

Beyond Book Sales

The Complete Guide
to **Raising Real Money**
for Your Library

EDITED BY SUSAN DOWD

Beyond Book Sales

Neal-Schuman purchases fund advocacy, awareness, and accreditation programs for library professionals worldwide.

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for Library Strategies

A Consulting Group of

The Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library

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contents

Foreword by Karin Slaughter / xiii

Preface: Welcome to Library Fund-Raising / xv

PART ONE Focus on Fund-Raising – Fund-amentals for Libraries

Chapter 1 **Libraries Need Fund-Raising More Than Ever** **3**

Library Use Is Increasing / 3

Libraries Matter / 5

References / 6

Chapter 2 **Four Reasons Why Now Is a Good Time for Library Fund-Raising** **9**

There Are More Ways Than Ever to Connect with Donors / 9

The Media Has Taken an Interest in Libraries / 13

Fund-Raising Has Become Part of Today's Library
Landscape / 14

Libraries Have a Strong Pool of Volunteers to Help Raise Funds / 15

References / 16

Chapter 3 **Private Fund-Raising
Is a Natural for Libraries** **17**

The Value of Libraries / 19

Library Donors Understand the Value of Libraries
to Their Communities / 20

Closing the Circle / 22

References / 23

Chapter 4 **Twelve Must-Know Facts
about Library Fund-Raising** **25**

Effective Fund-Raising Is about Relationships First,
Money Second / 25

A Clear Case for Support and Strong, Consistent Messages
Are Crucial / 26

To Value the Library Is Not Enough / 27

Libraries Have Both an Intellectual and Emotional Appeal
to Donors / 27

Everyone on Your Staff Plays a Role in Fund-Raising / 28

A Strong Fund-Raising Committee or Board Makes Strong
Connections / 29

Most Donors Are People, Not Institutions / 30

Your Largest Donors May Not Be Library Users / 30

Corporate Philanthropy Is about More Than Altruism / 31

Advocacy and Fund-Raising Go Hand-in-Hand / 32

Fund-Raising Is a Year-Round Activity / 32

Saying “Thank You” Matters / 33

Reference / 33

Chapter 5 **Who Can Help with Fund-Raising?** **35**

Finding Fund-Raising Volunteers / 35

Library Friends / 36

Library Foundation / 37

Library Fund-Raising Committee / 39

Library Staff / 40

Library Trustees / 41

Consultants / 41

Chapter 6 Ready, Set, Go! 43

Your Library's Strengths and Challenges / 43

Your Library's Current Fund-Raising Activities / 45

Your Library's Fund-Raising Plan / 46

Evaluating Your Fund-Raising Activities / 49

Chapter 7 Thanking, Honoring, and Nurturing Your Donors . . . and Keeping Track of Them 51

Thanking Your Donors / 51

Recognizing and Honoring Your Donors / 54

Nurturing Your Donors / 56

Keeping Track of Your Donors / 58

Chapter 8 The Role of Marketing and Public Relations in Library Fund-Raising 61

What Is the Difference between Marketing and Public Relations? / 62

Online Marketing / 64

Branding and Identity / 67

Media Relations / 67

Chapter 9 **Fund-Raising for “the Other 95 Percent” of Your Library’s Budget** **69**

What Is Advocacy? / 69

The Relationship between Advocacy and Fund-Raising / 70

How to Conduct Advocacy Activities / 71

The Legality of Lobbying and Advocacy / 73

Leveraging Private Funds to Secure Public Funds / 74

PART TWO Roll Up Your Sleeves – Types of Fund-Raising Activities

Chapter 10 **Creating a Culture of Giving through Annual and Special Appeals** **77**

Annual Appeals / 78

A Keystone for Your Library’s Fund-Raising / 78

Getting Started / 79

Special Appeals / 82

Chapter 11 **Membership Programs** **85**

Is a Membership Program Worth Your Effort? / 86

Membership Levels / 88

Selling the Idea of Membership / 88

Chapter 12 **The Gift of Remembrance: Tributes and Memorials** **91**

Creating a Tributes and Memorials Brochure / 92

Using and Recognizing Tribute and Memorial Gifts / 93

Chapter 13 **The Big Bang: Major Gifts** **95**

- What Is a Major Gift? / 95
- Using Major Gifts / 96
- Best Prospects for Major Gifts / 96
- Soliciting Major Gifts / 97

Chapter 14 **Leaving a Legacy through Planned Giving** **101**

- What Is Planned Giving? / 101
- Why Is Planned Giving Important to Your Library and to Donors? / 102
- Developing a Basic Planned Giving Program / 102
- The Most Common Planned Giving Methods / 105
- Restricted vs. Unrestricted Funds / 107
- Notification of a Planned Gift / 108

Chapter 15 **Taking the Fear Out of Fund-Raising Events** **111**

- What Can a Special Event Do for Your Library? / 111
- Types of Fund-Raising Events / 112
- Potential Challenges of Special Events / 113
- Ten Tips for Conducting a Successful Special Event / 114
- Corporate Sponsorship—The Sweet Spot in a Special Event / 116
- Planning Your Event / 118

Chapter 16 **Donate Now! Getting Started with Online Giving** **123**

- Fund-Raising Should Be a Multipronged Effort / 123
- Getting Online—DIY or Use a Service / 124

DIY Online Giving—Take Baby Steps / 125

Landing Pages / 127

Forms That Follow Function / 128

You're Online. Now What? / 129

References / 130

Chapter 17 **Building Relationships
with Businesses for Library
Fund-Raising** **131**

Sponsorships, Underwriting, and Libraries
(No Reason to Cringe) / 131

Why Do Businesses Choose Library Sponsorships? / 133

Finding a Sponsor / 133

Securing a Sponsor / 134

Sponsorship Agreements / 135

Chapter 18 **Securing a Grant
(It's Not Just about Writing)** **139**

Before You Start Writing / 140

Identifying a Need . . . or Why Should You Receive
Grant Funds? / 140

Finding Appropriate Funders . . . or Who Will Support
Your Work? / 141

Communicating Effectively . . . or How Do You Build
Relationships with Your Funders? / 144

