, pay machine also needs 48x30 clear space

Teen

- Have one computer set up on lower table with easily removable chairs to allow for mobility device
accessiBe is the web accessibility market leader, powering the accessibility of tens-of-thousands of websites, from small businesses to industry-leading enterprises.

This audit evaluates the adherence level of orionlibrary.org as of Wed Apr 05 2023, to the "Web Content Accessibility Guidelines" (WCAG) 2.1 level AA success criteria.

Below you'll find the results for dozens of tests that focus mainly on 3 categories: screen-reader adjustments (for blind users), keyboard navigation adjustments (for the motor impaired) and UI, design, and readability adjustments (for the vision impaired).

This audit is subjected to the terms of service
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Relevant</th>
<th>Successes</th>
<th>Failures</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Elements that behave as buttons but are built using other tags such as span, div, a or others, should include a &quot;role&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;button&quot;.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Code snapshots of some successful elements**

```html
<input type="image" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/canvas/images/ico-search.png" alt="Search" class="submit" name="submit" />
```

**Code snapshots of some failed elements**

```html
<a href="#">My Account</a>

<a href="#">Find Books &amp; More</a>

<a href="#">Research</a>

<a href="#">Events</a>

<a href="#">Youth</a>

<a href="#">Teens</a>

<a href="#">Services</a>

<a href="#">About the Library</a>
```

2 Buttons should include text explaining their functionality, and if icons are used as buttons, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description. Yes 8 1 89%
Code snapshots of some successful elements

<a href="#" >My Account</a>

<a href="#" >Find Books & More</a>

<a href="#" >Research</a>

<a href="#" >Events</a>

<a href="#" >Youth</a>

<a href="#" >Teens</a>

<a href="#" >Services</a>

<a href="#" >About the Library</a>

Links should include text that is setting expectations to what page they are leading to. If empty links are used as layout wrapping elements, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description.

Code snapshots of some successful elements

<a href="https://orionlibrary.org/" title="">
<image src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/otpl_logo_darker_trans_100x100.png" alt="Orion Township Public Library"></a>
Links that open in a new tab or a new window should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only element explaining to screen-readers that this opens in a new tab.

Code snapshots of some failed elements

- <a href="https://www.irs.gov/forms-instructions" target="_blank" rel="noreferrer noopener">Federal Forms</a>
- <a href="https://www.michigan.gov/taxes" target="_blank" rel="noreferrer noopener">Michigan State Forms</a>
- <a href="https://soundcloud.com/orion-library" title="Orion Library" target="_blank" style="color: #cccccc; text-decoration: none;" rel="noopener">Orion Library</a>
- <a href="https://soundcloud.com/orion-library/sets/we-blame-our-shelves" title="We Blame Our Shelves" target="_blank" style="color: #cccccc; text-decoration: none;" rel="noopener">We Blame Our Shelves</a>

An H1 title provides information to blind-users using screen-readers of what the main topic of the page is and each page should have exactly one H1 title.

Code snapshots of some failed elements

- <h1 class="site-title"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/" >Orion Township Public Library</a></h1>
- <h1 class="title wp-block-heading" id="ongoing-reading-programs-for-all-ages">Reading Challenges</h1>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HTML title elements (H1-6) should have texts. If images or links are used, they should include an alternative or screen-reader only text.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elements that visually appear as titles but are coded with a non-heading HTML Tag should include a “role” attribute that equals to &quot;heading&quot; or have their tags fixed.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Title levels should not be skipped and should be built with consistent hierarchy. For example: you cannot have “h4” titles and “h2” titles without having “h3” titles.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Interactive elements such as links, buttons and form fields should all be navigable using the keyboard by either using a focusable element (a, button, input, etc.) or including the “tabindex” attribute that equals to &quot;0&quot;.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Interactive elements that can be navigated using the keyboard should be surrounded by a visual outline whenever they are focused.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Active popups should include an &quot;aria-modal&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;true&quot;, and a &quot;role&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;dialog&quot;, so screen-reader users know how to navigate within it.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Every page should include hidden links that by clicking on them (either using keyboard</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
landmarks such as main content, menu or footer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Elements that are hidden using CSS manipulations (opacity, height, text-indent, off-canvas, etc.) should be wrapped inside an element with an &quot;aria-hidden&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;false&quot;, or include it directly, and have it dynamically changed to &quot;true&quot; when they become visible.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Elements that are hidden using CSS manipulations (opacity, height, text-indent, off-canvas, etc.) should include a &quot;tabindex&quot; attribute that is below 0, and have it dynamically changed to 0 when they become visible.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Menus should either be built using the HTML5 &quot;nav&quot; element or include a &quot;role&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;menu&quot; or &quot;navigation&quot; to indicate a navigation landmark for screen-readers.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<nav id="navigation" class="col-full" role="navigation"> <section class="menus"> <a href="https://orionlibrary.org" class="nav-home"> <span>Home</span> </a> <h3>Main Menu</h3> <ul id="main-nav" class="nav fl"> <li id="menu-item-15622" class="..."
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an &quot;aria-haspopup&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;true&quot;.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Code snapshots of some failed elements

```html
<a href="#">My Account</a>

<a href="#">Find Books & More</a>
```
Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an "aria-expanded" attribute that equals to "false" that changes to "true" and back when opening or closing the dropdown.