Writing a Great Grant Proposal / 145

Six Basic Components of a Grant Proposal / 146

Drumroll, Please! Grant Proposal Follow-up / 150

Chapter 19 **Capital Campaigns Are Not Just for Dreamers** **153**

Pre-Campaign—Getting Ready for a Capital Campaign / 154

Pre-Campaign—Conducting a Feasibility Study / 155

Pre-Campaign—Refining Your Campaign and Recruiting Leadership / 157

Your Quiet Phase: Securing Large Lead Gifts / 159

Launching the Public Phase / 161

Wrapping Up / 161

References / 162

Afterword: What Does It All Mean? / 163

Appendix A: Fund-Raising Toolkit / 167

Appendix B: Fund-Raising Gallery / 233

About the Authors / 277

Index / 279

foreword



L

IKE MOST SUCCESSFUL WRITERS, I HAVE PERSONALLY

experienced the transformative power of the public library. Several years ago, I became aware of the tragic lack of funding for libraries. I found it shocking that states and municipalities were cutting into the very backbone of our educational infrastructure. I have made it my personal mission to do as much as I can for libraries, whether supporting them through my trust, Save the Libraries, or speaking to the Georgia State House on the importance of a well-read citizenry. I think my experience represents a microcosm of the greater tragedy that

has struck library systems all over the world.

In the United States, it is a fact that every dollar spent on public libraries returns \$5 to the community. Eighty percent of our incarcerated juveniles are functionally illiterate. Adults who are unable to read are twice as likely to end up in prison as those who can. The math is simple: a child who reads does well in school. A student who does well in school goes to college. A college graduate earns a better living and not only pays more taxes, but has more disposable income to spend on services. They are also more likely to raise children who value education and reading and will in turn follow the education path of their parents. Contrast that with the millions of dollars spent every year on truants and in the juvenile justice system and you'll find an exponential gain in investment by simply keeping the doors of our local libraries open.

This is but one argument I've found helpful in persuading politicians and local businesses to get on board with library fund-raising: by investing in libraries, they are making a fiscally sound choice for their communities. This message is catching on. In the past few years, there has been a great deal of national media attention given to the plight of today's libraries, and this attention has stimulated an uptick in citizens' public support of their libraries. It's difficult to predict, however, whether this attention and goodwill will convert into financial support; and, frankly, simply hoping that it will happen is not a good strategy.

It's time for libraries large and small to mobilize and focus on serious fund-raising. The consequences of leaving future library budgets in the hands of local public decision-makers alone will sound the death knell for many beloved libraries. It is an unfortunate reality that very few librarians are prepared to be fund-raisers. Even many of those with a master's degree in library science are woefully inexperienced (and often intimidated) by the idea of asking for money. To make matters worse, the day-to-day challenges facing any library director leave precious little time for taking on the additional task of mounting a comprehensive fund-raising effort.


That is why practical, achievable help is at hand in the pages of this book. This new resource will go a long way toward helping every librarian, trustee, Friend of the Library, and library lover avoid the pitfalls of fund-raising. In it you'll find great ideas and specific suggestions for conducting all types of fund-raising activities. You'll learn how to create a plan and identify partners to help you realize your goals. Outlined within this book are clear, concrete tools for implementing the activities you will include in your fund-raising plan. The authors have even included a gallery of examples of fund-raising materials created by libraries that are leading the way in the brave new world of library fund-raising. However you choose to approach this book, do it with the knowledge that whatever plan you implement, you are moving in an essential direction for your library's future.

I can think of no other warriors who are better prepared for battle than the men and women who have historically been on the front lines of literacy. Good luck!

Karin Slaughter

preface

Welcome to Library Fund-Raising



I**N THIS NEW MILLENNIUM, PUBLIC LIBRARIANS, STAFF,** and library supporters have reached an overwhelming conclusion: *If public libraries are going to remain strong, people must get creative about funding them.* The old model of banking on public revenues and occasional special funds—and hoping for the best—has gone the way of the card catalog. It has been replaced by purposeful library fund-raising designed to keep existing programs and services strong and provide opportunities for innovation.

Library fund-raising is beautiful in its flexibility. It can be adapted to meet the needs and resources of public libraries and communities of any size, ranging from the smallest library's book or bake sale to huge urban library galas and generous corporate underwriting. It can be simple or sophisticated. It can involve the efforts of a few people or hundreds of people. And the best news of all? It can be sized to fit *your library* perfectly. Regardless of the size or complexity of library fund-raising, it is always about forging and strengthening relationships with the stakeholders in a library's community.

The American Library Association (ALA) believes that private fund-raising is essential for U.S. libraries' future survival. Under the leadership of President Roberta Stevens in 2010–2011, the ALA deepened its resources for private fund-raising, developing the association's first online fund-raising toolkit. The toolkit was added to the ALA website's "Advocacy University" as part of its wide array of online help for libraries seeking advocacy and fund-raising assistance.

Whether your library undertakes only occasional fund-raising projects, or is well along in this effort and wants to become more successful, the chapters that follow are designed to guide you through proven methods of effective library fund-raising. They will help you think about raising dollars in new ways, about going beyond your traditional fund-raising activities. In fact, because so many libraries already know how to do book sales (and other kinds of sales) successfully, this book

will not include that topic, except to offer one piece of advice: when selling books or other merchandise, determine how you can connect your sale to the other fund-raising that you do. For example, take advantage of the interest in your sale to promote membership in your Friends organization, as well as annual, special, tribute, and memorial giving. Whenever possible, gather names of customers at your sale and add them to your database for future fund-raising solicitation.

Instead of reading more about sales, however, you will learn the importance of developing a strong case for supporting your library, nurturing relationships, employing a broad range of fund-raising techniques (including the Internet), and moving your library's fund-raising from hit-or-miss to solid and successful. Part I, "Focus on Fund-Raising," will help you think through your fund-raising needs and position your library to be a strong partner for private supporters. You'll be guided through the process of assessing your library's strengths and challenges, developing a fund-raising plan, building an effective fund-raising team (perhaps through your current board, Friends group, or Foundation), identifying potential funding partners, and building relationships that benefit both your library *and* its funders. You'll learn to understand what motivates donors to give generously and why thanks and recognition are important. Throughout Part I, you will find paths to the "Fund-Raising Toolkit" where there are easy-to-use tools that break down new challenges into manageable tasks.

In Part II, "Roll Up Your Sleeves," you will find a wealth of good advice and more practical tools for a wide range of fund-raising activities, from the simplest annual fund to the grandest gala. If you have a small annual fund effort that needs improvement, or want to begin an annual Fund-Raising campaign, start here. If you have ever considered soliciting memorial, tribute, or major gifts—or if you know that planned giving (such as gifts made through a will) is important but don't know where to begin—there are several chapters that cover these in detail. If you want to identify opportunities to partner with businesses (as library sponsors or underwriters) and to apply for grants from corporations and foundations, this book can make both of these feel easy and natural. If your library is in serious need of capital improvements, but you find the thought of raising large sums of money through a capital campaign terrifying, *Beyond Book Sales: The Complete Guide to Raising Real Money for Your Library* will hold your hand through every step of that multi-year process. If you feel daunted by online fund-raising, you can learn how to adapt your website and utilize social networks to use the Web effectively for library fund-raising. If you believe that everyone loves a party, library fund-raising events can run the gamut from punch and cookies to black-tie galas with best-selling authors. Your library's special event "sweet spot" is somewhere along that spectrum, and this book will help you find it for maximum results.

Regardless of your level of experience in library fund-raising, you will finish this book with fresh ideas and an eagerness to roll up your sleeves and start raising dollars for your library.

Library Strategies is a consulting group of The Friends of The Saint Paul Public Library, created in response to increasing requests for services from libraries and library organizations. The mission of Library Strategies is to provide the highest-quality consulting services to support libraries and all library organizations. Our consultants are both leaders in the library community and outstanding specialists in other fields who offer a wide range of practical skills and decades of successful experience.



PART ONE

**Focus on Fund-Raising—
Fund-amentals for
Libraries**



1

Libraries Need Fund-Raising More Than Ever

THIS CHAPTER COULD JUST BE THE SHORTEST IN HISTORY, IN FACT, JUST one word: crisis.

“Budget Cuts Force Charlotte Libraries to Shut Down,” “Library Cuts Threaten Research,” “Residents Protest Library Cutbacks” are just a few of the many headlines we see with increasing frequency. As cities, counties, and other government branches face budget deficits and struggle with service cutbacks and employee layoffs, libraries (particularly public and school libraries) struggle too. Temporary downturns in funding used to be just that: temporary—something people simply weathered. That old adage, “This too shall pass” was the mantra. That is no longer the case because the foreseeable future appears to be one of permanent fiscal challenge, even crisis, for libraries of all kinds. But this book is not about doom and gloom; it’s about what you can do to lift up your library when circumstances combine to bring it down.

The challenges libraries face are not unique. All nonprofit institutions are re-adjusting their practices and seeking new revenue streams. Creativity and persistence are the buzzwords of today, and there are more opportunities for creativity than ever before. Later chapters of this book will tell you why and how.

Library Use Is Increasing

How much time do you spend thinking about the ways your library matters to your community? Have you ever counted all the hats library staff are asked to wear? Try

listing them. You might be surprised at how long the list is. In many communities, library use is at an all-time high. It's a well-known fact that library use increases in times of economic stress, and these challenging times confirm that fact just about everywhere. Door counts are up, computers have waiting lists, and people want their libraries to be open longer hours. They're also demanding a broader range of services than ever before. Gone are the days when people went to their library solely to check out books and music. Today, they want their libraries to offer multi-language resources and programs, skill-building classes, help with resumes and job searches, and more. They want libraries to be kids' places, teen places, and meeting places. Today's library staffers are teachers and counselors too.

A report released in 2011 by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) found that, in 2010, over three-fourths of Americans used the Internet. Researchers called this group "information consumers." The authors state, "In 2010, 68% of information consumers had a library card. For those Americans economically impacted, that rate was even higher—81%. Information consumers who have experienced a job impact were not just getting library cards at greater rates; they were using the library for more services and more often in 2010. And their perception of library value was significantly [higher] than those not impacted" (OCLC 2011, 5).

In 2009, the American Library Association published a report titled *The Condition of U.S. Libraries: Trends 1999–2009*. It chronicles library use, comparing 2006 and 2009 data. Researchers found that library use has increased between 2006 and 2009.

In 2011, a Harris telephone survey of 1,012 adults over age 18 found that nearly *two-thirds of Americans reported using their public library, either in person, by telephone, or computer in the past year.*

A similar Harris Poll was conducted in 2010. Comparing the results between 2010 and 2011, Harris Polls revealed that:

Americans continue to value the importance of services provided by public libraries. In fact, when considering a list of eleven library services, two-thirds or more of the American public consider every factor to be very or somewhat important to them personally, surpassing the proportions in the 2010 study. The most highly valued services pertain to the provision of free information and services that promote education and lifelong learning.

25.4 million Americans in 2009 reported using their public library more than 20 times in the last year, up 25 percent (from 20.3 million households) in 2006.

The average number of in-person public library visits rose 40 percent from 9.1 per year in 2006 to 12.7 per year in 2009.

Use of the public library by computer (from home, work, or school) doubled from 2006 to 2009 (6 times per year, up from 2.9 times in 2006).

(ALA Office for Research and Statistics, *The Condition of U.S. Libraries: Trends 1999–2009, 2009*)

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents said their library use *increased* during the past six months.

Among those who have visited the library by computer, one third report *increasing* their public library access by computer over the past six months.

Seventy percent (70%) reported feeling *extremely/very satisfied* with their public library.

When comparing the public library to other tax-supported services, almost one-third of adults (31%) ranked the library *at the top* of the list.

(ALA Report, "January 2011 Harris Poll Quorum Results," 2011)

More than nine in ten Americans (93%) believe that it is very important or somewhat important that library services are free, representing an increase of two percentage points from 2010.

Similar proportions place great value in the library's provision of information for school and work (91%, up five percentage points), as well as the fact that the library provides a place for lifelong learning (90%, up three percentage points), and that the library enhances one's education (89%, up five percentage points).

Eighty-four percent of adults consider it very or somewhat important that the library serves as a community center, is a source of cultural programs and activities (83%, up four percentage points from a year earlier), and provides computer access, training, and support (83%, up seven percentage points).

Three-quarters of Americans consider it very or somewhat important that the library provides health information (75%, up two percentage points) and financial information (75%, up six percentage points) that is accurate and up-to-date.

(ALA News and Press Center, *The State of America's Libraries*, 2011.
www.ala.org/news/mediapresscenter/americaslibraries/publiclibraries.)