Code snapshots of some failed elements

- <a href="#" >My Account</a>
- <a href="#" >Find Books & More</a>
- <a href="#" >Research</a>
- <a href="#" >Events</a>
- <a href="#" >Youth</a>
- <a href="#" >Teens</a>
- <a href="#" >Services</a>
Images should have an alternative text description that describes both the objects and the embedded text that the image contains, using the "alt" attribute.

Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<img src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/otpl_logo_darker_trans_100x100.png" alt="Orion Township Public Library">

<img decoding="async" loading="lazy" width="1024" height="576" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/survey-website-slide-1024x576.png" alt="Help shape the future of your public library. Answer this 8 minute survey to let us know...">


<img decoding="async" loading="lazy" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/75-books-logo.png" alt="Slatted wooden table with crinkled graph paper in the center and surrounded by various art supplies." class="wp-image-27658" width...">

<img decoding="async" loading="lazy" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/100-books-logo.png" alt="Large stack of books with an assortment of random objects exploding out from behind." class="wp-image-27659" width="256" height="...">
```
### Code snapshots of some failed elements

```html
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Count 1</th>
<th>Count 2</th>
<th>Count 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Background images that are not just for decoration purposes and should have the same treatment as standard images and include a &quot;role&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;img&quot; and an alternative text description in an &quot;aria-label&quot; attribute.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Font icons, SVG or images that are being used as spacers, decorations or their purpose is already described by the content should include a &quot;role&quot; attribute that equals to &quot;presentation&quot; or &quot;none&quot;.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<span id="page-top"></span>

<i class="fa fa-fw fa-clock-o" aria-hidden="true" title="Date &amp; Time"></i>

<i class="fa fa-fw fa-map-marker" aria-hidden="true" title="Location"></i>

<i class="fa fa-info-circle fa-fw" aria-hidden="true"></i>

<i class="fa fa-edit fa-fw" aria-hidden="true"></i>

<span></span>

```html
<i class="fa fa-fw fa-users"></i>
```
Figure elements that are used to display images should have a "role" attribute that equals to "none" and the image provide itself should provide the description using an "alt" attribute.

Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
</a></figure>

<figure class="aligncenter size-large"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/youth/1000-books/" ><img decoding="async" loading="lazy" width="256" height="256" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/1000-books-sq.png" alt="1000 Books B..."
</a></figure>

<figure class="aligncenter size-large"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/youth/500-books-by-5th/" ><img decoding="async" loading="lazy" width="256" height="256" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/500-books.png" alt="500 Books ...
</a></figure>

<figure class="aligncenter size-large is-resized"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/teens/75-books/" ><img decoding="async" loading="lazy" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/75-books-logo.png" alt="Slatted wooden table with cr...
</a></figure>

<figure class="aligncenter size-large is-resized"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/teens/100-books/" ><img decoding="async" loading="lazy" src="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/100-books-logo.png" alt="Large stack of books with ...
</a></figure>

Code snapshots of some failed elements
22. Every "area" element of a "map" tag should be regarded as a standard image and receive an alternative text description using an "alt" attribute.

23. Small or hidden tracker pixel images (often used for analytics or marketing purposes) should include a "role" attribute that equals to "none" or "presentation" so they are excluded from screen-readers.

24. Form fields should either include an "aria-label" attribute or a connected LABEL element describing the requirement of the field (email, phone, name, etc.).

**Code snapshots of some failed elements**

```html
<input type="text" class="fields" name="sdata" placeholder="Search...">
```

25. Form elements cannot have the same ID, or else their corresponding label will provide false information.

26. Required form fields should include an "aria-required" attribute that equals to "true" so blind users using screen-readers know their validation.
The validity status of every form element must be represented in the code at all times using the "aria-invalid" attributes and the "true/false" values, and change dynamically when the status changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code snapshots of some failed elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;div id=&quot;fancybox-wrap&quot; role=&quot;dialog&quot; aria-hidden=&quot;true&quot; aria-labelledby=&quot;fancybox-title&quot; tabindex=&quot;-1&quot;&gt; &lt;div id=&quot;fancybox-outer&quot; &gt; &lt;div id=&quot;fancybox-content&quot; &gt; &lt;/div&gt; &lt;/a id=&quot;fancybox-close&quot; href=&quot;javascript:;&quot; title=&quot;Close&quot; class=&quot;fancy-ico&quot; tabindex=&quot;...&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All forms should have a submission button that is built as an input type "submit" or a "button" element, or include a "role" tag that equals to "button". Buttons can be hidden if the form can be submitted using the Enter key. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code snapshots of some successful elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| <form action="https://orionlibrary.org/wordpress/wp-content/themes/otpl/multisearch.php" method="get" name="sitesearch"> <div class="searchform" style="margin-bottom: 5px;">
  <input type="text" class="field s" name="sdata" placeholder="Search...">
</form> |