Libraries Matter

It's clear that, as the gap between rich and poor and the resulting "digital divide" continues to widen, more people than ever before must rely on the library for important resources—particularly computers. State and local governments continue to cut costs by requiring individuals to access their services *online*, and people flock to their libraries for this purpose. Without a computer, it's nearly impossible to apply for government assistance, register for school, or look for work.

Computers are essential for social contact today. E-mail and social networking are two of the most important ways we connect to one another in our modern world.

If you don't own a computer, or if you can't access one from work or school, the library is the place you go to use one. Even if you do have access to a computer, if it doesn't offer high-speed Internet service, you're not likely to use it if you have another alternative.

All this technology, however, can also isolate us. When everyone is in his or her own private world—chatting, texting, e-mailing, tweeting, and posting on others' Facebook walls—face-to-face social interaction becomes less frequent. The library provides "people space" where individuals can interact with others in story times, book clubs, classes, teen groups, and senior activities. The library has been described as "the community's living room," and that is a very good description of the function it serves for many people.

Words to Know

Digital divide refers to the gap between people who have access to computers and digital information and those with limited or no access.

Libraries also matter to the economic health of their communities. They are partners in economic development, providing resources to small businesses and other community organizations and serving as the go-to place for employment searches. Many of the individuals walking into the library to look for work have never before sought employment using a computer. Many have limited English skills or have never written a resume. Many are people who haven't looked for work in decades because they thought their jobs were secure. Without the library—and librarians who can provide personal assistance—the community would face huge challenges in serving this population of job seekers, and local businesses would face longer periods of time with unfilled jobs.

A study published in March 2009 by Library Research Service looked at eight public libraries representing geographically, economically, and demographically diverse regions of Colorado. Using these libraries, researchers quantified the return on investment (ROI) to taxpayers for monies invested in public libraries. For most of the libraries participating in the study *the ROI was five to one—that is, for every \$1.00 spent on public libraries, \$5.00 of value was realized by taxpayers* (Steffen et al. 2009, v). An ROI study published in a February 2011 issue of *Library Leadership & Management* found similar results. Its author states, “The use of Return on Investment studies in a library setting have produced ROI numbers that are quite variable, although many seem to group in the \$4 to \$6 of benefits for each dollar spent by the library” (Matthews 2011, 11).

As school library services are cut back and even eliminated in some school systems (an action once thought incomprehensible), parents, teachers, and students rely more heavily on public libraries than ever before. Libraries are the lifeblood of learning. They are essential for students at *all* levels, and they're the only place where many preschoolers can obtain the skills they need for school readiness. The library provides young children with opportunities to build literacy abilities they'll carry with them into school—and into life.

The conclusion is clear: libraries of all kinds are more utilized and more important than ever today. For libraries to survive, alternate means of funding must be sought, and the clock is ticking.

Words to Know

Return on investment (or ROI) is a cost analysis process that measures the cost of a program or service versus the financial return realized by that program or service.

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index

A

- acknowledgment of gifts, 202–203
- Adopt-a-Summer-Reader donation card (James V. Brown Library), 241
- Advancing Our Libraries: The Legal Opportunities and Limits for Nonprofit Lobbying* (Guy), 187–190
- advocacy
 - defined, 32
 - fund-raising and, relationship between, 70–71
 - library director's involvement in, 71–72
 - lobbying, 73–74
 - as ongoing activity, 72
 - overview, 32, 69–70
 - person to communicate advocacy message, importance of, 71
 - personal meetings with elected officials, 72
 - platform, 72
 - sample schedule, 73
 - as structured activity, 71
 - tips for, 71–73
- Advocacy University (ALA website), xv, 14
- advocates
 - connecting with, methods of, 9–10
 - volunteers as, 16, 40
- agreements, sponsorship, 135–136
- all things to all people, libraries striving to be, 19
- All You Need Is Love . . . card (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 264–265
- All You Need Is Love . . . envelope (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 266
- American Library Association (ALA), xv, 14, 142
- American Marketing Association (AMA), 62
- anchoring communities, library's role of, 19
- annual appeals
 - brainstorming session for, 79–80
 - flexibility offered by, 79
 - Internet, using, 80
 - as keystone for your library's fund-raising, 78–79
 - memberships dues and, 87
 - overview, 78
 - remittance (donation) card and envelope, 80, 81
 - solicitation letter, 80–82, 204
 - thanking donors, 80, 81
 - tips for, 81
 - tracking donations, 80
 - visibility offered by, 78–79
- annual fund brochure (James V. Brown Library), 234–235
- annuities, 107
- anonymous gifts, 202
- appraisals of gifts, 192
- “Are We Ready?” test, 225
- articles of incorporation, writing, 169
- ask
 - defined, 28
 - for donations, 27
 - for major gifts, 98–99
- assessing your library's strengths and challenges
 - community, understanding your library's, 43–44
 - costs, estimating, 45
 - needs of community, ways library currently addresses, 44
 - overview, 43
 - prioritizing needs, 45
 - public funds and private funds, when to use, 45
 - unmet service and resource needs, identifying, 44–45
 - worksheet, 179
- Associate with the Best brochure (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 259–260
- attachments to grant proposals, 148–149
- attributes of major donors, 31
- AViD (Authors Visiting in Des Moines)—Des Moines, Iowa, 207

B

- Baby Boomers
 - connecting with, 9–10
 - as volunteers, 15
- badges, 126
- Bayport Public Library Foundation
 - Associate with the Best brochure, 259–260
 - Girls Night Out card, 271
 - Love Your Library brochure, 249–250
 - Love Your Library reply card, 251
- beneficiary, 106
- beneficiary designations, 106
- bequests/wills, 105, 197–198
- blogging
 - donations solicited through, 11
 - overview, 11
 - raising awareness of your library through, 65–66
- board. *See* committee or board

- board members
 - criteria for selection of, 175
 - expectations of, 175–176
 - job description template, 175–176
 - recruiting, 38–39
 - responsibilities of, 175
 - special events and, 112
- Board of Trustees, 29, 35, 41
- Book Endowment brochure (James V. Brown Library), 242–243
- book endowments, 94
- book lovers as volunteers, avoiding, 36
- bookmark (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 254
- BookMarks Auction (Iowa City UNESCO City of Literature), 275
- BOOKMARKS (BookArt of Johnson County)—Iowa City Public Library, Iowa, 207
- Books for Branches flyer (Seattle Public Library Foundation), 245, 248
- Books for Branches letter (Seattle Public Library Foundation), 246–247
- brainstorming session for annual appeals, 79–80
- brands/branding
 - defined, 31
 - overview, 67
 - for special events, 115
- brochures, for memorials, 92–93
- brochures, samples
 - annual fund brochure (James V. Brown Library), 234–235
 - Associate with the Best brochure (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 259–260
 - Book Endowment brochure (James V. Brown Library), 242–243
 - Honor Someone Extraordinary! brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 262–263
 - Join the Friends brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 256–257
 - Love Your Library brochure (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 249–250
 - Make a Planned Gift Today brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 269–270
 - Remember a Loved One brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 267–268
 - Richland County Public Library Foundation brochure, 252–253
 - Staff Join Free brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 258
- brochures, for tributes, 92–93
- budget
 - grant proposals, budget and budget narrative section of, 148, 223
 - for Library Foundation, 170
 - for special events, 114
- business plan for Library Foundation, 170
- business sponsorship. See sponsorships
- bylaws for Library Foundation, 170
- case statement, 158
- chair, checklist for great, 229
- failure of, reasons for, 155
- feasibility study for, conducting, 155–157
- lead gift phase, 159–160
- overview, 60, 153–154
- planning for, 154–155
- pre-campaign phase, 154–159
- public phase, 161
- quiet phase, 159–160
- refining, 157–159
- success of, reasons for, 155
- wrapping up, 161–162
- capital support grants, 140
- Carnegie, Andrew, 17–18
- case presentation, 155–156
- case statement, 158
- cash gifts/checks, 194
- Cause, setting up a Facebook, 126
- cause-focused organizations, grants from, 142, 143
- cause-related marketing, 131–132
- celebrities' support for libraries, 14
- census data, use of, 13–14
- challenge grant, 160
- charitable gift annuity, 198
- charitable giving, 31
- charitable lead trust, 107, 199
- charitable remainder annuity trust, 199
- charitable remainder trust, 107
- charitable remainder unitrust, 198–199
- charity, registering Library Foundation as a, 172
- checklists
 - donor database, 185–186
 - private support sources, 182
 - for sponsorship, 136
- Chicago Public Library, 21
- Chronicle of Philanthropy*, 94
- Churchill, Winston, 27
- committee or board
 - effectiveness of, 29
 - recruitment worksheet, 174
 - volunteers as members of, 15
- common application form for grant proposals, 146
- community
 - foundations, 94, 142, 143
 - library as “community’s living room,” 5
 - understanding your library’s, 43–44
 - volunteers, community and civic leaders as, 36
- The Condition of U.S. Libraries: Trends 1999–2009* (ALA report), 4, 10
- connections
 - of Board of Trustees, 41
 - leveraging politically active people’s, 71
- consultants
 - defined, 41
 - for feasibility study, 156–157
 - gift table, development of, 157
 - help from, list of ways for, 42
 - memorandum of agreement (sample), 177–178
 - overview, 41–42
- A Consumers Guide to Low Cost Donor Management Systems*, 58
- core services, 21
- corporate foundations, grants from, 143
- corporate giving, grants as method of, 143

corporate sponsorship. *See* sponsorships
 corporations, charitable giving by, 31
 cover letters for grant proposals, 149
 cover sheets for grant proposals, 149
 credit card gifts, 194
 credit for matching gift money, 202
 crisis, libraries in, 3–6
 cross-section of communities, libraries serving, 19
 current gifts, 194–197
 current library fund-raising activities worksheet, 180
 current operating funds, 200

D

data privacy, 203
 date of gift, determining, 53
 debriefing session for special events, 120–121
 deferred giving. *See* planned giving
 Delicious, 66
 Dempsey, Mary, 21
 Development Planning Committee, 193–194
 Dewey After Hours & the Book Lovers Ball—
 Denver Public Library, Colorado, 207
 Digg, 66
 digital divide, 5, 13
 Dine Out for a Cause—Del Ray Public Library,
 Florida, 207
 direct lobbying, 73–74
 displaying donors' names, 55
 DONATE button, 10–11
 donations. *See also* specific types of donations
 accepted through vendors for online fund-
 raising, 124–125, 126
 accepted through your own merchant account
 for online fund-raising, 124–127
 from Board of Trustees, 41
 remittance (donation) card and envelope for
 annual appeals, 80, 81
 donor database, 48, 58–59
 donor database checklist, 185–186
 donors
 connecting with, methods of, 9–10
 individual, 30
 major, 21–22, 30–31
 nurturing, 56–57
 reasons people donate, 20–21
 recognition of, 54–56, 162, 202
 understanding of value of libraries, 20–22
 volunteers as, 40

E

e-mail
 list, building and managing, 129
 thanking your donors with, 53
 e-mail blasts
 donations solicited through, 11
 overview, 11, 64
 economic health of community, importance of
 library to, 6
 effectiveness of committee or board, 29
 80-20 Rule, 22, 30
 EIN (Employer Identification Number), applying
 for, 170–171
 embarrassment when asking for major gifts, 99
 endowment campaigns, 154

endowments, 94, 200–202
 enhancement of library services, private funding
 used for, 21, 70
 evaluation of fund-raising activities
 overview, 49
 worksheet, 183
 event sponsorship tracking form (sample), 210
 everyday library landscape, fund-raising as part
 of, 14
 experienced fund-raisers as volunteers, 40

F

Facebook, 12, 66, 126
 failure
 of capital campaigns, 155
 major gifts, when asking for, 99
 family foundations, grants from, 142, 143
 feasibility study for capital campaigns, conducting,
 155–157
 fees for online fund-raising, 124–125
 Firstgiving.com, 126
 fiscal agents, 149
 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations, 37, 73, 169–
 173. *See also* Library Foundation
 flexibility offered by annual appeals, 79
 follow-up after receiving grants, 150–151
 Foundation Directory Online, 141
 foundations, 37. *See also* Library Foundation
 community foundations, 94, 142, 143
 corporate foundations, 143
 family foundations, 142, 143
 free media placement, 67–68
 friend-raising, 45–46
 Friends group
 candidate endorsements, 187
 legal issues, 187–190
 legislative advocacy, 187–189
 Library Foundation: compared, 37; merging
 with, 38
 lobbying, legal requirements governing,
 187–190
 overview, 36
 Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library
 All You Need Is Love . . . card, 264–265
 All You Need Is Love . . . envelope, 266
 bookmark, 254
 Honor Someone Extraordinary! brochure,
 262–263
 Join the Friends brochure, 256–257
 Make a Planned Gift Today brochure, 269–270
 Opus & Olives invitation, 273–274
 Opus & Olives Save the Date card, 272
 Remember a Loved One brochure, 267–268
 Staff Join Free brochure, 258
 Stock the Stacks bookplate, 237
 Stock the Stacks envelope, 237
 Stock the Stacks letter, 236
 Stock the Stacks reply card, 238
 When the Tough Get Going poster, 261
 XL R8 Summer Reading Program bookmark,
 240
 XL R8 Summer Reading Program letter, 239
 Year-end reply card, 255
 front line staff, 40–41
 fulfillment, 136

fund-raising committee or board. See committee or board
 fund-raising defined, 26