| The title tag of the HEAD section (also the title that appears in the browser tab and Search Engine result pages) should exist and describe the name of the current... |
### Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<title>Orion Township Public Library</title>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>The HTML tag should include a &quot;lang&quot; attribute that represents the main language of the webpage so screen-readers can calibrate on it for blind users.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>The meta viewport tag should allow vision impaired users to pinch-zoom at least double the standard scaling using the user-scalable=&quot;yes&quot; and maximum-scale={2 or higher} content strings.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Landmarks such as main content and footer should be built using their corresponding HTML5 element or include a description using an &quot;aria-label&quot; attribute and a &quot;role&quot; tag that equals to &quot;contentinfo&quot; or &quot;main&quot;. Landmarks such as search and navigation are tested in other sections.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```html
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

```html
<footer id="footer" class="col-full">
  <div id="ask-bubble">
    <a class="fancybox-iframe" href="https://orionlibrary.org/ask-us-popup" title="Need help? Ask Us." aria-controls="fancybox-wrap" aria-haspopup="dialog">
      <i class="fa fa-fw fa-question-circle"></i>
    </a>
  </div>
</footer>
```
### Code snapshots of some failed elements

```html
<div id="site-info" >
<h1 class="site-title"><a href="https://orionlibrary.org/" >Orion Township Public Library</a></h1>
<ul>
<li class="location"><a href="https://goo.gl/maps/6FBKK" >825 Joslyn Road, Lake Orion, MI 48362</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Font sizes should be at least 11px in size in order to stay readable in the majority of font families. This should be verified also when using dynamic units such as REM or percents.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<div style="font-size: 10px; color: #cccccc;line-break: anywhere;word-break: normal;overflow: hidden;white-space: nowrap;text-overflow: ellipsis;font-family: Interstate,Lucida Grande,Lucida Sans Unicode,Lucida Sans,Garuda,Verdana,Tahoma,sans-serif;f..."

```html
<a href="https://soundcloud.com/orion-library" title="Orion Library" target="_blank" style="color: #cccccc; text-decoration: none;" rel="noopener">Orion Library</a>
```

```html
<a href="https://soundcloud.com/orion-library/sets/we-blame-our-shelves" title="We Blame Our Shelves" target="_blank" style="color: #cccccc; text-decoration: none;" rel="noopener">We Blame Our Shelves</a>
```

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Letter spacing should not be set below -1px in order to stay readable in the majority of font families. This should be verified also when using dynamic units such as REM or percents.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Elements that have texts should meet a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 between their foreground (usually text color) and background color.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Code snapshots of some successful elements
The Orion Library has started to receive Federal and State tax forms and instruction booklets for distribution. Federal and State tax forms are also available online.

Federal Forms

Michigan State Forms
Carousels should include an "aria-label" attribute that equals to "carousel"/"slider" or something else that indicates the functionality, as well as be tagged as a landmark for screen-readers using a "role" tag that equals to "contentinfo".

Control elements such as next and previous icons should include an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only text that explains the functionality to screen-readers.

A common accessibility mistake is to treat carousels as live regions using the "aria-live" attribute and the "polite" or the "assertive values. Using this practice will
| 41 | Carousel pagination items (usually used as small dots at the bottom of the carousel) should indicate their functionality and slide number they control using an "aria-label" and a screen-reader only text. | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 42 | Tables that are being used as layout structures should include a "role" attribute that equals to "presentation" to indicate to screen-readers that it is not really a table. | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 43 | If nested tables are used (a table element within a table cell), set the nested tables "role" attribute to "presentation". | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 44 | Tables that are missing a THEAD row with TH elements, should include a "role" attribute that equals to "rowheader" on the TD elements of the TR that represents the visual table headings. | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 45 | Visually deleted texts (often used to show a previous price of a sale) should include an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only text that explains this is deleted text. | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 46 | Breadcrumbs main element should include a "role" attribute that equals to "navigation" and an "aria-label" attribute that describes the functionality." | No | 0 | 0 |  |
| 47 | Ratings/scores that are represented visually using stars, meters or other indicators should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only texts conveying the score/rate. | No | 0 | 0 |  |
helps to ensure that vision impaired users can adjust some of the UI and the design (font-size, colors, spacing, etc.) to their needs. It is not a compliance requirement, but can help to improve compliance.

Iframe elements should include a "title" or an "aria-label" attribute explaining the purpose, the functionality or the destination of the iframe, or be tagged hidden for screen-readers if irrelevant.

Code snapshots of some successful elements

```html
<iframe title="reCAPTCHA" src="https://www.google.com/recaptcha/api2/anchor?ar=1&amp;k=6LefnxUfAAAAAMZ2Ye3y0cR57EgSqGgw8uZaOcx&amp;co=aHR0cHM6Ly9vcmlvbmxpYnJhcnkub3JnOjQ0Mw..&amp;hl=en&amp;v=6MY32oPwFCn9SWUKt8czDsDw5amp;p;size=invisible&amp;cb=xu08zhc...
```

Code snapshots of some failed elements

```html
<iframe loading="lazy" width="100%" height="350" scrolling="no" frameborder="no" allow="autoplay" src="https://w.soundcloud.com/player/?url=https%3A//api.soundcloud.com/playlists/1437233575&amp;color=%23ff5500&amp;autoplay=false&amp;hide_related=false...
```
Monday, May 2, 2023

Re: Orion Township Public Library Digital Accessibility Review

**WCAG 2.1 Assessment:** Failed (report attached)

**Critical issue areas:**

1. Page headings
2. Clickable navigation
3. Navigation labeling
4. Homepage content scale
5. Button labeling and contrast
6. Title contrast
7. Alternative text
8. Pop-up labeling
Recommendations:

1. Scale homepage to include critical information then navigate towards additional content
   - Reduce total content
   - Identify navigation

2. Scale navigation menu
   - Label navigation menu items
   - Reduce number of clickable links
   - Add site navigation to footer of all pages

3. Designate an alternative text committee to assign readable messaging with relative description and content.
   - Use consistent alt text for graphics/buttons/links/forms/etc. to clearly describe function and details
   - Headshot of (person name), click for more information
   - Book Covers require alt-text if catalog link does not exist on page or within the image
   - If the image is next to a catalog link that also features the title, the alt text becomes redundant and thus treated as decorative

4. Label all pages, heading, navigation buttons and pop-ups with titles and alternative text.

5. Evaluate and correct contrast of all buttons, clickable navigation and headings. Current decorative items interfere with buttons and headings.
WCAG Feedback and Resources:

1. Elements that behave as buttons but are built using other tags such as span, div, a or others, should include a "role" attribute that equals to "button".
   - Click HERE for more information

2. Buttons should include text explaining their functionality, and if icons are used as buttons, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description.

3. Links should include text that is setting expectations to what page they are leading to. If empty links are used as layout wrapping elements, a screen-reader only text or an "aria-label" attribute should be used for that description.

4. Links that open in a new tab or a new window should either have an "aria-label" attribute or a screen-reader only element explaining to screen-readers that this opens in a new tab.

24. Form fields should either include an "aria-label" attribute or a connected LABEL element describing the requirement of the field (email, phone, name, etc.).

28. aria-describedby and aria-labelledby attributes should be connected by ID to an element that either has text description or an "aria-label" attribute.
   - Click HERE for more information

5. An H1 title provides information to blind users using screen-readers of what the main topic of the page is and each page should have exactly one H1 title.
   - Click HERE for more information

10. Interactive elements that can be navigated using the keyboard should be surrounded by a visual outline whenever they are focused.
    - Click HERE for more information
12. Every page should include hidden links that by clicking on them (either using keyboard landmarks such as main content, menu or footer.
   ○ Click HERE for more information

16. Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an "aria-haspopup" attribute that equals "true".

17. Menu items that have a dropdown menu include an "aria-expanded" attribute that equals "false" that changes to "true" and back when opening or closing the dropdown.
   ○ Click HERE for more information

20. Font icons, SVG or images that are being used as spacers, decorations or their purpose is already described by the content should include a "role" attribute that equals to "presentation" or "none".

21. Figure elements that are used to display images should have a "role" attribute that equals "none" and the image provide itself should provide the description using an "alt" attribute.
   ○ Click HERE for more information

34. Landmarks such as main content and footer should be built using their corresponding HTML5 element or include a description using an "aria-label" attribute and a "role" tag that equals to "contentinfo" or "main". Landmarks such as search and navigation are tested in other sections.
   ○ Click HERE for more information

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37. Elements that have texts should meet a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 between their foreground (usually text color) and background color.
   ○ Click HERE for more information

49. Iframe elements should include a "title" or an "aria-label" attribute explaining the purpose, the functionality or the destination of the iframe, or be tagged hidden for screen-readers if irrelevant.
   ○ Click HERE for more information