G

Gates, Bill, 22
 Gates, Melinda, 22
 Gates Foundation, 22
 Gen X
 connecting with, 9–10
 memberships not appealing to, 87
 Gen Y/Millennials
 connecting with, 9–10
 memberships not appealing to, 87
 general operating grants, 140
 gift acceptance policy (sample)
 acknowledgment of gifts, 202–203
 anonymous gifts, 202
 cash gifts/checks, 194
 charitable gift annuity, 198
 charitable lead trust, 199
 charitable remainder annuity trust, 199
 charitable remainder unitrust, 198–199
 corporate partnership, 200
 credit card gifts, 194
 credit for matching gift money, 202
 current gifts, 194–197
 current operating funds, 200
 data privacy, 203
 Development Planning Committee's role in, 193–194
 donor recognition, 202
 endowment funds, 200–202
 gift designations/restrictions, 200–202
 honor and memorial gifts, 197
 life insurance, 199
 matching gifts, 194
 methods of giving, 194–200
 naming of library buildings and interior spaces, 203
 overview, 193
 planned/deferred gifts, 197–199
 planned gifts, 202
 real property, 195–197
 recognition of gifts, 202
 remainder interest–personal residence, 198
 required minimum gift, 201
 restricted donor-directed funds, 197
 restricted funds, 200, 201
 securities as gifts, 195
 stewardship and acknowledgments, 202–203
 tangible personal property, 195
 unrestricted funds, 200, 201
 wills/bequests, 197–198
 gift table (sample), 226
 gifts. *See also* gift acceptance policy (sample)
 acceptance policy, 78
 appraisals of, 192
 in-kind donations as, 191
 legal/professional fees for completion of, 192
 liquid assets as, 191
 real estate as, 191
 tangible personal property as, 191
 Girls Night Out card (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 271

Giving Pyramid, 97
 goals and objectives section of grant proposals, 147
 Google Account, 126
 Google Analytics, 128
 Google Checkout, 126
 Google Grant, 126
 government grants, 142, 143
 grant project concept worksheet, 216–217
 grant proposals
 attachments to, 148–149
 budget and budget narrative section of, 148, 223
 common application form, 146
 components of, 146–149
 cover letters, 149, 224
 cover sheets, 149
 goals and objectives section of, 147
 letter of inquiry (LOI), 145–146
 measurement and evaluation section of, 148, 222–223
 need or situation section of, 146–147, 220
 organization information section of, 146, 219–220
 overview, 139, 144
 personnel information included in, 147
 rejection of, 150, 151
 requirements for, 149
 sample, 219–223
 solution or activities section of, 147, 221–222
 timeline included in, 147
 tips for, 147
 volunteering to serve as reviewer for funding organization to improve your, 147
 writing, 145–149
 grant writers, 16, 144
 grants
 before applying for, 140
 capital support, 140
 from cause-focused organizations, 142, 143
 from community foundations, 142, 143
 from corporate foundations, 143
 from corporate giving, 143
 from family foundations, 142, 143
 finding funders, 141–144
 follow-up after receiving, 150–151
 general operating, 140
 from government units, 142, 143
 needs, identifying, 140–141
 overview, 139
 program support, 140
 project support, 140
 relationships with funders, building, 144–145
 types of, 140
 types of funders, 142–143
 grassroots lobbying, 73–74
 Guy, David J., 74, 187, 190

H

hands-on help from volunteers, 40
 handwritten note, thanking your donors with, 54
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 20
 honor and memorial gifts, 197
 Honor Someone Extraordinary! brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 262–263
 honoring your donors. *See* recognizing and honoring your donors

I

Idealware, 58
 image of library, special events enhancing, 112
 importance of libraries, 5–6
 in-kind donations, 36, 135, 144, 191
 incorporating as a nonprofit institution, 170
 individual donors, 30
 information consumers, 4
 Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), 142
 intellectual and emotional appeal to donors, libraries have both, 27–28
 invitations to special donor-only events, 57
 Iowa City UNESCO City of Literature (BookMarks Auction), 275
 Iowa Foundation DataBook, 141

J

James V. Brown Library
 Adopt-a-Summer-Reader donation card, 241
 annual fund brochure, 234–235
 Book Endowment brochure, 242–243
 Own-a-Day donation card, 244
 Join the Friends brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 256–257

L

landing pages, 127–128
 Laugh—Del Ray Public Library, Florida, 207
 lead gift phase for capital campaigns, 159–160
 legal issues
 Friends group, 187–190
 lobbying, 73–74
 legal/professional fees for completion of gifts, 192
 letter of inquiry (LOI) for grant proposals, 145–146
 letter of support (template), 218
 levels of membership, 88
 library director's involvement in advocacy, 71–72
 Library Foundation
 articles of incorporation, writing, 169
 board members, recruiting, 38–39
 business plan and budget, creating, 170
 bylaws, drafting, 170
 charity, registering as a, 172
 EIN (Employer Identification Number), applying for, 170–171
 Friends group: compared, 37; merging with, 38
 how to start a nonprofit 501(c)(3) library foundation, 169–173
 incorporating as a nonprofit institution, 170
 name for, choosing, 169
 overview, 37–38
 sales tax exemption from your state, applying for, 171
 state tax identification number, applying for, 171–172
 tax exempt status, obtaining, 171
 library friends. *See* Friends group
Library Leadership & Management, 6
 library use, increase in, 3–5
 LibraryThing, 12
 life insurance as gift, 106, 199
 LinkedIn, 66
 liquid assets as gifts, 191

Literary Sojourn—Bud Werner Memorial Library (Steamboat Springs, Colorado), 208
 lobbying
 defined, 73
 legal requirements governing, 73–74, 187–190
 overview, 73–74
 local booksellers as corporate sponsor for special events, 117
 Love Your Library brochure (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 249–250
 Love Your Library reply card (Bayport Public Library Foundation), 251
 LSTA (Library Services and Technology Act), 147

M

major donors
 attributes of, 31
 defined, 30
 overview, 21–22
 prospects, 30–31
 major gifts
 asking for, 98–99
 embarrassment when asking for, 99
 failure when asking for, 99
 lead gifts, 159–160
 overview, 95–96
 prospects, 96–97
 rejection when asking for, 99
 soliciting, 97–98
 using, 96
 Make a Planned Gift Today brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 269–270
 marketing
 branding, 67
 cause-related marketing, 131–132
 online, 64–67
 overview, 62–63
 public relations compared, 62–63
 taglines, 67
 matching gifts/grants, 160, 194
 Mature/Traditionalists, connecting with, 9–10
 measurement and evaluation section of grant proposals, 148, 222–223
 media interest in libraries, 13–14
 media relations, 67–68
 media sponsors for special events, 117
 membership cards, 86
 membership programs
 advantages of, 86
 disadvantages of, 87
 levels of membership, 88
 overview, 85–86
 persuading people to join, 88
 swag, 86, 88
 memorials
 brochure for, creating, 92–93
 donation form for, 92–93
 honor and memorial gifts, 197
 overview, 91
 using and recognizing, 93–94
 message of library, clarity and strength of, 26–27
 Microsoft Access, 58
 Millennials. *See* Gen Y/Millennials
 Minnesota Council on Foundations' Guide to Grantmakers, 141

mobile-friendly forms for online fund-raising, 129
MySpace, 66

N

naming
 of library buildings and interior spaces, 203
 Library Foundation, 169
 opportunities, 158
 opportunity policy (sample), 227–228
National Committee on Planned Giving, 104
need or situation section of grant proposals,
 146–147, 220
network effect, 65
New Mexico Grantmakers' Directory, 141
newsletters, sending, 56
next budget year, raising money for, 46
“Nine Ways to Improve the SEO of Every Website
 You Design,” 10
non-probate assets, 105
nonask contacts, creating opportunities for, 56–57
nurturing your donors
 invitations to special donor-only events, 57
 list of ways for, 57
 newsletters, sending, 56
 overview, 56
 personal touches, 57

O

ongoing activity
 advocacy as, 72
 fund-raising as, 32
Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), 4
online fund-raising
 annual appeals, 80
 campaigns, creating, 129
 donations accepted through vendors, 124–125,
 126
 donations accepted through your own
 merchant account, 124–127
 e-mail list, building and managing, 129
 fees, 124–125
 forms, donation, 128–129
 landing pages, 127–128
 mobile-friendly forms, 129
 overview, 123–124
 PayPal, using, 125–126
 relationships with supporters, developing, 129
 success, measuring your, 130
 volunteer fund-raisers, supporters as, 129
online marketing
 e-mail blasts, 64
 QR (quick response) codes, 64
 with social media, 65–67
Opus & Olives invitation (Friends of the Saint Paul
 Public Library), 273–274
Opus & Olives (Fine Print & Fine Food)—Saint
 Paul, Minnesota, 115, 208
Opus & Olives Save the Date card (Friends of the
 Saint Paul Public Library), 272
organization information section of grant
 proposals, 146, 219–220
Own-a-Day donation card (James V. Brown
 Library), 244

P

Pareto, Vilfredo, 30

Partnership for Philanthropic Planning, 104
PayPal, using, 125–126
personalizing
 bookplates, 93–94
 nurturing your donors, personal touches for, 57
 solicitation letters, 81–82
personnel information included in grant
 proposals, 147
philanthropy, 18, 31, 85
Phoenix Public Library, 21
phone call, thanking your donors with, 53–54
plan for fund-raising
 overview, 46–49, 181
 worksheet for, 47, 48
planned giving
 advantages of, 102
 annuities, 107
 beneficiary designations, 106
 bequests, 105
 brochure, creating a, 205
 candidates for, 103
 declaration of intent template, 206
 gift acceptance policy (sample), 197–199, 202
 importance of, 102
 life insurance, 106
 methods for, 105–107
 notification of, 108–109
 overview, 101–102
 probate assets, 105
 program for, developing basic, 102–104
 real estate, 107
 restricted gifts, 107–108
 selecting appropriate gift for, 108
 trusts, 106–107
 unrestricted gifts, 107–108
podcasting, 66
potential donors
 for major gifts, 30–31, 96–97
 for planned giving, 103
 special events creating new pool of, 111
pre-campaign phase of capital campaigns, 154–
 159
print, recognizing and honoring your donors
 in, 55
private funds
 and public funding for libraries, partnership of,
 17–18, 21, 22, 74
 when to use, 45
probate, 105
probate assets, 105
program support grants, 140
project support grants, 140
promotion of fund-raising by volunteers, 40
public funds
 overview, 69
 private funding and public funding for
 libraries, partnership of, 17–18, 21, 22, 74
 when to use, 45
public phase of capital campaigns, 161
public relations (PR)
 marketing compared, 62–63
 media relations, 67–68
 overview, 63
 social media, 65–67
publicity for special events, 116
publishing industry, changes in, 13

Q

QR (quick response) codes, 64
 quiet phase of capital campaigns, 159–160

R

real estate/real property as gift, 107, 191, 195–197
 receipts for gifts, 53
 recognition of gifts, 202
 recognizing and honoring your donors
 for capital campaigns, 162
 by displaying donors' names, 55
 donor recognition events, holding, 55–56
 donor recognition groups, creating, 54–55
 list of ways for, 57
 with meaningful gift, 55
 in print, 55
 rejection
 of grant proposals, 150, 151
 major gifts, when asking for, 99
 relationships, importance of, 25–26, 163
 Remember a Loved One brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 267–268
 remittance (donation) card and envelope for annual appeals, 80, 81
 required minimum gift, 201
 restricted donor-directed funds, 197
 restricted funds, 46, 78, 82, 107–108, 200, 201
 return on investment (ROI), 6
 Richland County Public Library Foundation brochure, 252–253

S

sales tax exemption from your state, applying for, 171
 search engine optimization (SEO), 10
 Seattle Public Library Foundation
 Books for Branches flyer, 245, 248
 Books for Branches letter, 246–247
 securities as gifts, 195
 social media
 donations solicited through, 11–12
 list of types of, 65–67
 overview, 65
 software
 for e-mail blasts, 64
 for tracking your donors, 58–59
 solicitation letters, 80–82
 solution or activities section of grant proposals, 147, 221–222
 special appeals, 82–83
 special events
 challenges of, 113–114
 debriefing session for, 120–121
 list of, 207–208
 mistakes to avoid for, 114
 overview, 111–112
 planning, 118–121
 reasons for conducting, 111–112
 tasks common to, 119
 tips for, 114–116
 tracking event sponsors and guests, 120
 types of, 112–113
 spin doctors, 63
 sponsorships
 agreements, 135–136, 213–215
 checklist for, 136

finding, 133–134
 gift acceptance policy (sample), 200
 in-kind items of value to accept in addition to (or in lieu of) cash, 135
 opportunities and benefits, 133, 209
 overview, 131–132
 policy (sample), 211–212
 securing, 134–135
 for special events, 112, 115, 116–118
 why businesses choose library sponsorships, 133
 staff
 everyone on staff playing a role in fund-raising, 28–29
 front line, 40–41
 importance of staff in fund-raising efforts, 40–41
 Staff Join Free brochure (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 258
 state tax identification number, applying for, 171–172
 Stevens, Roberta, xv
 stewardship and acknowledgments, 202–203
 Stock the Stacks bookplate (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 237
 Stock the Stacks envelope (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 237
 Stock the Stacks letter (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 236
 Stock the Stacks reply card (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 238
 structured activity, advocacy as, 71
 success
 of capital campaigns, 155
 of online fund-raising, 130
 swag, 86, 88

T

taglines, 67, 92
 tangible personal property, 191, 195
 tax exempt status, obtaining, 171
 taxable estate, 105
 TechSoup, 58–59
 telephone calls to donors, 81
 thank-you letter
 for grants, 150, 151
 overview, 52–53
 template, 184
 thanking your donors
 for annual appeals, 80, 81
 with e-mail, 53
 with handwritten note, 54
 importance of, 33
 list of ways for, 57
 methods for, 52–54
 overview, 33, 51–52
 with phone call, 53–54
 with thank-you letter, 52–53, 150, 151, 184
 with a visit, 54
 timeline included in grant proposals, 147
 tips
 for advocacy, 71–73
 for annual appeals, 81
 for grant proposals, 147
 for special events, 114–116
 for tribute/memorial brochures, 92

toolkit

- Advancing Our Libraries: The Legal Opportunities and Limits for Nonprofit Lobbying (Guy), 187–190
 - annual appeal solicitation letter (sample), 204
 - “Are We Ready?” test, 225
 - assessing your library worksheet, 179
 - board member job description template, 175–176
 - business sponsorship agreements (sample), 213–215
 - capital campaign chair, checklist for great, 229
 - consultant memorandum of agreement (sample), 177–178
 - corporate sponsorship opportunities and benefits, 209
 - current library fund-raising activities worksheet, 180
 - donor database checklist, 185–186
 - evaluating your fund-raising activities worksheet, 183
 - event sponsorship tracking form (sample), 210
 - fund-raising board or committee recruitment worksheet, 174
 - gift acceptance policy (sample), 193–203
 - gift table (sample), 226
 - gifts, determining what constitutes, 191–192
 - grant project concept worksheet, 216–217
 - grant proposal (sample), 219–223
 - grant proposal cover letter (sample), 224
 - letter of support (template), 218
 - naming opportunity policy (sample), 227–228
 - nonprofit 501(c)(3) library foundation, how to start a, 169–173
 - plan, your library’s fund-raising, 181
 - planned giving brochure, creating a, 205
 - planned giving declaration of intent template, 206
 - private support, checklist of sources of, 182
 - special events, list of, 207–
 - sponsorship policy (sample), 211–212
 - thank-you letter (standard) template, 184
 - touches, 98
 - tracking
 - annual appeals donations, 80
 - donors, 58–59
 - special event sponsors and guests, 120
 - tributes
 - brochure for, creating, 92–93
 - donation form for, 92–93
 - overview, 91
 - using and recognizing, 93–94
 - trusts, 106–107
 - tweets, 12
 - Twitter, 12, 66
 - 2011 *donorCentrics Internet and Multichannel Giving Benchmarking Report* (Blackbaud), 123
- U**
- unconditional delivery, 53
 - underserved, libraries serving, 19
 - underwriting, 131–132
 - unmet service and resource needs, identifying, 44–45
 - unrestricted funds, 46, 78, 79, 107–108, 200, 201

V

- value of libraries
 - donors’ understanding of, 20–22
 - overview, 19–20
- visibility of library
 - annual appeals raising, 78–79
 - in community, 70–71
 - special events raising, 112
- visit, thanking your donors with, 54
- volunteers. *See also* Friends group; Library Foundation
 - as advocates, 16, 40
 - Baby Boomers as, 15
 - book lovers as, avoiding, 36
 - committee or board, as members of fund-raising, 15
 - community and civic leaders as, 36
 - as donors, 40
 - experienced fund-raisers as, 40
 - finding, 35–36
 - as grant writers, 16
 - hands-on help from, 40
 - as links between library and potential funding sources, 15
 - overview, 15–16
 - as promoters, 16, 40
 - special events and, 112
 - supporters as, 129

W

- website (library)
 - donations solicited through, 10–11, 128–129
 - landing pages, 127–128
 - overview, 10–11
- When the Tough Get Going poster (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 261
- widgets, 126
- Wikipedia, 67
- wills/bequests, 105, 197–198
- workforce development, library’s role in, 13
- worksheets
 - assessing your library worksheet, 179
 - current library fund-raising activities worksheet, 180
 - evaluating your fund-raising activities worksheet, 183
 - fund-raising board or committee recruitment worksheet, 174
 - fund-raising plan, 47, 48
 - grant project concept worksheet, 216–217
- wrapping up capital campaigns, 161–162
- writing grant proposals, 145–149

X

- XL R8 Summer Reading Program bookmark (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 240
- XL R8 Summer Reading Program letter (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 239

Y

- Year-end reply card (Friends of the Saint Paul Public Library), 255
- year-round activity, fund-raising as, 32
- YouTube, 67